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Mexico Plans Expansion Of Oil Program

Development of refining plants and measures to solve transport problems studied.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—A comprehensive and detailed program for developing Mexico's oil industry during 1939, including immediate expansion of the refining process on Mexican oil and measures to cope with the problems of transportation and foreign markets, was revealed by the Minister of Finance, Eduardo Suarez, in an exclusive interview with the Monitor correspondent. The properties involved are chiefly those expropriated from United States and British oil companies in March.

The Finance Minister spoke first of the settlement of the controversy between the Government and the oil companies, stating that Mexico would settle it by paying the companies' claims, while yet remaining adamant on the position that the properties would not be returned, as the companies have insisted they must.

President Cardenas has, he recalled, publicly invited the companies to present their claims for indemnity. Although they have refused to do so, on the grounds that their appeal against the expropriation decree is still in the courts, he revealed that a sum is being set aside from sales by the Government to serve as payment. This amounts to 20 per cent of all foreign sales made by Mexico since the expropriation.

Mexico's Program

Mexico's program for the industry which it now controls is to develop its refining processes. All profit being derived from oil is being re-invested in the industry since it has been found that refined products can be sold much easier than crude ones. There is even a greater demand for refined products than can be supplied at present, said Señor Suarez, but difficulty has been encountered in disposing of unrefined products.

Expansion of the refineries at Mazatlan, Tampico and Mexico City is scheduled at a cost of $5,000,000 during the next year. Machinery for the refineries is being bought from the Winkler. Koch Company, of Wichita, Kansas, for which Mexico is paying cash.

The second point in the expansion program is the building of a network of pipe lines to extend from the oil fields to the ports. In this connection Señor Suarez denied the report that Mexico has let a contract to a Japanese firm to build a pipe line across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

Increased Production

The third point in the program is an increase in drilling and he stated that Mexico expects to increase her production by 40,000 barrels daily within a year. Five new wells are being drilled in the Poza Rica zone and seven in other fields.

Machinery for the pipe lines and construction, apart from the refineries, is obtained chiefly from Germany in exchange for Mexican oil. Germany is also buying and paying cash for the total production of gas oil, which amounts to 200,000 barrels per month.

The biggest contract for the coming year will be a new one signed with the William R. Davis firm on a cash and barter basis for $15,000,000 worth of Mexican oil.

Two Tankers Ordered

A contract has recently been signed with Italy for $3,000,000 worth of oil in exchange for two oil tankers, which are to be delivered within a year.

Transportation of the oil, which has been one of the major problems with which the Government was faced, will be simplified by the acquisition of seven oil tankers by the end of 1939, said Señor Suarez. This will enable Mexico to increase her oil sales to Latin America, which is one of the chief objectives of her program.

The appeal of the foreign oil companies to the Supreme Court against the constitutionality of the expropriation law and decree is now awaiting a hearing and it is reported that no decision will be rendered until after the first of the year. No other developments in the oil controversy until after the conclusion of the Lima Conference in December are anticipated, said another authoritative source.

Betty Kirk

Henry J. Allen, former Kansas governor, demands return of expropriated lands: Financial Page.

'Links In Christianity's Chain'
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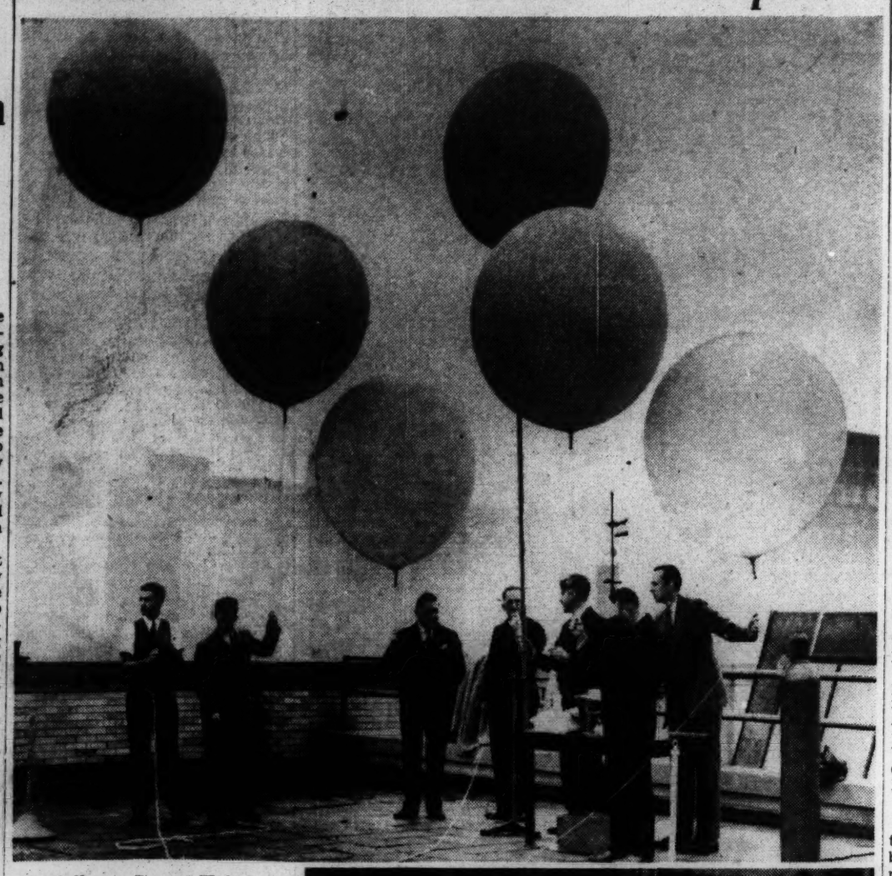
Balloon Train Soars Into the Stratosphere



Wide World; © International

Dr. Serge Korff **Dr. T. H. Johnson**

Members of the Bartol Research Foundation of The Franklin Institute in Philadelphia, inspect cosmic ray receiver which sent radio signals to them from the stratosphere.

Off on Long Trip

Radio on Balloon 15 Miles Up Hears Cosmic Ray Fire

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23—Seeking to determine whether or not part of the ever-present shower of cosmic rays reaching the lower layers of the earth's atmsophere, have their origin in the sun, physicists of the Bartol Research Foundation of Franklin Institute released balloon-borne instruments from the Institute roof on Nov. 19.

Conducting the experiments were Dr. Thomas H. Johnson and Dr. Serge Korff, staff members of the Foundation, assisted by Dr. J. C. Barry in charge of the receiving station at Swarthmore College. Solar observations were being made simultaneously at the Cooke Observatory in Wynnewood, by I. M. Levitt, to mark any unusual sun-spot activity.

Carrying the instruments were six pure rubber-latex balloons inflated with hydrogen to a diameter of four feet. Their maximum size when fully expanded is in the neighborhood of 15 feet, not reached until they have traveled more than 12 to 15 miles above the earth.

Epicurean 'Bon Voyage'

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (AP)—Charles & Co., purveyors of fine foods to epicures of the East and originators of the bon boyage basket, is being liquidated, and within a few weeks, one of the world's most famous stores will close its doors.

The stock on hand as of Nov. 1 was worth $300,000, not including current arrivals of merchandise, including seven tons of plum pudding.

Charles & Co. had its beginning 90 years ago on Delancey Street, now the Ghetto.

This Changing World

Navigation Rights on the Yangtze—Japan's Effort to Make Region and Waterway an Exclusive Sphere of Influence—Treaty Privileges

By H. B. Elliston

Sometime ago a reader posed me a question which I suspect must have been in the minds of a good many other readers as they read Secretary Hull's protests to Japan against Japanese interference with American shipping on the Yangtze River. "What in the world," asks he, "are American ships, warships too, doing in an inland waterway of a foreign country, hundreds of miles from the coastal port?" In a private letter I explained why, whereat he now responds with the suggestion that others might welcome the same enlightenment. Perhaps he is right. Anyway, the subject is uppermost in the note-writing between the United States and Japan, and that is sufficient justification for a "column" without this revelation of a reader's interest.

It is true that in general intercourse among nations the rights of inland navigation are reserved for citizens or subjects of the national owner. You cannot imagine British boats, for instance, competing for the night traffic between New York and Albany. Or American shippers taking a hand in the excursion business on the Thames. Indeed, a fuss was made several years ago, as I recall, about British boats shuttling back and forth between New York and Bermuda and other West Indian ports in the intervals of trans-Atlantic runs.

* * *

But China's relations with foreigners are governed by treaties allowing foreigners special privileges. For instance, foreigners maintain their own law courts in China, and they have special concessions and settlements, which are leased to them either as individuals or as governments. Another special relation is this treaty right accorded to foreigners of plying the Yangtze to do coastwise business and to protect it.

When the Chinese before the Japanese invasion were bent upon being treated like a sovereign power, they used to take exception to this foreign privilege, among others. It was a matter of pride more than anything else. The Chinese haven't the boats for doing the thriving port-to-port business on the "great river" and therefore are not deprived of revenue by foreign competitors. In fact, they would be losers if foreign boats were withdrawn.

Prestige, however, has a non-pecuniary motivation. All these treaties conferring special privileges came to be regarded as "unequal." The Soviet Russians prior to 1927 even taught the Chinese to call them "servitudes." That was a wrong use of the word. A servitude is something imposed upon another without his consent. The treaties whereby the inland waterways of China are available to foreign shippers are all two-party affairs, though a good deal of "gunboat diplomacy" had to be employed in order to produce the Chinese signature; indeed, to persuade China to live with the outside world at all. It was because of China's xenophobia that these special treaties were forced upon the Chinese.

The first treaty that opened up the Yangtze to trade was signed by the British in 1858. Forty years later regulations were issued. Then in 1902 foreign steamship owners actually won the right to lease warehouses and jetties on the banks of waterways for terms not exceeding 25 years. As usual, the privilege was obtained by Great Britain.

The treaty also opened up the prospect of business under the Chinese flag. Foreigners did not want to hog the shipping; they wanted to develop trade, and a Chinese ship could do that as well as a foreign ship. So we find this clause in the British Treaty of 1902:

"The main object of the British Government in desiring to see the inland waterways of China opened to steam navigation being to afford facilities for the rapid transport of both foreign and native merchandise, they undertake to offer no impediment to the transfer to a Chinese company and the Chinese flag of any British steamer which may now or hereafter be employed on the inland waters of China, should the owner be willing to make the transfer."

Nevertheless the river traffic remained mainly foreign—except for the junk trade—right up to the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities.

* * *

The Yangtze is an amazing waterway, rising in the Tibetan highlands, behind Chiang Kai-shek's new capital at Chungking, and cutting China in two for 3,200 miles. It is unusually beneficent. Unlike the Mississippi, which carries good soil away from hardworking Americans, and dumps it into the Gulf of Mexico, where it serves no earthly purpose at all, the Yangtze brings down rich land from places where no man farms, and obligingly deposits it in the Shanghai delta, where man is toiling and spinning incessantly. The whole of the Shanghai region is the gift of the Yangtze. Indeed, the tourist from America feels that his boat is cutting through mud instead of water long before he reaches the river mouth.

A century ago the British saw this great waterway as an avenue of illimitable trade. They have done magnificent work in making the rough places navigable. By the turn of the century they had become so identified with it that the whole Yangtze Watershed was called a British sphere of influence.

Even their gunboats had passageway. So, incidentally, had American gunboats, for the United States has a most-favored-nation clause in its treaties with China, and always has come along to pick up Chinese favors. In point of fact, the Americans have even gone further than the British. Years ago they insisted formally on their right to do such things as chase pirates to their lairs and work on the hydrography of the Yangtze ports.

All invasions of China's sovereignty, the Chinese Nationalists used to contend. But those same Nationalists, now immured in up-river Chungking, would be delighted if the invaders stuck up for their rights in China against Japan as valiantly as they originally stuck up for them against China itself.

'Renunciation of War' Agreement Reached by France and Germany

Paris announces new pact on eve of British consultation.—Present frontiers recognized.

PARIS, Nov. 23 (AP)—A Franco-German agreement to submit all future disputes to consultation, rather than to threaten each other with war, was announced officially here today.

Announcement of the "war renunciation" pact came a few hours before the scheduled arrival of British Prime Minster Chamberlain and Foreign Minister Viscount Halifax for talks from which a virtual French-British military alliance was expected.

The French-German understanding, a development European statesmen have been awaiting as a possible cornerstone on which to build European peace and collaboration, complements a British-German anti-war accord signed at Munich Sept. 30 by Reichsführer Hitler and Premier Chamberlain.

The new accord goes further, however, by recognizing formally the present French-German frontier.

In other words, Herr Hitler will promise again in writing that Germany lays no further claim to Alsace-Lorraine, provinces returned to France by Germany after the World War and over which the two countries have fought through their history.

To Be Signed Soon?

The Foreign Office, making known the fact that the agreement had been reached, hinted the signatures may be affixed to it when German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop visits Paris, probably Dec. 1.

The accord amounts to a reaffirmation of "the spirit of Munich," and is labeled by its supporters as a determination to solve international differences by consultation rather than by warfare or threats of war.

French and German statesmen have been negotiating it since shortly after Premier Edouard Daladier returned from the Munich meeting, at which he, Mr. Chamberlain, Premier Mussolini, and Herr Hitler agreed on the partition of Czechoslovakia.

While authorized circles termed the accord with Germany a distinctly bright development, informed quarters pointed out that precautionary measures and the extension of collaboration with Great Britain could not be foregone.

Two Major Points

It was stated that the agreement would have two major points:

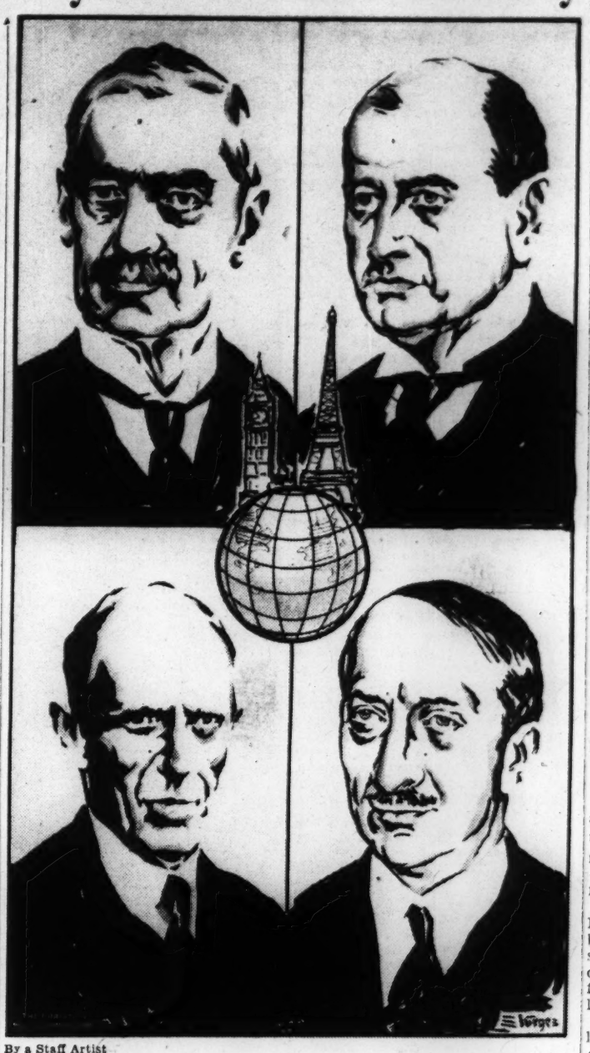
1. Official recognition by both nations of the present French-German frontier, meaning that German renounces all claim to Alsace-Lorraine.

2. Agreement for consultation in case of difficulties between the two nations rather than a resort to war.

It was disclosed that yesterday's exchange of greetings at Berchtesgaden between Reichsführer Hitler and Robert Coulondre, new French Ambassador to Germany, marked the reaching of an understanding to be embodied in the new written accord. The diplomatic speeches contained the main points to be set forth in writing.

Despite the Franco-German understanding the conversations opening today between French statesmen and Mr. Chamberlain and Viscount Halifax were expected to draw Britain and France still closer together.

Alliances at stake in Anglo-French talk: Page 5.



By a Staff Artist

Neville Chamberlain (Top) British Prime Minister
Viscount Halifax (Below) Foreign Secretary
Edouard Daladier (Top) French Premier
Georges Bonnet (Below) Foreign Minister

French and British leaders confer in Paris.

Accord With Dictators Goal of Paris Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Nov. 23—Although pushed into the background by diplomatic repercussions of the latest wave of German anti-Semitism, rapprochement between European democracies and dictatorships still remains the most significant subject of the Anglo-French conversations for which Premier Chamberlain and Viscount Halifax, Foreign Secretary, came here today.

Despite the annoyance at Britain now being voiced in the Reich and the ill humor toward France expressed in the Italian press—and also despite the shadow thrown over the visit of the British statesmen to Paris by the rumblings of a general strike in France followed perhaps by a political crisis—Anglo-French efforts to improve relations with the Rome-Berlin axis are by no means being dropped. It is only the methods of approach that have had to be altered.

Such diplomatic problems as Spain and the Far East have not displaced from the official program of the Paris talk this effort to improve relations between the democratic and dictatorial axes in accordance with the Munich agreement, but there is reason to believe that, under the heading of a general survey of Franco-British co-operation in Europe, this key subject will be thoroughly explored.

The French Government—as today's Franco-German consultation accord shows—has not the slightest intention of abandoning its efforts at rapprochement with Germany and eventually with Italy. Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop is expected to visit Paris next week for signature of the Franco-German peace accord. Although this non-aggression pact is admittedly of general and preliminary nature it is considered of great potential importance in French diplomatic circles.

Furthermore it is officially stated that the British Government has been kept informed of France's efforts at rapprochement with the Reich and fully approves of them. In governmental circles here it is indicated that discussion between Premier Daladier, Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet and Premier Chamberlain and Viscount Halifax will certainly include these matters, even if public sentiment in Britain makes discretion necessary at the moment. The plan envisaged here is for France to go ahead quietly and steadily with efforts to bring about

(Continued on Page 6, Column 5)

Group of Weather Stations In North Pole Area Proposed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 23—The establishment of permanent meteorological stations in the Arctic to insure adequate weather observations would make it possible to forecast seasonal and daily conditions that would be of inestimable benefit to agriculture and aviation, in the opinion of Clifford J. MacGregor, commander of the MacGregor Arctic Expedition. Mr. MacGregor is now preparing his official report which he will hand in when he returns to the Government service at the United States Weather Bureau, 17 Battery Place, here.

The meteorological expedition headed by Mr. MacGregor returned to the United States on Oct. 4, after an absence of 15 months, during part of which their vessel the Gen. A. W. Greeley, was locked in the ice at Reindeer Point, near Etah, Greenland.

Mr. MacGregor said today that in his formal report he would urge the establishment of weather stations at points over an area of 500,000 square miles or more around the north pole region north of latitude 70.

"We found quite a permanent low up there," he said. "There is a steady drift of polar air masses through the low area that brings cold air to the United States. A good share of our cold weather comes down from the polar air masses."

Re-establishment of the United States weather station at Point Barrow, Alaska, was favored by Mr. MacGregor, who held that a meteorologist should be stationed there to make accurate reports. In addition, he said, six or more stations should be established in the region northeast of Point Barrow. He estimated they could be erected in two or three months at a cost of about $15,000.

Favorable sites for the stations, Mr. MacGregor added, were at Thule, Greenland, about 100 miles north of Cape York, where the Danes now have a store; at Devon Island, a Canadian possession; Melville Island, Ellesmere Land, Victoria Land and points further northeast.

Mr. MacGregor said that the expedition frequently saw mirages in the Arctic wastes and while its members frequently felt they were outside the world, they nevertheless were able to hear news radiocasts in English from Prague, Czechoslovakia, and "a great deal of German propaganda intended for Africa."

Park Av'noo Puts Pups in Boots

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 23—Any little cloud, be it no bigger than a man's hand, is today bringing joy to the hearts of pups of Park Avenue. There may be rain in it? And if the moisture falls, Milady's hounds will take the air in rubber boots. It is the newest wrinkle for the aristocratic Pomeranians and Pekinese; French poodles and dogs of high degree, who now wear silk pajamas and "nighties" when Winken, Blinken and Nod come around on their nightly call.

The latest in the canine wardrobe was shown here at a style review at the Versailles yesterday, when pups which have come into their own were on parade. One of these was Lucky a haughty terrier of diminutive proportions, led on leash by Miss Jean Harrington. Kids of the gas-house district thought his name appropriate when they saw his picture as he strutted down the runway at this fashionable rendezvous in blue and gray pajamas and wearing two tiny pairs of rubbers, for these children of the slums never had anything like that.

It is written that every dog nas his day.

Lucky's habiliments got the hand of about 200 fashionable women at the style review and luncheon, the proceeds of which went to the Bide-a-Wee Home for Animals at 410 East Thirty-Eighth Street and which maintains a country home at Wantagh, L. I., for dogs who have come on bad days.

The review showed the proper dress and undress for "pooches" who look down from their masters' motor cars on the gutter pups of the street. Day-time and evening costumes for the pups also were displayed.

Thanksgiving Day

All editions of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be omitted on Nov. 24, a legal holiday.

New England Grateful For Its Blessings

Survey of conditions by Associated Industries shows general upturn in many directions.

A New England that gave the nation a tradition of thankfulness today counted its blessings and found them many.

The region's chief problem, widespread unemployment, was seen by business leaders today as improving. New England's historic cotton, woolen and shoe industries all reported upturning production and brighter prospects for jobs, while the Associated Industries of Massachusetts turned from its usual contemplation of charts and figures to express an opinion regarding the basic human factors controlling the downward or upward swing of production and employment graphs.

"We have enough to be grateful for," the association said in a statement today, "simply in the fact that the fear of 1936 and 1937 has been completely dispelled. There is today no concern that rising prices are the result of the selfish desire to get as much profit as possible before another decline sets in; for another decline is not looked for, and the rise in material prices is more the result of a natural desire and ability of consumers to buy the things they need."

Definite Peg

As a definite peg to hang that statement on, the Associated Industries issued the news that employment figures in Massachusetts industries have risen to 430,000 today from last July's low of 375,000.

That means that at least 55,000 Bay State residents have reason to be grateful this Thanksgiving season for new jobs. This figure could doubtless be doubled if employment figures from all the other New England states were added in.

This is one reason why New Englanders will join tomorrow in a joyous thanksgiving.

This expression of thanksgiving will find many channels. Churches will encourage spiritual communion and utterance of gratitude. The Salvation Army, rescue missions, and relief agencies were exerting their efforts today to make sure none below the economic security line will be without some token of assurance they are held in esteem and love in mankind's thoughts. For others, the cordial gathering of family around the table for the turkey and fixings was to symbolize in some measure the gladness that comes of a grateful heart.

Textiles Go Ahead

A quick review of New England industry this morning disclosed the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers reporting production at about 90 per cent of normal, with employment gaining and good prospects ahead. The only fear hanging over the industry is some concern whether the new Anglo-American reciprocal trade agreement will affect some of New England's higher grade cotton production, but the Association said it will take some months of examination and experience before the consequences of the agreement can be estimated. Meantime, the looms clack on.

The National Association of Woolen Manufacturers reported today that production of cloth for automobiles is better than at any time in the past three years, and that mills are busy turning out goods for men's suits, and are getting ready for a busy spring of women's wear buying.

As an individual instance of increased woolen employment, as well as an indication that the improvement is spread over a wide area, comes news today from Manchester, N. H., that still another producer is to move into space formerly occupied by the old Amoskeag Mills.

Some 125 operatives will be hired, the new firm, to be known as Amoskeag Mohair Spinning, Inc., announced. This is the fifth subsidiary to be established by the Manchester business leaders in their effort to improve the economics of their city, so hard hit when the Amoskeag concern liquidated three years ago.

With the new plant going, it was estimated today that Manchester employment will be within 2,000 of what it was 10 years ago.

Adding to general reports of more employment, the WPA offices in Boston reported that private jobs were absorbing more workers. The number on WPA today was reported as 3,000 lower than the 132,000 peak reached right after the hurricane. Further reductions were forecast.

In order to assure all WPA workers some participation in the na-

(Continued on Page 9, Column 5)

In the Boston Section:

End of gangsterism promised in Revere.

"Primeval" Forest Project started in Massachusetts.

Tax outburst said to end Tobin "Honeymoon."

Dolan and Quinn seek withdrawal of appeals.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

President's Georgia PWA Ban Declared State's Own Fault

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., Nov. 23 (AP)—President Roosevelt's arraignment of Georgia for seeking federal aid for public works without setting up legal enabling machinery caused somewhat of a stir in state official and political circles today.

Coming from the Chief Executive's own "other home" in Georgia, at a press conference yesterday, it overshadowed interest here in an announcement that Hugh R. Wilson, Ambassador to Berlin, would arrive Sunday or Monday to report on German violence against Jews.

In Atlanta, Gov. E. D. Rivers said the State's "Little New Deal" administration had "already worked out a program of legislation, designed to meet the President's objection to constitutional limitations on Georgia finances.

"I feel there will be every cooperation from the Assembly (meeting in January)," Governor Rivers said, "to accomplish this desired status."

Former Gov. Eugene Talmadge, New Deal critic, asserted a provision against borrowing "is the greatest safety clause that could be in the Constitution of any state government."

Some observers attempted to read politics in the presidential statement that Georgia was the only state in the Union which had failed to cooperate with the Federal Government on public works and would not receive another cent until it had set up enabling acts.

There was not the slightest hint of this in official circles, however. Moreover, there were reports that Senator Walter F. George, Conservative Democrat whom Mr. Roosevelt sought unsuccessfully to defeat, may come here for a chat during the President's two weeks' stay.

Such a report went the rounds after the President told reporters yesterday he had made no appointments for conference here except that for Ambassador Wilson, who is coming down from Washington after reporting at the State Department.

He said he may also seek Speaker Bankhead and Majority Leader Rayburn of the House while here, but no definite appointments had been made.

The President said the Federal Government had become softhearted in making the indirect loans for the prison and asylum because it wanted to see the State get its share of PWA money.

He said it would never happen again, though, because some Legislature might come along and refuse to authorize repayments in view of the constitutional prohibition against borrowing.

PWA Backs Civic Power Plan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP)—The Public Works Administration began its new public power program yesterday by making a $126,000 grant to Columbus, Miss., for construction of a municipal electric distribution system paralleling the private facilities of the Mississippi Power Company.

This was the first grant of this type since PWA announced it would require municipalities to make a "fair and reasonable offer" to purchase existing private properties before advancing them funds for competing public projects.

Officials said it may set a precedent for 50 other proposed public power developments for which PWA allotments have been tentatively authorized, pending the outcome of current negotiations to buy private properties.

Secretary Ickes, PWA Administrator, ordered the grant when the Mississippi Power Company, which asked $536,366 for its properties, first rejected the city's offer of $232,000 and then turned down a compromise offer of $269,000.

Mr. Ickes, acting as referee, had ruled the latter offer was "fair and reasonable" on the basis of data provided by the City and the Power Company.

The present policy with respect to PWA projects developed from the battle in the last Congress over the relief-PWA bill.

Some Senators proposed that a guarantee of this policy be written into the Act, but withdrew their amendment when Majority Leader Barkley of Kentucky promised that the Administration would observe it in carrying out the Act. Mr. Barkley said that if the restriction were written into the Law, utility companies might tie the PWA program up in litigation indefinitely.

The previous PWA policy had been to finance all qualified public projects, regardless of their competitive nature.

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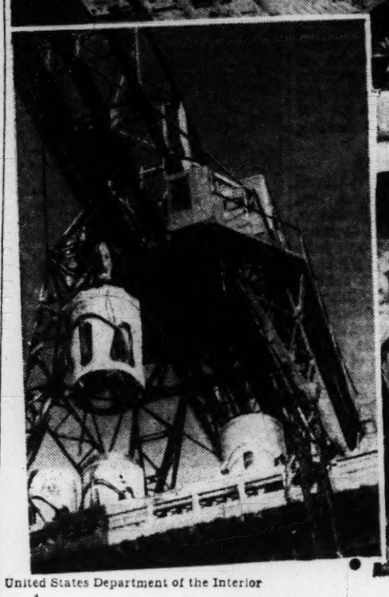

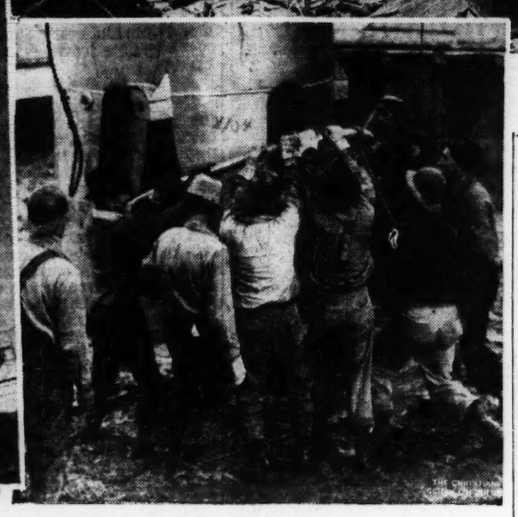

United States Department of the Interior

Lowering and Dumping Bucket of Concrete

Work on Grand Coulee Dam Enters on Its Second Phase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WENATCHEE, Wash.—With concrete pouring again under way on Uncle Sam's mammoth Grand Coulee hydroelectric project on the Columbia River in north central Washington, the second phase of operations toward the completion of the structure has begun.

Since the Mason-Walsh-Atkinson-Kier Company completed its contract to construct the low dam—or base for the high dam—last April, there has been little activity at the construction site that employed 6,600 persons at one time during the peak of work. Late in July the new contractors for construction of the high dam, the Consolidated Builders, Inc., lowered the first bucket of concrete upon the base, and thus progress was opened upon a new era of construction life at Grand Coulee.

The present base of the dam, which marks the half-way point in the construction of the high dam, will support a barrier of concrete 300 feet high, making the total depth, at its greatest height above bedrock, 550 feet. The width of the dam at the base is 500 feet. The length at the crest will be 4,300.

The completed section of the dam contains 4,500,000 cubic yards of concrete. The entire barrier will require more than 11,000,000 yards of "mud." During full swing of pouring operations, the new contractors anticipate a peak of 18,000 yards per day. Employment is expected for 3,500 during this year.

The Consolidated Builders, Inc., was awarded the contract for building the high dam last December on a bid of $34,000,000. Expenditures on the first contract, for the low dam, were $34,015,546.

When construction of the high dam was started recently, it was just 20 years since the proposal of a dam at Grand Coulee was announced and published. Three men, Gale Mathews and Bill Clapp of Ephrata, and Rufus Woods of Wenatchee, met one evening in the little town of Ephrata, and discussed the proposal made by Bill Clapp to dam the Columbia, develop electricity and irrigate more than a million acres of arid Columbia Basin lands.

Considered at first as a hoax—a chimerical idea—a crazy scheme, the proposal gained support and in 1921 Gen. G. W. Goethals pronounced the project sound. Eight years later U. S. Army engineers pronounced the plan feasible. In 1932 the Bureau of Reclamation approved the project and in 1933 Uncle Sam "ear-marked" an appropriation of $63,000,000 for construction work. At that time Grand Coulee was a State project but was soon taken over officially by the Federal Government. Core-drilling started in September, 1933, and in December first excavation work was started.

During the five years since the very first activity began at Grand Coulee, the site increased in population from four families to a network of townsites with more than 12,000 residents.

Grand Coulee for three years has been one of the Northwest's major tourist attractions. More than 200,000 sightseers visited in 1936, 300,000 in 1937, and 500,000 are expected by the end of this year.

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Hospital Groups Back Voluntary Health Insurance

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP)—Representatives of the three major Hospital Associations endorsed yesterday many of the provisions in the Government's proposed $850,000,000-a-year health program, but cautioned against hasty procedure.

Representatives of the Associations, after a conference with President Roosevelt's Interdepartmental Committee on Medical Care, reported that they did not agree with the health insurance part of the program. They said the problem "can be solved on a voluntary basis."

Their views were expressed through the Rev. Alphonse M. Schwitalla, Dean of the St. Louis University Medical School. He spoke for the American Hospital, Catholic Hospital, and the American Protestant Hospital Associations.

Compulsory health insurance provisions in the program were opposed by the American Medical Association and the American Public Health Association when it was outlined at the National Health Conference last July.

The full program calls for expenditure of up to $850,000,000 annually on the expansion of public health services, increasing maternal and child welfare services, caring for the medically indigent, building additional hospitals, and establishing a system of compulsory health insurance.

The Hospital Associations recommended, Dr. Schwitalla declared, that a thorough survey be made of hospital needs and that existing facilities be enlarged and maintained with tax funds before additional hospitals are built with Government funds.

The groups endorsed the use of Government funds for the building of additional tuberculosis and mental hospitals, and urged the stimulation of pre-payment hospital plans.

Final Links Are Begun On New Road in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico — The Governor of Nuevo Leon, Gen. Anacleto Guerrrero, attended the beginning of work of paving the last section of the Reynosa-Monterrey Highway recently. Speaking informally, he assured the group gathered there that funds had been earmarked for the completion of paving, and that the road would be finished and formally inaugurated by Jan. 1 of next year. Gen. Marte Gomez, Governor of Tamaulipas, made the same assurance for the last sector of road on his part of the highway.

The road, which has been passable and in use for some time, though not paved, provides a second entrance to Mexico by highway, quick and convenient for southeastern sections of Texas. At the same time it offers a good highway outlet to markets for a rich Mexican farming section.

National Approach Urged in Solving Problems of U. S.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 23 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt told the Southern Conference for Human Welfare here last night "I do not believe the major problems of this country can be settled on a sectional basis."

Addressing an audience of more than 7,000 persons which included at least 2,000 Negroes segregated from white delegates despite a resolution protesting "Jim Crow" laws adopted earlier by the conference section on racial relations, Mrs. Roosevelt asked that "we consider ourselves as part of a nation, rather than a section."

She declined to be drawn into the segregation controversy, when the question was asked:

"What do you think of the segregation here tonight?"

"I do not believe that is a question for me to answer," she said. "In the section of the country from which I come, it is a procedure that is not followed. But I would not presume to try to tell the people of Alabama what they should do."

Earlier in commenting on the anti-Jim Crow resolution, Judge Louise O. Charlton, General Chairman, said the protest would not be considered by the conference, "since we made it perfectly clear at the beginning that we intend to abide by the law."

City Commission President James M. Jones said he had received no official notice of the resolution, adding policemen would see "that the white and Negro delegates are separated, as our laws provide."

The conference was called as "the South's answer" to the National Emergency Council's report that this section was the nation's foremost economic problem.

A proposal that the address of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt be held at a church, "so that Negroes and Whites are not separated," was dropped when city authorities announced the segregation ordinances applied in churches as well as in other public buildings.

Livestock Strike Ties Up Trading In Chicago Yards

CHICAGO, Nov. 23 (AP)—Livestock trading in the Chicago Union Stockyards, the world's largest meat market, was at a standstill today, the third day of a strike of 575 C. I. O. union yard workers.

No livestock came into the open market. All that were left to be sold were a few hundred head of hogs owned by yard traders who were watering and feeding them.

There was no apparent danger of a meat shortage while the strike was confined to handlers in the yards. The meat supply to wholesalers would be threatened with curtailment next week, however, if the strike spread to workers who butcher the stock.

Today's receipts of 8,000 head were either direct to packers or for the International Livestock Exposition opening Saturday in the international amphitheater at the stockyards. Private handlers and show retainers were handling the exhibition animals.

Packers and livestock commission merchants said they would attempt no trading in the yards today. The Chicago Livestock Exchange, an organization of commission traders who represent farmer sellers, have an agreement with the striking handlers not to attempt to sell or weigh any animals.

A union leader threatened to extend the strike into the huge meat packing plants and cripple or stop entirely the knives of the industry in Chicago. He said attempts to move meat animals through the stockyards before settlement of the dispute would be countered with a strike call to some 20,000 packing house workers.

Grange Urges Fuller Control Of Privately Owned Utilities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 23—Meeting in this city that sparkles with low-cost electricity, and in a section of the country where public ownership of power utilities is popular, delegates to the National Grange Convention approved, among the first sets of resolutions adopted, one calling for greater control of privately owned utilities.

The resolution urged that "in the future all of our natural water power sites be reserved for the use of the people and not given to the private utilities." It asked that "all laws giving special privileges to privately owned utilities be repealed."

REA Head Is Praised

But since it may be expected that private utilities using natural water power shall go on using it for a long time to come, the resolution urged further that such companies be compelled to sell current to co-operative organizations on a cost-plus basis providing reasonable return to the utility. Nothing was said about public ownership, although some of the west coast granges have favored state legislation to this end. As a matter of fact, the resolution on electrification was not offered by a west coaster, but by the Missouri Master, James T. Phillips, and made no mention of public ownership.

Approval of the REA was voiced in the same resolution. Special commendation was given its director, John Carmody, who, by the way, was a speaker at this convention and has always been popular with the Grange. Mr. Carmody was cited with approbation for having stopped "certain interests in certain states" that wanted to draw continuous profit from REA projects, and also for having given effective supervision to rural co-operatives. Appropriations above the $40,000,000 now given REA annually were asked to meet demands of farm electrification. This fund, it is held, is used for loan and is not considered a subsidy.

Although the Grange is working hard on a resolution which will ask for changes in the present Farm Act, it is not by any means opposed to the entire farm activities of the Administration and gave hearty endorsement to some phases of it. One service particularly approved was that rendered by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in erosion control. The Department's Crop Reporting Service also received support—but in an indirect way. Delegates turned down a resolution which implied a criticism of this service.

New York delegates felt that much harm had been done to farm prices this year by overly optimistic predictions of size and quality of crops made before they had reached maturity. A resolution brought in by the Grange's Agricultural Committee suggested that these early crop reports be made "sufficiently conservative to avoid exercising an unnecessary depressing influence on the market."

This brought forth a defense of the U. S. Crop Reporting System from Masters of Arkansas, Texas, and Wisconsin Granges. Nobody can be sure how a crop is going to turn out, these speakers said in substance, honest reports are all you can ask for. They opposed asking the crop reporters to be "conservative" in their advance estimates. When it came to a vote, the "No's" were unanimous.

Last night's business session was enlivened by the presentation of Washington State's official apple-pie baker who arrived with enough of her wares to regale all national officers and official delegates. While the Grangers ate, this rice-baking expert, Mrs. Fay G. Peabody, of Vancouver, Wash., explained plans of Ira E. Shea, Deputy Master of the Washington Grange, to hold apple pie-baking contests in each County and State Grange next year. The object, of course, is to encourage the use of apples which Washington State produces so lavishly. A national contest at the New York World's Fair is proposed as a climax.

Apples abound here. At each session delegates find their tables laden with a fresh supply of the red and yellow beauties raised in these northwest states. A stunning apple display is shown in the hotel lobby by the Pomona Grange of Chelan County, Washington. The result of this abundance is shown in the remark of Herschel Newsom, Indiana Master, who said he was eating a dozen a day while he had the opportunity.

Unusual Grange Activities

Unusual local Granges are described by visitors here. Mrs. G. W. Thiessen, lecturer for the Oregon State Grange, tells of attending meetings in the western part of her State to which come cowboys in their bright shirts and clean overalls, with cuffs turned up in cowboy style.

From the other side of the Continent Mrs. Flora Buccini reports a Grange home community, Old Lyme, Conn., which counts artists among its members. Old Lyme has a thriving artists' colony and a number of people who have come up from New York City to live on farms. At first it appeared there might grow up a line of division between the old settlers and the newcomers, but the Grange, Mrs. Buccini feels, has prevented such a separation. Artists and city folk were invited to become members and many have joined, she said. As a result, the local Grange benefits by the talents of the new members, while the latter folk are helped to become a part of the community.

Mrs. Buccini, who came out with the Grange special tour, classes herself with the old settlers because she has lived in Lyme 15 years, but her husband is an artist.

Still another kind of Grange is represented by Miss Elisabeth B. Gahm, of Cambridge, Mass., here with the tour party. This is a city Grange, founded about 20 years ago by a former farm woman, then a resident of Cambridge, who missed her old rural connections. She gathered into the fold others, like herself, who had lived on farms, and they brought in friends. The Grange now has well over 100 members.

Much jollying goes on in this convention between folks from different sections. Easterners who remember the last Grange convention in Portland 17 years ago delight in recalling the weather at that time. It seems that sleet covered their windshields and the Easterners were astonished to hear Oregonians call this familiar phenomenon by the poetic name of "silver thaw." There are no silver thaws in progress this year; roses are in bloom; but the visitors keep inquiring anxiously about the possibility of another "silver thaw."

All are struck by the gay appearance of the city at night. Neon type signs—orange, blue, green, yellow—are used in the most lavish manner, giving the city a festive air, a kind of Aladdin's cave brilliance. Not only over stores and theaters, but upon dignified institutions like the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. gaseous lights flare their pretty colors. The "Y. W." is comparatively sedate, displaying the organization's characteristic blue. But the "Y. M." lets itself go with a burst of Mexican colors.

Great ingenuity is shown by the sign makers. Many displays do tricks. A sign advertising milk shakes has letters that shake while they tell the story. Across the principal streets huge lighted names of theaters and hotels hang like arches. Even side streets are lanes of neon glory.

"It's because we get such cheap rates on electricity," a taxi driver explained to visitors. "Guess our city and a few others around here have the best signs in the United States. Except maybe New York and they got all their bright lights in one place. Ours are all over town, wherever there is any business."

Dorothea Kahn

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Links in Christianity's Chain

Counter Reformation: Pope Called Council at Trent to Discuss Church Doctrine and Reform—Numerous Questions Settled

By Albert F. Gilmore, Litt. D.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Forty-fifth of 56 Articles

To understand the movement generally termed the Counter Reformation certain facts need to be considered. The last half of the fifteenth century witnessed a great awakening in national consciousness among the Western nations. This was especially true of Spain, where both political and religious affairs took on a new impetus. The Mohammedan yoke, imposed in 711, in the intervening centuries had been so constantly combated that the Moors were restricted to the kingdom of Granada. Under the potent sovereigns, Ferdinand and Isabella, in 1492, the Moors were driven even from that Province. This ended the power of Islam in Spain.

With the discovery of America, Spanish political and commercial influence notably widened. In the affairs of the Church also, under the direct influence of the Queen, Spain assumed a dominant role. While Spain's devotion to the Catholic system was intense, yet it held that "papal aggressions in administrative affairs should be limited by royal authority, and that an educated, moral, and zealous clergy could, by the same power, be encouraged and maintained" (Walker: "A History of the Christian Church," p. 322).

This led, in 1482, to a concordat, put forward by the Spanish sovereigns, providing that the nomination of higher ecclesiastical officials within its borders be put under royal control. Under this agreement, even papal bulls required royal approval. The State also supervised Church courts, and taxes were imposed upon the clergy for the benefit of the State.

The Renaissance of Spain in affairs both secular and religious was proposed as the model for reform in a Council to be called to reform the Church from within. This proposal declared for a moral and intelligent clergy, for the cure of many patent evils; it insisted upon study of the Bible; it stood for firm adhesion to orthodoxy, and held to the advocacy of the inquisition for heretics. All these constituted a model after which, the Spanish sovereign held, the Church should reform itself.

The Protestant Reform was not the only major event in the Christian history during the sixteenth century. It was not to be expected that the Church itself would remain inert while so great a separation was in progress. The fact is that Luther's works had the indirect but nonetheless effective result of causing the Church to examine itself. Earnest and energetic adherents urged that more attention be given to the things of the Spirit, with the result that internal conditions were measurably improved. The spirit of reform was at work within as well as without the Church.

The leaks in the dike must be stopped. Accordingly it devolved upon the Pope, urged by Spanish influence, to call a Council to discuss Church doctrine and Church reform. This he did, and a Council convened which had a highly varied career during the 18 years of its existence. It first assembled in the city of Trent in 1545. Two years later, it was transferred to Bologna but was returned to Trent in 1551. Because of a successful Protestant revolt in Saxony against the Emperor, it adjourned in 1552 and did not meet again for 10 years, to finish its deliberation the following year. Only bishops and heads of various orders had a vote in the Council, a situation which gave the majority power to Italy. This superseded the vote by States formerly adhered to. The result, based upon the desire of the Pope, was the placing of doctrine above reform in their discussions. In all the deliberations of the Council, voices of prominent Jesuits were most influential.

The decisions reached constituted the answer of the Church itself to the Protestant Reformation. It was, in effect, a Catholic Reformation, laying down doctrines, rules, and a polity which in major part have remained to the present as the established authority in the Catholic Church. While undoubtedly the reforms were much less than many in the Church desired, yet substantial improvements were effected.

Several Dogmas Settled

Among the questions discussed and settled were the dogmas of original sin, of tradition, that is, of obedience to the doctrines of the Church, extreme unction, baptism, communion, ordination, consecration of priests, confirmation, marriage, worship of saints and relics, purgatory, and penance. After general discussion these major subjects were settled with a permanency that has generally withstood the arguments of time. Thus was the specific answer returned to the Protestant challenge as to doctrine and ecclesiastical procedure.

It was agreed that the Protestant Reformation had brought about on the part of the Church the necessity of careful definition of authority, dogma, and doctrine, which hitherto had been generally acknowledged by adherents of the Church, but which had not been established as ecclesiastical law. Through the Council of Trent, Catholic law was defined, and rendered binding upon its adherents. Moreover, the authority of the Church was declared to be paramount, whereas Luther's followers posited authority in the Sacred Scriptures. The Vulgate was proclaimed the only authoritative version of the Bible. It was also established that tradition, that is, the customs and usages established in the Church, was of equal or greater authority than the Scriptures.

Upon invitation representative Protestants attended the Council of Trent. Men who at first accepted the doctrines of Luther later dissented from them, and from many of the methods adopted by his followers. But it was found that reconciliation between any phase of Protestantism and the Church of Rome was impossible.

Secular affairs often exercised great influence upon the history of Christianity during these centuries. The arbitrament of armies was invoked by both sides to win victories for this ruler or that. The history of these movements is too involved and withal too secular to justify discussion here. It is true, however, that during this important period in the development of Christianity the influence of divine power and guidance may be distinctly recognized. God was on the field, and His cause was being served just as rapidly as humanity was prepared to accept His intervention. Links in the chain, strong links, were being forged to strengthen the hold of divine purpose upon the hearts of men.

Censorship of Literature

One major result of the Counter Reformation was the restoration of considerable territory to the standard of the Church in Rome. Southern Germany, a considerable portion of France, Italy, Spain, and Belgium were once more securely within the Catholic fold. Also, a censorship of literature was established by the Council of Trent, whereby certain books were forbidden to lay members of the Church. Many believed, however, that this type of censorship could have only a restrictive and dangerous influence upon thought and learning. Many held that it was in effect a definite effort to control the thinking of its members. This was known as the "Index-Expurgatorius," which is in vogue today, containing the names of publications forbidden to the laity. Subsequent history, as to both secular and religious activities, it seems, has proved the unwisdom of such restrictions.

To give force to the position that the Church was the interpreter of the Scriptures, provisions were made for their public interpretation, to be given in the larger towns by bishops and other qualified officials. It was not anticipated or desired that the laity should read the Bible, but rather that the people should receive the interpretation given orally by some official of the Church. It was especially provided that the method of salvation should be carefully made known to the people, a work in which the bishops were to have the leading part. Institutions for education of the clergy were to be founded, and supervision of the morals of the clergy was established.

As a result of the many reforms seriously undertaken and carried out, Rome lost something of the gaiety which characterized the period of the Renaissance; the Popes became more devoted to the ideals of the Church, more religiously earnest in carrying forward the teachings of Catholicism.

The Order of Jesus, Jesuits, founded by Ignatius Loyola, was a prominent factor in promoting the Counter Reformation. Its influence spread rapidly during the latter half of the sixteenth century, especially in Spain and Portugal, less rapidly in France and Germany. This Order advanced the agency of preaching, the confessional, education for the better and wealthier families, and engaged in extensive missionary activities. Its method of the confessional after the passing of its founder promoted a moral state criticized by both Catholics and Protestants alike. The Jesuit philosophy regarded sin as a series of acts rather than as a mental state. It pledged unquestioning loyalty to the papacy. The Jesuit philosophy stood directly opposite to Protestantism.

Ready for Thanksgiving

M. J. Burelbach — Baking in a Country Kitchen

This picture, entered by M. J. Burelbach of Chattanooga, Tenn., in the Chattanooga News Amateur Snapshot Contest, was awarded the $500 class prize at the Salon of the Newspaper National Snapshot Awards in Explorers' Hall of the National Geographic Society, Washington.

Defense: Americas Take Stock of Armaments

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP) — Canada and the 20 Latin-American Republics could contribute more than a million trained men, along with warplanes and naval craft, to the mutual defense of the Western Hemisphere which President Roosevelt has envisaged.

Probably even more important, military experts say here, is the fact that their co-operation would assure availability of vast stores of strategic materials which the United States lacks, and provide additional bases for the American Navy.

Speaking privately, informed officials said that in the event of aggression from Europe or Asia, the United States would welcome access to their nickel, manganese, rubber, wool, tin and coffee as much as military co-operation of a direct nature.

U. S. Naval Might

The United States fleet, rivaled in might only by Great Britain's, overshadows the naval craft of Canada and the Latin-American nations.

The Army air armada of upwards of 9,000 planes which Mr. Roosevelt is reported to have decided to recommend to Congress, coupled with a naval air force of 3,000 or more planes, would expect slight reinforcement from the few hundred military planes credited to the other American Governments.

In strategic and critical minerals and other materials, however, the United States has numerous weaknesses. Though this country is said to be better equipped in this respect than any other world power, there are 21 "strategic" minerals which would have to be obtained almost entirely from abroad in wartime, and 54 others listed as "critical" by the War Department.

Canada for Nickel

Canada is this country's chief dependence for nickel. Bolivia is a leading producer of tin. Argentina of hides and wool. From Brazil comes manganese, used in steel manufacture.

Brazil also is the principal source of coffee, which is among the 21 "strategic" materials, and also produces rubber.

A wartime alliance with Mexico would make available huge quantities of oil which could be transported by sea to Atlantic ports more readily than by rail from the mid-continent fields.

Mutual defense of the hemisphere, if developed to the fullest possible extent, would provide for the fleet important Canadian and South American bases which would be vital in the defense of the Panama Canal, the Achilles heel of this country's naval defense scheme. Negatively, it would lessen the possibility that a hostile nation might find lodgment for its warplanes within striking distance of the canal, or of the United States border.

Other American Armies

In trained men, Argentina can boast a force that rivals the United States, and Brazil and Chile also have formidable land military power.

Latest available figures credit Argentina with an active army of 30,713 men, and a trained reserve of 448,383, compared with the United States Army's 178,000 officers and men, the 205,000 of the National Guard, and more than 100,000 officers of the organized reserve.

Though the net figures are confidential, officials here believe Argentina has an army air force of 150 or more army warplanes, and probably 100 in her naval air force. Argentina's navy consists of two pre-world war battleships, three new cruisers, four old ones, and various smaller craft.

Other Estimates

Estimates for some of the other American nations include:

Canada—Army, 3,528; reserve 52,012. Six modern destroyers, various other naval craft. More than 100 warplanes at present, and 104 building.

Brazil — Army, 93,892; reserve, 206,959. Two 1908-09 battleships, two modern cruisers and other naval craft. Air force believed to match Argentina's.

Chile—Army, 29,435; reserve, 177,435. One battleship, built in 1915, formerly British, and numerous secondary ships. Probably 75 or more military airplanes.

Cuba—Army, 14,810 (since increased), reserve, 6,546. Score or more military planes, inconsiderable navy.

Mexico—Army, 56,298; reserve, 28,018. One 1898 coast defense battleship, seven destroyers built or building. Fifty to 100 planes.

Venture Born of Depression Continues Communal Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SUMNER, Wash. — "Workaneaters," who have imbibed some of the ideas of Edward Bellamy, author of "Looking Backward," have started a campaign in Bremerton and the surrounding farming districts, in Seattle, in Kirkland, and in the rich farming districts stretching between this city and Seattle, to increase their membership to 20,000 persons before Christmas.

It was only two years ago that this economic venture was launched, and now it has 6,000 members. While not politically Communistic, it is so economically.

Not Communism as in Russia, nor political-economic intrigue, looking to revolution, but "a new way of life," in which individual reward shall be exactly commensurate with effort, is its objective.

This year these "Workaneaters" farmed 200 acres in King and Kitsap Counties. Some of this land was donated to them, some rented for small amounts of cash, and some operated on a share-crop basis. Their aim was to produce four pounds of vegetables and four pounds of potatoes for each of their members each week. They exceeded this by 50 per cent.

The greatest center of this production lies in the rich valley land stretching from a few miles north of Sumner to Seattle, and the cannery at Kirkland, which they rent, may be said to be the center of their industrial operations. The "share and share alike" movements of the early days of the depression were merely "fill your stomachs"; the present movement, it is explained by leaders, has more of the idealistic.

At present, most of the work is done in the vegetable gardens of the movement; later, when other lines are opened up, each person will be assigned to the department he likes best.

Products not consumed in the fresh vegetable season are canned in the cannery in Kirkland, which is operated jointly by the WPA, the State Department of Public Welfare, and the county commissioners. As pay, the "Workaneaters" surrender one third of the finished product.

The year's net, fresh and canned food together, they say proudly, was a million pounds of everything.

"Workaneaters" also operate a coal mine near Renton, which, through a complicated and interlocking system of affiliates, manages to pay union wages to miners and truck drivers, and still delivers coal to "Workaneaters" at the bare cost of transportation, about $2 per ton.

Opera Conducted By Accompanist

CHICAGO (AP)—Edwin McArthur, accompanist for Kirsten Flagstad, made his debut as an operatic conductor Nov. 21 and won applause and commendation from the audience and critics. He directed a performance of Wagner's "Lohengrin" at the Chicago Civic Opera House, with the famous Norwegian soprano singing the role of Elsa.

"His fine rhythmic sense moved the excited bits along in capital fashion," commented Edward Barry of the Chicago Tribune.

The 31-year-old accompanist, who for 12 years nurtured an ambition to become a conductor, directed the orchestra with poise and feeling.

Madame Flagstad lent her support to his request to conduct last night's performance, proclaiming him as "very gifted."

Mr. McArthur has not had the traditional European training for opera but has been guest conductor of several symphony orchestras.

U. S.-Peru Talk Trade

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of State Hull said Nov. 22 conversations had been undertaken with Peru for a trade agreement but had not reached the stage of negotiations. Trade agreements already have been concluded with 10 of the 20 American republics.

We are grateful to readers of THE MONITOR for the boost that started Flex-O-Lace on its successful way. Flex-O-Lace has swept the country like a prairie fire since our first advertising appeared in the Monitor September 21. It is now sold by the leading department stores in the principal cities. Dealers praise its amazing popularity and confirm their own enthusiasm with frequent repeat orders of ever-increasing size. It's a tribute to Monitor readers; that you were so quick to recognize this new and better way to lace shoes. Flex-O-Lace is new and distribution is being rapidly established. Don't wait 'til your dealer gets them however. Send today 25c for the flat lace or 15c for the round. Try it on our money back guarantee. Specify Black, White or Brown. Address FLEX-O-LACE, INC., 307 N. MICHIGAN AVE., DEPT. 23, CHICAGO.

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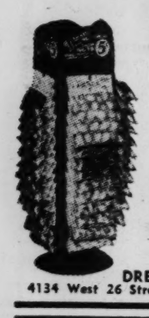

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Inventor of Time Zone Plan Honored by Tablet at Toronto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Nov. 23—The man who made the sun stand still was being honored in Toronto today as city officials, railway watchmakers, and telegraph men joined to pay tribute to Sir Sandford Fleming.

For it was Sir Sandford—then an ambitious young surveyor and draftsman and as yet without his knighthood—who was the "father" of standard time. It was his system of time zoning, outlined in an address in Toronto 60 years ago, that relieved the world of the complexities of "local" time. Thus through civilization today, the sun, "minutely speaking" stands still for an hour at a time and then jumps to the next time belt.

Before Sir Sandford provided a solution to the problem which was under such wide discussion six decades ago, the problem of keeping clocks and watches in time with the sun was a great one. The first trains between Montreal and Toronto were required to make four time changes during the 350-mile trip. Differences of 23 minutes in sun time between Montreal and Toronto and 8½ minutes between Toronto and Belleville illustrate the problem.

The address given by Sir Sandford was printed and distributed throughout the world by the Governor General of Canada, the Marquis of Lorne, and the Czar of Russia called a conference which met in Rome, later to adjourn to Washington, where standard time was adopted by most countries of the world. Shortly afterward Sir Sandford was knighted by Queen Victoria.

Jewelers of Canada, through the Canadian Jewelers' Association, Incorporated, arranged the memorial to Sir Sandford in the unveiling of a bronze tablet on the outside wall of the building now occupied by the Sons of England Society at Richmond Street East and Berti Street in downtown Toronto. The Canadian Institute owned the building 60 years ago when Sir Sandford outlined his scheme to the members.

Sir Sandford's plan for a prime meridian and time zones was linked with the role he played in the development of Canadian railways. He helped build the old Ontario, Simcoe, & Huron Railway, opened in 1853, and in 1863 was appointed by Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick to make a preliminary survey for a railway linking the Canadas and the Maritime Provinces, which resulted in construction of the Intercolonial Railway, opened in 1876.

When British Columbia entered the Dominion of Canada in 1871 he was appointed chief engineer for construction of a railway linking the Province with the rest of Canada. He laid out the route through the Rockies now used by the Canadian National Railways.

A great educationist, too, he was Chancellor of Queen's University.

Extension Courses Increase in South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. C.—Southern colleges and universities this year have 52,159 students registered in extension and correspondence courses, it was repoted at the initial session of the fourth annual meeting of the Southern University Conference.

The report was made by L. T. Baker, Dean of the University of South Carolina in a paper on correspondence and extension work based on recent exhaustive studies. There are 31,530 registered in extension courses while 20,529 are enrolled for correspondence courses.

Louisiana State University, the Universities of Texas, Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia, Virginia, Alabama, and Florida all have large extension and correspondence departments.

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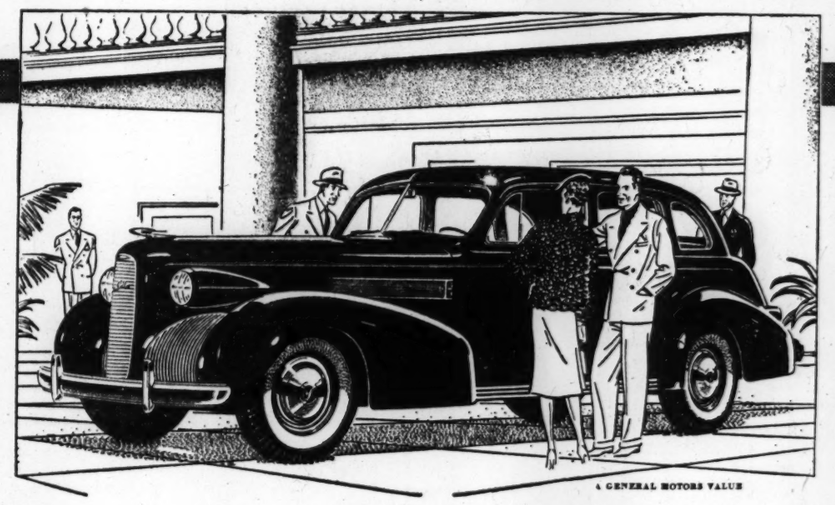

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'Moral Armament' of World Urged by Hoover

TORONTO, Nov. 23 (CP)—Moral armament, "something far more than inhibitions, prohibitions, and laws," has become the world's vital need, Herbert Hoover, former United States President, declared last night in an address at the fifteenth annual dinner of the York Bible Class.

The former President spoke to a distinguished audience that included the Governor-General, Lord Tweedsmuir; Senator Arthur Meighen, former Canadian Prime Minister; Provincial and Dominion Members of Parliament and outstanding citizens.

The failure of men to develop and maintain moral standards was given by Mr. Hoover as "the deficiency in all nations which produces all this conflict and confusion in the world."

"Indeed, the world is waiting for some spritual or ethical control of material powers and it cannot wait for long," he said. "At the present time nothing so concerns the progress of mankind."

Constructive progress of civilization in the democracies is founded "on the advance of truth, beauty, human brotherhood; it is founded upon respect for the dignity of individual men, and in large view we have made great progress over two centuries."

Mr. Hoover told his audience "we should worry less over public conscience and mass morals and worry more over individual conscience and individual morals, for therein is the only foundation of real moral progress."

He held that moral and spiritual rearmament could be achieved by nations whose leaders "stand solid."

Democracies, while they may view the world's violence with horror, have greater moral troubles, he asserted, adding:

"A score of democracies have sunk since the war and armed dictatorships have risen in their place. They proclaim new ideologies of economic security to satisfy personal power. They live by terror and brutality.

"Barbarous Acts"

"In Germany under Nazi control we see the most hideous persecution of the Jews since the expulsion from Spain in the Middle Ages. With it we see the persecution of Christian faiths. In Russia under Communist control we see continued execution of political opponents by the thousands.

"And worse, the world now is learning the truth that the Russian Government, in its attempt to force State industrialization, pitilessly left millions of its own people to die of starvation when that Government had gold with which to have bought them food.

"Beyond all these barbarous acts we have seen the persecution of religious faith and the destruction of moral standards among 160,000,000 people.

"A military autocracy in control of Japan is making a war of aggression upon China as horrible as that of Genghis Khan. For imperialistic and trade purposes the lives of millions of innocent people have already been sacrificed.

"Insensate barbarism has added the killing of women and children from the air with the latest of scientific inventions. Pestilence and famine will reap a harvest of other millions before it is all ended.

"A bitter class war in Spain ruthlessly executes civilians on both sides. Again thousands of women and children have been bombed to death for no military purpose but to create horror.

"Perhaps the world has gained something lately, for under the terror of the air popular emotions for war no longer sweep the common people. But the nations in dumb fright are arming as never before in history for some unknown conflict. Truly the four horsemen of war, famine, pestilence, and death are marching."

The fifth horseman Mr. Hoover called "intolerant ideologies." He said the peaceful democracies were being drugged with illusions of economic security by those preaching agnosticism.

Problems of Democracies

"Nor are the more peaceful democracies untouched," he said. "The fumes from these witches' cauldrons of new idealogies are today drugging our democracies with illusions of economic security.

"They preach agnosticism. They sap the foundation of morals.

"But our democracies have greater moral troubles than these imports. We have also all the benefits and troubles from the advance in physical science and technology. We invented a few social complications. For instance, as we grew from the village shop to mass production we were slow to carry the moral relations between the employer and the employee from the shop to the factory.

"Among our excellent inventions was the corporate form of doing business. We gave it legal personality, but we gave it the morals of a machine tool. Only gradually have we got that concept under control.

"We set up the admirable idea that people shall be rewarded according to economic merit.

"But we often forget there are other merits. And as we give reward to the economically successful, we lag in opportunity for the economically less competent."

He saw a slackening all over the world of individual responsibility and personal conscience. "Peace today is a fearsome thing based on arms," he commented. Then followed his call for an individual and collective rearmament.

Reich Jews Must Pay 20 P. C.

BERLIN, Nov. 23 (AP)—The German Government ordered a levy of 20 per cent of Jewish fortunes exceeding $2,000 today to pay the $400,000,000 fine imposed for the assassination of Ernst vom Rath, Paris Embassy Secretary, by a Jewish boy.

The decree defining the means of collecting the fine in four installments was published in the official gazette.

The levy is to be imposed on German Jews and those who live in Germany but are without citizenship in other countries. Foreign Jewish citizens are exempt.

The entire 20 per cent levy must be paid by Aug. 15, 1939. Jews just make their payments without further notice and will be subject to further penalties if they fail to do so.

Their financial condition as of Nov. 12, 1938, when the levy was announced, will determine the size of their contributions.

Any Jew desiring to emigrate must pay his full 20 per cent before he will be permitted to leave Germany.

In case the 20 per cent levy does not yield the full billion marks of the fine, the Finance Ministry reserves the right to raise the percentage to such higher figure as may be necessary.

The decree gives a possible avenue of escape to married couples of which one member is non-Jewish, for it is provided that only the Jewish partner of such a marriage is compelled to pay his or her share. Hence the fate of such couples depends on whether property is in the name of the Jewish or non-Jewish partner.

It is left to individual tax collectors to decide to what extent stocks, bonds, or real estate shall be accepted in lieu of cash.

Apostolic Delegate Appointed by Pope To Post in London

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 23 (AP)—Pope Pius today appointed an Apostolic Delegate to London. Vatican sources said it was the first time since the Sixteenth Century reformation that such an appointment had been made.

Monsignor William Godfrey, Rector of the Venerable English College in Rome since 1930, was named to the post, at the same time becoming a titular Archbishop in Asia Minor.

The Italian press published reports from London that the Vatican's action was believed to be a move seeking British support in the Church's conflict with Germany over the treatment of German Roman Catholics. Vatican officials declined to comment on this point.

LONDON, Nov. 23 (AP)—Monsignor William Godfrey, new Apostolic Delegate to London, will be a purely church official without diplomatic privileges, official informants said today.

They said the Pope was free to name a delegate just as he names bishops, without seeking the approval of the British Government, since he is acting in his spiritual and not temporal capacity.

Only when a Nuncio is named by the Pope acting as the sovereign of a temporal state is the official approval of the recipient state required, it was explained.

Realization of Their Dream

Dr. and Mrs. Ellwood Patterson Cubberley
who contributed the funds for the new School of Education Building at Stanford University.

Professor Gives Stanford A New School of Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif.—For 20 years Dr. Ellwood Patterson Cubberley and his wife, Helen, cherished a secret dream. The dream was a rather expensive one—a dream that might have daunted anyone but the Cubberleys. But, even though they apparently were limited to the income of the typical professor, they fulfilled their hopes.

Today, because of that dream, Stanford University has a new, imposing $535,000 School of Education Building—the outright gift of the Cubberleys—their dream come true.

Their dream dates from the day in 1913 when Dr. Cubberley was offered a professorship by a big Eastern university. He talked it over with his wife, decided to remain and devote his entire career to the advancement of Stanford's rapidly-expanding education school.

As Dr. Cubberley lectured to university classes in education, he was working on volume after volume of educational books on the broad desk in the study of his home. When he retired five years ago, Dr. Cubberley had written or edited 100 volumes of the familiar "Riverside Text Books in Education" series and 18 other education books. The profit from these books he set aside as a fund for the school he planned.

A 15-Year Dream

Dr. Cubberley kept his plan a secret until five years before his retirement, when he strolled into the office of Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, President of the University, one day and put $5,000 in securities, on his desk and said: "For 15 years my wife and I have dreamed of making this gift. We want to keep it a secret, but when I retire we will turn over all our pin-money to the University. It's for a new education building." The $5,000 contribution was repeated in each of the next four years, and when the spring of 1933 brought Dr. Cubberly's retirement, he again strolled into Dr. Wilbur's office, unfolded a list of securities appraised in that depression year at $400,000.

Originally placed in a fund where interest accrual would make it possible to build the structure as a memorial following Dr. Cubberley's passing, the carefully invested securities increased by more than $75,000 in the recovery upswing and by a similar amount in interest additions. In July, 1936, Stanford's Board of Trustees approved plans based on Dr. Cubberley's design and decided to start construction immediately so the donor could take an active part in the work.

Today an annuity which, together with savings from Dr. Cubberley's salary during his 35 years as a teacher, constitute living expenses for the Cubberleys. Only the "pin money"—royalties from books, receipts from lectures and expert consultation services, dividends, and interest—went into the gift.

Earnings Divided

Since the Cubberley's dream first took shape, salary and outside earnings have been systematically kept apart, on the assumption that, "after all, since I wrote and sold my books partly because of my capacity as professor here, we feel the University is entitled to the profits. . . . It's only right that we should keep my salary and pension for living expenses."

Secret of the professor's fortune was careful, studied investment. He subscribed for the best statistical services, studied stock trends, "just like preparing for an examination."

Dr. Cubberley credits his parents for his hobby of investment, recalls that his father, a druggist in the town of Andrews, Ind., always wanted him to become a businessman. He might have done it, he admits, if he "hadn't caught the spirit of modern education" when he came under the influence, as a student, of David Starr Jordan, then president of the University of Indiana.

Instead, he studied education, became a small town school teacher, then an instructor in a Baptist college in Indiana, later a physical science instructor and president (1893-1896) of Vincennes University in Indiana. Dr. Cubberley then accepted appointment as superintendent of schools in San Diego, Calif., where he again attracted the attention of Dr. Jordan, who had gone west to become first President of Stanford University, and in 1898 he came to Palo Alto to begin his final career as professor of education.

The only public thanks the retired professor would have is a modest plaque hung in the building's lobby.

The New School

Heavy Migration Raises Problems For Queensland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensland—The migration of southern and central Europeans to the sugar-cane growing districts of North Queensland is raising serious employment and language problems here.

Almost every overseas liner from Mediterranean ports brings foreign immigrants to this State. Trade unionists complain that many of these migrants are a menace to Australian working and living standards because of their slender financial resources when they arrive, and their inability to realize that they are breaking down Australian labor awards and conditions.

Traders in North Queensland complain that lack of knowledge of the English language is tending to keep the foreign colonies, mostly Italian, more and more segregated from the rest of the community. The State's educational authorities are finding its difficult to absorb foreign children in regular class routines.

Under the Australian migration laws it is necessary for the foreign immigrant to have £50 landing money if he is sponsered by a resident in Australia, or £200 if not. It is alleged, however, that these regulations are being evaded by the use of bank drafts issued to the immigrant on an Australian credit, and that these "loans" may never actually be handled by the migrant himself; that the credit may be withdrawn as soon as it has served its purpose of qualifying him for admission, and be then available to assist another migrant to enter the country.

Jewish Refugees Reach New York; Forum on Radio

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 23—Seventy-three Jewish refugees from Germany today have found a haven in the United States. They are a part of a group of 124 men, women and children who, they said, left Germany. Fifty-one were arrested in Bentheim, on the German-Netherlands border, they added, on charges of infractions of Germany's strict money regulations.

The refugees were reluctant to describe conditions in Greater Germany because they said they were fearful for the safety of friends and relatives they had left behind. Off the record comment, however, fully bore out reports published in this country of Jewish persecutions.

Meanwhile, a radio broadcast entitled, "The German-American Answer to Hitler," by German-American leaders over station WNYC last night, reiterated that there was a wide split between the National Socialists and the mass of the German people over the Jewish persecution. The great body of German people are strongly against such persecution, the radio audience was told by Victor Ridder, publisher of the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung und Herold, Justice Gustav W. M. Wieboldt of Special Sessions, and Representative Hamilton Fish, ranking Republican member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

All the speakers were doubtful if the Jews could be brought out of Germany unless they were allowed to take out funds.

Moscicki Appoints Germans and Jews To Polish Senate

WARSAW, Nov. 23 (AP)—President Moscicki completed the roster of the Polish Senate yesterday by appointing 32 Senators to sit with the 64 elected Nov. 13.

As in the previous Senate, he named two Germans and two Jews, since no representatives of those minorities were elected.

Several representatives of the Nationalist Opposition were also among the appointees. Their consent to co-operate was considered a victory for the Government.

Britain to Admit Refugees For Completion of Studies

LONDON, Nov. 23 (AP) — Earl Winterton, Chairman of the Intergovernmental Committee on the Refugee Problem, said last night that Britain would admit a large number of Jewish and other "non-Aryan" children under 17 years of age to complete their education here.

Lord Winterton, who made the disclosure in a radio address to the United States, said, "We are prepared to take as many children as voluntary organizations can provide for, and we hope in this way many thousands of children will be admitted in a short time."

Outlining the British Government's position along the lines of Prime Minister Chamberlain's remarks in the House of Commons, Lord Winterton cautioned that individual applications would be checked carefully.

"The only limit to the admission of refugees," he said, "is the capacity of voluntary organizations which are working on the refugee problem to insure their maintenance."

He said a large part of the Government effort would be directed toward training the refugees for resettlement elsewhere.

Trade Boycott Urged

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 23 (AP)—Paraders estimated at 10,000 to 15,000 joined in a demonstration here last night and then packed Breed Street Synagogue to adopt resolutions demanding severance of commercial relations between the United States and Germany because of Nazi treatment of the Jews. The protest was sponsored by the United Anti-Nazi Conference and the American League for Peace and Democracy.

'Private Armies' Hit

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (AP)—Represenative Hamilton Fish, Jr., (R) of New York announced last night that he would offer a bill in the next Congress to prohibit the arming and drilling of Nazi, Fascist, and Communist "private armies" in the United States. Speaking during a radio round table discussion of "The German-American Answer to Hitler," the Congressman from President Roosevelt's home district said his measure would apply particularly to the "Nazi Bund."

Inquiry at Buenos Aires

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Nov. 23 (AP)—Police undertook an unannounced census of Jewish business in Buenos Aires yesterday in an effort to learn the origin of a movement which resulted in the closing of shops as a protest against the Nazi treatment of Jews in Germany. Many Roman Catholics as well as Jews closed their stores in protest.

Painters to Aid Fund

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (AP)—Requests for funds to aid outcast Jews in Europe increased today, and union painters, decorators and paper hangers began an overtime campaign with their employers to raise $100,000 in four weeks for German refugees.

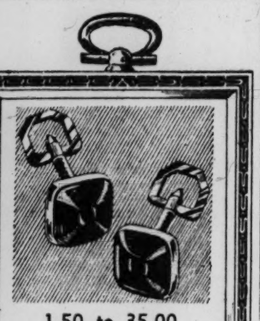
District Council No. 9 of the Brotherhood of Painters and the Association of Master Painters announced a plan for union members to work seven hours overtime for a wage of $12.50 to be contributed to the fund. With 2,000 men working overtime it was estimated $25,000 would be raised each week.

German Talk Canceled

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23 (AP)—A scheduled speech on "The New Germany" by a German consular attaché was canceled yesterday by the Rialto Post of the American Legion when Maj. Myron B. Goldsmith, Past Post Commander, threatened to discuss the treatment of Jews in "The New Germany" if the speech were made. Hans von Bernhard, attached to the consulate, was told by Legion officials that he needn't speak as the meeting was going to be "too small to bother about."

Usual Tests in Mexico

DALLAS, Texas, Nov. 23 (AP)—Mexico would not welcome any large exodus of oppressed Jews from Germany, Ambassador Francisco Castillo Najera of Mexico declared here last night. "We must take care of our own first," Dr. Najera, who stopped here enroute to Washington from Mexico City, declared. "Those who come to Mexico would have to pass the usual tests for immigrants."



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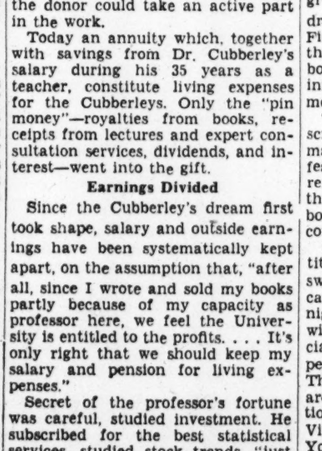

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Alliances at Stake in Anglo-French Talk

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 23—Nontechnical aspects of defense stand high on the list of subjects which Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax are to discuss with Premier Edouard Daladier and Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet during the three-day visit to Paris.

In this connection it is understood that the British Ministers are particularly anxious to know how far France feels its eastern commitments still stand after collapse of the Franco-Czech alliance. The section of British opinion to which Mr. Chamberlain himself is understood to belong would like France to cut adrift from any entanglements in Eastern and Central Europe, including its alliances with Poland and Rumania, as well as from the Franco-Soviet pact.

Such policy would in effect give Germany a free hand in the east and be tantamount to ackowledging German political, military, and economic predominance in those regions. Though continuation of a positive policy of appeasement with Germany which was begun at Munich is for the time being not practical politics, owing to the persecution of the Jews, a French decision to abandon its alliance system would certainly be in the line with post-Munich orientation of British diplomacy.

Requires Close Co-operation

Such policy necessitates the closest possible Franco-British co-operation and sufficient armed strength to be able to make an attack by Germany unprofitable. Hence it is expected that the question whether France should concentrate principally on building bomber airplanes and Britain on fighters will be broached. Any way plans will be discussed for speeding up aircraft construction in both countries.

It is believed here in this connection that France intends to raise the question of Britain's sending an expeditionary land force should France be invaded. The present British military plans are for home defense only and very big questions are involved in changing them—including such a grave issue as the introduction of compulsory service in peacetime.

Spanish Policy in Doubt

On the question of Spain, it is understood that Britain does not intend to press France to change its decision not to grant belligerent rights to Gen. Francisco Franco until he has sent away the same percentage of foreigners from the Insurgents as have been withdrawn from the Loyalists' side. This does not mean that the British Ministers would not like a compromise somewhere between the strict letter of the Non-Intervention Committee's plan and General Franco's demand as voiced to Francis Hemming, Secretary to the International Board for Non-Intervention in Spain, in a voluminous report brought back a few days ago for an immediate grant of belligerent rights.

A compromise of this kind would greatly delight Premier Mussolini, toward whom Mr. Chamberlain's active appeasement policy is at present mainly directed. Hence with the much more cordial relations between London and Rome the past week comes the hopes that Britain will fight Italy's diplomatic battles in France.

Similarly Berlin is at present cooing gently toward Paris because it wants Premier Daladier to fall in with Premier Chamberlain's wishes regarding East Europe.

Less immediately connected with the big issue of relationships of the four great powers is the question of Palestine which, it is understood, Mr. Chamberlain intends to raise. The British plan for an Arab-Jewish conference directly concerns Syria where France still holds a mandate. The French have so far refused consideration of the possibility of an Arab federation based on Palestine which is one of the solutions being considered in London.

Another important matter for the Paris discussions is whether the Anglo-American trade treaty can be made the steppingstone to a more general effort to restore world trade on lines of the report drafted by Former Prime Minister Paul van Zeeland of Belgium.

The question of colonies is at the moment regarded as mainly of academic interest.

Reich Rates Jewish Question As Strictly Internal Affair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Nov. 23—Germany is determined to pursue its present policy against Jews and any foreign states which desire friendly co-operation with Germany must realize that this is an internal affair in which no outside criticism or interference is permissible.

Such is the tone of further speeches delivered yesterday by various National Socialist leaders throughout the Reich, particularly one by Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Reichsminister of Propaganda. He addressed 2,000 propaganda workers at the Kroll Opera House in Berlin. The meeting was the first of a series of 1,500 anti-Semitic demonstrations scheduled for the next few months.

Coupling his attacks on the Jews with criticism of England, he said:

"If the English want to conclude a binding friendship with the German people, they should not make this friendship dependent on inner political German circumstances."

"The behavior of Jewry itself in Germany compels a sweeping and swift solution.

Tutelage Not Tolerated

"The German nation today no longer will put up with interference and a governess-like tutelage.

"They say: In the last five years you have handled the Jews badly.

"But Jews still possess 60 per cent of Berlin's real estate. Jews even now own capital of approximately 8,000,000,000 marks ($3,200,000,000). That means that the German people, according to their percentage of the population, ought to have 900,000,000,000 marks, but the German people possess only 200,000,000,000 marks of national wealth.

"That means, therefore, that the Jews still have managed to keep the 4½ times more of German wealth after 5½ years of National Socialistic government.

"One cannot teach certain sections abroad concerning this question, above all not the Jewish public.

"In New York, for example, there are 2,000,000 Jews. How shall one convince them that Germany is right? One does not have to wonder, therefore, over the reaction from New York. Besides New York is not America."

Friendship on Own Terms

One lesson from the action and speeches of the past few weeks in Germany which the democracies would do well to learn thoroughly was again revealed in Dr. Goebbels' speech yesterday, namely, that the Third Reich now considers itself strong enough to make diplomatic friendship on its own terms, and that any country that dares to attack Germany's action, as for example the recent anti-Jewish measures, will soon find the whole Reich propaganda apparatus, press, radio, and platform, massed against it.

Thus day in and day out this propaganda machine is feeding German people with accounts of evils for which the criticising nations are held responsible, and showing them to be even worse offenders. Dr. Goebbels clearly indicated last night that this is the explanation for the present German attacks upon England's policy in different parts of the Empire—a quid pro quo for English criticism of the treatment of Jews here.

The recent anti-Jewish measures, according to Dr. Goebbels, are the natural result of international Jewry's activities against the Third Reich. He repeated charges that the Paris murder was deliberately planned. The murder of the German, Wilhelm Gustloff, in Switzerland, was a challenge, according to Dr. Goebbels, of "international Jewry to the German nation," and he continued that he had definite information that every development in the Paris murder of Ernst vom Rath was the same, namely, that both acts had been long prepared so as to provoke the German nation.

Duty of Others Shown

The Jewish problem, it is still said, is an internal problem and all questions of the Jews' treatment must be ignored abroad. All foreign states, especially England and America, will have to realize this, yet at the same time they have the duty of taking the Jews if they demand humane treatment for them.

It would be better, press comments here declare, if the House of Commons, instead of interfering in Germany's internal affairs which will not in any way help toward a solution of the Jewish problem, discussed how the empty spaces of the British Empire could be filled. Simultaneously the idea of the Jews being settled in former German colonies met with strong refusal.

All efforts to settle Jews in certain parts of the Empire which have been announced so far are treated here almost derisively, and it is being continually remarked that despite their fine words the democracies are not prepared to follow them up by acts of practical help for the Jews.

But despite all this propaganda in the form of attack against other countries and their activities, and attempts to justify the anti-Jewish outrages of the past few weeks, there are general indications that the disapproval of the general population to what has happened has not been lessened, particularly not among German workers.

Warning of Annihilation

BERLIN, Nov. 23 (AP)—Annihilation by "fire and sword" of Germany's Jews if they sink to criminality was predicted by the Schwarz Korps, organ of the black-uniformed Elite Guard.

The weekly paper said that Jews soon would become impoverished in Germany and in that status might become a "community of hundreds of thousands of criminals."

Should that occur, it said, Germany would rout out "the Jewish underworld just as we used to rout our criminal elements in our land of order: with fire and sword."

The racial office of the National Socialist Party was commissioned to make a study on "how further measures for eliminating the Jew from German cultural and economic life might be given legal status."

The Justice Ministry was reported by the Frankfurter Zeitung to have ruled that any non-Jewish attorney who undertakes to defend a Jew in court or even give him legal advice risks exclusion from the Bar Association.

From Dr. Goebbels' newspaper, Der Angriff, came the intimation that Jews even might be deprived of their insurance in the process of a systematic curtailment of economic and cultural privileges.

Decrees already provide that insurance claims for damage to Jewish shops and synagogues in the violent demonstrations Nov. 10 shall be paid to the State.

Der Angriff said:

"The question remains open whether conditions are such that any German insurance companies may give any form of protection through insurance to Jews, because thereby the possibility is created that (other) insured, who are mostly Germans, will be giving economic aid to Jews through their premiums.

"Here is the task the German insurance companies will have to solve."

Crop Insurance

Seven thousand growers have applied for wheat crop insurance in six eastern states.

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This is the kind of suit the pilot and passengers may wear in stratosphere planes of the future. It was successfully tested in a parachute drop of 30,000 feet by Pilot Dendis in France recently. The equipment in most respects is like that of a deep sea diver except that oxygen bottles are attached to the suit, making the wearer independent of the outside air and thus overcoming the lower pressure in the stratosphere and substratosphere.

German Racial-Law Pattern Adopted by Danzig Regime

DANZIG, Nov. 23 (AP)—The National Socialist idea of "purity of blood" was applied to the Free City of Danzig today with the publication of a decree patterned after Adolf Hitler's Nuremberg racial laws of 1935.

The Government announcement said that the decree was necessary to "eliminate Jewish influence and maintain the purity of German and kindred blood."

"The Danzig Political Administration," the announcement said, "has only fulfilled the natural demand of the people of Danzig to establish legal unity with the German motherland on the basis of the National Socialist weltanschauung (world outlook)."

The decree, effective today, eliminates all Jews from public office; permits the retention of citizenship but deprives them of the right to vote on matters of state administration; and forbids Jews to display either the Danzig State Flag or the National Socialist Swastika.

As far as foreigners residing in Danzig are concerned newspapers commenting on the decree expressed the opinion that it would be applied to Polish Jews, but did not mention Jews of other nationality.

That the newspapers anticipated protests could be seen in their linking of the decree to the present visit of Charles J. Burckhardt de Reynold, League of Nations High Commissioner of Danzig, to Warshaw.

Of the 8,270 Jews residing in Danzig, 5,774 fall under the ban of today's racial legislation. Information at the United States Consulate and police headquarters showed there was no American Jew among the 6,240 foreign Jews here, of whom 60 per cent, or 3,744, of the total are Polish citizens. They and 2,030 Danzig Jews are affected by the decrees. The 2,496 Jews of other nationalities — primarily Lithuanian, Latvian, and Russian—may continue business.

The newspaper Illustrowany Kuryer of Krakow, Poland, reported from Gdynia today an intimation that the League High Commissioner's office might be abandoned as unnecessary and expensive.

In such a case, the paper said, the President of the Danzig Senate would be given the title of Statthalter, or Governor.

The Danzig newspaper Vorposten, a National Socialist organ, said it regarded the Illustowany Kuryer's article as a trial balloon and "especially interesting in that the Polish intransigent attitude is abandoned." It pointed out what Poland always has maintained that a revision of Danzig's status was impossible.

Official sources denied having knowledge regarding the reported abolition of the League Commissioner's office.

French Shelve German Colonial Question

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Nov. 23—Under pressure of an almost unprecedented movement of popular opposition in France to the return of any colonies to Germany, the French Government has decided not to raise this question during the Anglo-French talks which open here today.

Furthermore, resistance to the prospects of giving up any French colony or mandated territory has become so intense in the past 10 days that—so long as this sentiment exists—no French government could possibly discuss such a possibility with Germany. Every French political party except the Socialist has now put itself strongly on record as refusing absolutely to consider returning Togoland and Cameroons or any other former German colony to the Reich.

Anti-Semitic persecutions in Germany are partly responsible for the success of this sudden and effective campaign. The French always have been extremely reluctant to abandon their mandated territories in Africa, but Premier Edouard Daladier and Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet had become more or less resigned to the probable necessity of such concession in order to preserve Franco-British diplomatic solidarity. But the effect of the latest anti-Jewish measures in Germany in British opinion gave the French Government an opportunity for taking a stronger stand on the issue.

British Lead Followed

Clearly French foreign policy has been essentially dependent on the British lead since Munich. There is a marked relief that developments have caused Britain to swing away from determination to cede colonies to Germany.

Strategic considerations as well as diplomatic matters concern the French. For it is seen that secession of British-controlled territory in Africa might provide Germany with an opportunity for air and submarine bases contiguous to French territory. The situation would be worse in French eyes, if an actual transfer of French territory to Germany were contemplated.

The French press lately has been filled with articles—relating particularly to the Cameroons—tending to show that colonial concessions would endanger the existence of France's African empire.

As in the case of Kenya and the Union of South Africa, the fear that Germany would use the Cameroons as an air and submarine base is primary. But there is another aspect to the problem for France. The French point out that the stretch of territory between the northern end of the Cameroons and the southern end of Libya is not very wide. Actually it is much narrower than appears on most maps, because France in 1935 ceded to Italy a sizable strip of territory south of Libya and east of Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

Concerned by Double Threat

Thus France is concerned lest Germany and Italy between them extend the Rome-Berlin axis southward across the Sahara and thus cut in two at Lake Chad French West Africa and French Equatorial Africa.

Put frankly, what the French fear is not so much German force in Africa, but the threat of German force. In other words, unless all Germany's colonies were restored the Reich's possessions on that continent would be ridiculously small compared with those of either Britain or France. But the French military authorities are apprehensive at having to face the necessity of carrying on a war in Africa as well as in Europe.

France takes the view that, so long as Germany has no foothold in Africa, its demands for colonies, however, noisy, need not be dangerous; but that once the Reich has obtained even a small foothold, the peace of the African continent will, like that of Europe, be at the mercy of Herr Hitler's demands. If the British were in accord with this view, France would undoubtedly stand firm, saying to Germany: "All the raw materials you want, but no territory in Africa."

The question is not a simple one. Moreover, France has an unusually energetic Minister of Colonies, George Mandel, a Deputy of the Center who was once Clemenceau's right-hand man. If the problem comes up for active discussion M. Mandel is sure to have something definite to say which may surprise both Britain and Germany.

Sea Swell Secrets Probed by Sailors

WASHINGTON (AP) — Hold the presses — but not too long — the international week for reporting sea swells is over.

All last week, when nations were troubled with problems foreign and domestic, hundreds of ships were busy collecting information on billows that make up the billowy deep.

Landlubbers might scoff but the Weather Bureau doesn't discount the task's importance. When the swell of history has buried 1938, data discovered last week may have had a more far-reaching effect than some of the headline news.

Little is known about sea swells and when the Commission for Maritime Meteorology of the International Meteorological Organization met last summer, it decided to do something about them.

Accordingly, Nov. 14 to 19 was set aside as international week for reporting sea swells in the North Atlantic, including the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean. It was the first time the subject was studied from an international angle.

The Weather Bureau is glad that the reports on the height, length, velocity, and direction of the swells are coming from seamen. If they had to depend on other people, the authorities are sure someone would ask:

"Is a sea swell a person who travels on the Normandie or the Queen Mary?"

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Czech Court Chief to Run For Office of President

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Nov. 23 (AP)—Dr. Emil Hacha, President of the Supreme Court Administration, accepted the nomination of leading Czechoslovak political parties yesterday to be a candidate in Presidential elections Nov. 28.

Political circles deemed it in the nation's best interests to have Foreign Minister Frantisek Chvalkovsky remain at that post, and his candidacy, which had seemed certain, was dropped.

Dr. Hacha, an eminent jurist, is widely esteemed as a non-party man. He held a high post in the Vienna Ministry of Justice in old Imperial Austria and when Czechoslovakia was formed in 1918 he was appointed Second President of the Supreme Court Administration and then First President.

The Senate, meanwhile, accepted a law conferring autonomy upon Slovakia and Carpatho-Ukraine (Ruthenia). Communists withdrew from the Chamber during the vote, which otherwise was unanimous. The Lower House approved the autonomy measure last week.

Bohemian Plan Studied

BUDAPEST, Nov. 23 (AP)—A Hungarian-Czechoslovak Border Commission is considering feasibility of moving into Bohemia residents of Czechoslovak nationality in the Slovak territory recently annexed by Hungary, a foreign office official said today.

Unofficial Hungarian comment was that there were 30,000 Czechoslovaks involved, persons who settled in Slovakia as part of the program inaugurated by the Prague Government in 1918.

Many fled to Bohemia before the Hungarian occupation. It is contended here that these settlers displaced numerous Hungarian farmers.

BRATISLAVA, Czechoslovakia, Nov. 23 (AP)—The Slovak autonomous government yesterday threatened confiscation of the property of Hungarian citizens in Slovakia as an answer to a Hungarian announcement that Slovak colonists would be expelled from Hungary's newly-annexed territory.

The colonists obtained land from the Czechoslovak Government in accordance with its land reform program that saw the breakup of many large estates after the World War. Many of the colonists settled in Hungarian-populated areas which were annexed to Hungary in the Vienna agreement of Nov. 2 at which Italy and Germany were mediators.

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'Envoy of Good Will'

Bust of Lincoln MacVeagh Bought by Greek Government.

Greeks Pay Honor To U. S. Envoy For Friendly Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—A speech by Lincoln MacVeagh, American Minister to Greece, on Greco-American relations, on the occasion of the arrival of a large group of American Greek excursionists from the Gapa organization has called forth enthusiastic press comments and public response.

Mr. MacVeagh indicated certain important points of resemblance between the American and Greek peoples in the international situation today. The first striking point, he said, is their innate love for peace. Both love peace as a natural way of living, and look upon war as futile and a sad lapse from the dignity of man.

Besides their tendency to side with peace, the Americans and the Greeks have learned the virtue of being tolerant, and as such they cannot fail under the charge of being tyrannical, Mr. MacVeagh said. They like to live and to let others live.

The American Minister, who takes great share in the social and intellectual life of this country, says one paper, has repeatedly proved that he is rather an ambassador of good will than a mere diplomat. His speech, much applauded and cheered, was animated with that spirit.

That both lay and official Greek circles are highly appreciative of the sincere interest the American Minister is taking in the welfare of this country is evidenced by the bronze bust of Mr. MacVeagh by a noted Greek artist, Constantine Papachristopoulos, a pupil of the great French sculptor Bourdelle. The bust gained the sculpture prize for the year 1938, and the Greek Government was glad to buy it for the Foreign Ministry halls.

North Carolina Coast Towns Plan Historical Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BERN, N. C.—A Coastal Carolina Historical Association is to be formed here soon by representatives from towns along the coast of North Carolina, in an effort to preserve and publicize the many sites of historic interest.

A preliminary meeting was held here recently, and a New Bern group was organized to attend to local activities along the line and to call a business meeting of representativcs from the other cities. State Representatives and Congressmen in the region will also be invited to attend.

Robert A. McLean, President of the New Bern Chamber of Commerce and President of the Eastern Carolina Chamber of Commerce, was elected President of the New Bern group, with Mrs. Richard N. Duffy as Vice-Chairman, and Miss Gertrude Carraway as Secretary-Treasurer.

Delegates will be invited from Manteo, Elizabeth City, Edenton, Bath, Washington, Morehead City, Beaufort, Wilmington and other towns along the Carolina coast, to help make plans for the formation of a permanent historical society that would help preserve historic buildings and other shrines and publicize the attractions of this coastal area.

A tentative proposal would take over some of the historic structures and keep them open to the public as museums, to preserve them for posterity. Another proposal would ask the Federal Government to have the coastal colonial towns designated as historic community shrines under the auspices of the National Park Service.

Rowell Resigns Canadian Posts; Board Continues

OTTAWA, Nov. 23 (CP)—Prime Minister Mackenzie King last night announced the resignation of Newton W. Rowell as Chief Justice of Ontario and as Chairman of the five-man Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations.

Chief Justice Rowell had tendered his resignation "some time ago," the Prime Minister said, but the Government had been reluctant to accept it, "hoping that his recovery would be sufficient to enable him to resume his full duties."

Dr. Joseph Sirois of Lavel University, who has presided over the commission in the absence of its chairman, has accepted the Chairmanship for the remainder of its work, the Prime Minister stated. The four remaining members of the Commission would conclude the hearings and make a report without the appointment of another member to take Chief Justice Rowell's place.

Mr. Mackenzie King indicated that the hearings and investigations of the Commission were "practically completed" and that its report would be made available "during the next few months."

Fianna Fail Urges Irish Unification

DUBLIN, Nov. 23 (AP)—The thirteenth annual convention of Premier Eamon de Valera's Fianna Fail Party yesterday approved a resolution demanding that the Government "use every means in its power to end the partition" of Northern Ireland and Eire.

The vote was taken after Mr. de Valera had spoken against a movement to declare "Eire a free and independent republic."

The Premier advised the 1,000 delegates not to rush into a position from which there would be no retreat, and he recommended waiting to declare a republic "when we have the whole of Ireland in on it."

Speaking cautiously, he said the ground had been properly prepared now for getting the whole of the Irish people in Ireland and throughout the world to work for an end of the partition which now divides Ireland into the former Irish Free State and Northern Ireland.

Premier's Pilot Crashes

LONDON, Nov. 23 (AP)—Eric Glynne Lawrence Robison, who piloted Prime Minister Chamberlain to Germany during the Czechoslovakian crisis, was killed yesterday when his plane crashed at Redcliff Bay on the Bristol Channel. Copilot R. P. J. Leborgne also was killed. Mr. Robison, was senior flight commander for British Airways and at one time flew freight for mining companies in Canada.

Research Party to Explore Simpson Desert in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, South Australia—The practically unknown Simpson Desert of approximately 50,000 square miles, situated in the southeastern corner of the Northern Territory, on the boundary of South Australia, will be visited by a small research party at the end of next May. It will be led by Dr. Cecil Madigan, lecturer in geology at Adelaide University, who has made many trips into Central Australia, and who was a member of Antarctic expeditions. The trip is being financed by Alan Simpson, after whom the desert was named by Dr. Madigan in 1929 when he made an aerial reconnaisance. Mr. Simpson, who is a wealthy manufacturer, was then President of the South Australian branch of the Royal Geographical Society and was part sponsor of that expedition.

When Dr. Madigan returned after seeing the entire desert from the air, he said that there was no need for a further examination of that vast area of sand ridges. He pointed out that there were no ranges within its borders and no likelihood of mineral discoveries. But since that time there have developed theories regarding the formation of sand ridges, the movement of deserts, and the trend of the climatic cycle and Dr. Madigan is convinced that valuable data will be obtained.

This area has never been crossed at the center on foot. Two years ago Ernest A. Colson, a veteran resident of Central Australia, accompanied by a native, made a small crossing at the southern end of the desert—a matter of 109 miles—and it was the first time that had been done. Dr. Madigan's objective is to conquer the middle of the desert.

Accompanying Mr. Madigan will be Robert Crocker, botanist of the Waite Agricultural Research Institute, and a wireless operator, R. Alan Simpson, son of the sponsor. Dr. Madigan expects to be in wireless touch with Birdsville, Queensland, the whole of the time. Another quest will be for traces of the expedition, led by Ludwig Leichardt, no marks of which have been found for more than 90 years.

On his aerial trip over the Simpson Desert area Dr. Madigan was given the services of two machines belonging to the Royal Australian Air Force, and the main features of the country were noted and photographed. He found long, straight, and parallel sand ridges pointing north-northwest. These averaged about 40 feet high and were roughly a quarter of a mile apart. In some places the ridges were in an unbroken line for 100 miles or more. There are only two streams in the desert, and except in the flood season they are always dry.

Dr. Madigan reported that the sand ridges were almost universally covered with spinifex, presenting a scene which resembled a gray ocean extending from horizon to horizon.

By a Staff Artist

Australian Desert

50,000-mile area is practically unknown except for aerial survey trip.

Paris Parley to Consider Accord With Dictatorships

(Continued from Page 1)

Franco-German rapprochement while Britain leaves the German question prudently alone for the present and pushes negotiations with Italy. Later, if circumstances permit, this order will be reversed.

To Study Spanish Problem

Meanwhile much attention is to be paid, in the talks beginning tomorrow, to the Spanish problem. French and British policies are in need of some co-ordination on these points for Mr. Chamberlain and Viscount Halifax are believed to favor granting belligerent rights to General Fancisco Franco while the French Government has now definitely decided to base its policy on a strict interpretation of the London Non-intervention Committee's plan which would subordinate the granting of belligerent rights to the withdrawal of foreign volunteers from both sides.

The Far Eastern question is also described in French official quarters as a "particularly important" topic of tomorrow's talks. Discussion is in fact likely to be limited, however, to a general recognition of the desirability of diplomatic collaboration in defending parallel British and French interests in China that are menaced by Japanese conquest. There exists, it is true, a project left over from the Brussels Nine-Power Conference last year, which calls for a naval accord, under which France would keep an eye on Britain's interests in the Mediterranean while Britain watched over France's affairs in the Far East.

Nothing very concrete along this line is expected to emerge from the present conversations, however.

It is probable, on the other hand, that general questions, of national defense interesting to both countries whether on sea, on land or in the air will be discussed at great length. The French would like to see Britain build up a bigger army by instituting conscription, while Britain wants France to speed up its airplane production. A dim and distant prospect of an arms limitation accord with Germany will also be revived.

Victory for Daladier

Premier Daladier won another victory for his Government's three-year recovery plan before the Chamber's Finance Committee late yesterday—but by such a narrow margin that the continued existence of the French Cabinet is seriously in doubt.

Only by threatening to call off the Anglo-French conversations today did M. Daladier pull through with a favorable 20 to 18 vote on the Socialist motion of hostility to Finance Minister Paul Reynaud's decrees. He was spared defeat solely because five members of his own Radical Party, who actually were hostile to the recent decree laws, abstained from voting against him so as to avert diplomatic complications which might have been raised had the Paris talks been put off.

The political outlook in France is further darkened by the menace of a brief general strike as a protest against the decrees. This was foreshadowed by a decision of the French Labor Federation, C. G. T., last night. Already there are several strikes in progress in metallurgical factories working on national defense orders in the north of France, and these are showing tendency to spread to other steel plants. In each case the strikes are due to refusal to work a longer working week.

Finance Minister Paul Reynaud ardently defended his scheme in a three-hour speech before the Chamber committee but his arguments didn't seem to convince his hearers. In French political circles the impression prevails that the Government will have a hard time avoiding an adverse vote as soon as the Chamber meets early in December. It is possible, however, that M. Daladier will agree at the last minute to amend the decrees and soften the heavy tax increases so as to be able to carry on with his diplomatic program of rapprochement with the dictatorships.

Soviet Youth Leaders Ousted

MOSCOW, Nov. 23 (AP)—A drastic purge of the great Soviet Russian youth organization, Komsomol, was disclosed today with the removal of its leader, Alexander Kosarieff, and four other high officials. It is from the ranks of Komsomol that the Communist Party recruits new members.

Komsomol was purged some 14 months ago when five secretaries and eight other officials were ousted and Kosarieff was sternly rebuked and warned to put his organization in order. That reorganization continued until March, 1938, when a halt was called and "over-vigilance" was blamed for the unjustified expulsion of thousands of members (Komsomol's membership in 1935 was 6,000,000).

In recent weeks, sharp criticism of Komsomol conditions began appearing in the Soviet press. Laxity in leadership was charged.

A resolution by the Komsomol Central Committee said Kosarieff and the others were removed for:

1. "Ruthless violation of internal democracy of Komsomol secretaries, who remained deaf and dumb toward all warnings of ordinary workers.

2. "For a heartless, bureaucratic and hostile attitude toward honest workers.

3. "For protecting morally corrupt, drunken and hostile elements in Komsomol and concealing traitorous elements."

With Kosarieff were removed Secretaries F. I. Bagachoff and Z. F. Pikina; also P. A. Zershkoff, member of the Central Committee; and I. N. Belosludzeff, Chairman of the Organizations Committee.

738 on Way to 'Devil's Island'

LA PALLICE, France, Nov. 22 (AP)—The Prison Ship La Martiniere sailed Nov. 22 for the first time in three years with 738 convicts condemned to penal exile in French Guiana.

Below decks the prisoners were confined in stout iron cages as the vessel started on the 14-day voyage to South America. A storm had delayed the sailing.

This was the first group of convicts to be sent to the Guiana Colony, which includes the notorious "Devil's Island," since the Cabinet of Socialist Premier Léon Blum decided in 1936 to end the practice.

The Daladier Government recently decided to resume shipments to the South American Colony to relieve overcrowding of domestic prisons.

On Nov. 20 it was reported that mobile guards were rushed to quell disorder among the convicts awaiting transfer to the ship. Senegalese troops, however, restored order unaided.

An official investigation disclosed that rioting began between two groups of prisoners during lunch. Guards attempted to subdue the fighting, it said, but the prisoners ran from the dining room and began a demonstration in the courtyard, singing the Internationale. They were later returned to their cells.

Renewal of the practice of shipping men to Guiana runs contrary to the published commentaries of many prison officials.

"The Guiana colonies are homes of abominable corruption and no redemptory work is possible in that climate," said Armand Andreiu, former Director of French Penitentiaries under the Blum regime.

Imredy Defeated In Parliamentary Test in Hungary

BUDAPEST, Nov. 23 (AP)—A motion sponsored by Premier Bela Imredy's Government was defeated 95 to 115 today in a test vote in the lower House of Parliament.

Whether Dr. Imredy would resign was not immediately apparent.

The lower House turned down a proposal relating to the routine acceptance of 10 new deputies from the annexed Upper Hungarian region who were known to be friendly to the Premier.

The Opposition insisted on considering Dr. Imredy's Ruthenian and domestic policies first, charging he was trying to introduce an authoritarian regime.

Opposition Views

Tibor Eckhardt, leader of the Agricultural Party, called the Premier "a good Schacht but a poor Hitler." He referred to Dr. Imredy's record as Finance Minister before he became Premier. Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, to whom he compared Dr. Imredy, was former German Minister of Economics.

Earlier differences of opinion on the handling of Ruthenian and domestic questions led to the resignation of 61 Members of Parliament from Dr. Imredy's party of national unity.

The dissidents were displeased with a sudden policy of moderation the Government displayed in its demands for a part of now-autonomous Carpatho-Ukraine (Ruthenia), easternmost Czechoslovak district.

The total membership of the Party of National Unity, which is confined to members of Parliament, is 160.

Setback for Hungary

It was persistently reported Germany had made representations to Hungary flatly opposing extension of Hungarian power over eastern Czechoslovakia. At any rate, Hungary's hopes for immediate annexation appeared blighted. Dr. Imredy read a declaration before his section of the governing party in which he stated Hungary would risk no adventure now. He repeated the same declaration in Parliament. He added that Hungary would do all it could to bring about an international plebiscite in Ruthenia, but left no doubt as to his intention to undertake nothing more drastic this winter.

High Percentage Left School For Lack of Money

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A heavy percentage of youth quit school during the depression because of lack of funds, according to preliminary findings announced recently by the WPA Division of Social Research. This agency is conducting a nation-wide survey of youth in the labor market.

Approximately 57 per cent of the 1,200 Birmingham youths interviewed by the local survey staff gave lack of money as the chief reason why they dropped out of school during the depression. Graduates of the eighth grades in 1929, 1931, and 1933 were selected for study.

The economic dilemma which confronted Birmingham's children during the depression is proportionately much higher than the percentage shown in the seven cities being surveyed. Less than half in the other cities gave lack of money as the reason for leaving school.

About one out of every five Birmingham youths left school feeling they had had enough education. However, fewer in Birmingham left school for this reason than in the seven cities as a group.

Carol in Germany For Visit of State

BERCHTESGADEN, Nov. 23 (AP)—King Carol of Rumania and Crown Prince Michael arrived in Germany yesterday after state visits to London and Paris and were expected to call on Reichsführer Hitler some time this week.

Although German officials attached little importance to the visit, rumors were current it was in line with putting German and Rumanian relations on a better footing.

News to Continue Printing the News

CHICAGO, Nov. 23 (AP)—The Daily News said editorially today the expulsion from Italy of its Rome correspondent, Frank Smothers, "is evidence of the intense fear and hatred with which some dictators and their henchmen regard honest, independent newspaper work."

Guido Rocco, Director of the Foreign Press Section of the Ministry of Popular Culture, informed Mr. Smothers yesterday he must leave Italy within a month because of the "generally unfriendly tone" of his dispatches.

The Daily News said Mr. Smothers' dispatches could be called unfriendly "if it is unfriendly to tell the important truth" or "if it is unfriendly to Mussolini not to wish to fool one's fellow Americans. Long before Mussolini marched on Rome, the Daily News foreign service was reporting the news; we shall still be reporting the news, in all probability, long after Mussolini has gone the way of all dictators; and in the meanwhile, needless to say, we shall keep right on reporting the news."

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Cut in WPA Rolls Forecast By Gains in Private Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23—Plans for sharp decreases in WPA rolls are taking shape following reports from the Labor Department of a contra-seasonal job pickup during the last three months.

Continued expansion in private employment since July was reported yesterday by Mrs. Francis Perkins, Secretary of Labor. Her records show that 900,000 persons have gone back to work in industrial jobs in the last three months, 248,000 of them in October.

While no formal announcement of WPA layoffs has been made, officials here admit it is a simple matter of mathematics to see that the record load of the summer and fall cannot be carried all winter with the funds available.

Funds Dwindling

The $1,425,000,000 set aside by Congress to last until March 1 is dwindling fast due to extraordinary demands of a new job crisis last spring as well as the New England hurricane emergency this fall.

Latest WPA figures for the week ending Oct. 8 still showed the rolls at a record high of 3,136,116, but officials indicated they have begun to fall off since.

Political observors here are anxious to see whether the WPA layoffs began before Nov. 8, election day.

Reduction in WPA rolls normally lags somewhat behind the upturn in business.

To offset the high water mark of summer and fall, WPA rolls will have to be reduced to less than 2,000,000 during the winter. Usually the rolls have been decreased in the summer when outdoor jobs are available and increased in the winter when cold weather and seasonal shutdowns cut down private resources.

A Local Problem

Decisions as to how and where the cuts are to be made will be left largely to local Administrators.

WPA economists are now resurveying the unemployment situation with an eye to determining which localities shall be exempted from the general reduction order.

The 1938 Relief Act specified that the $1,425,000,000 appropriated must last through February, 1939, but gave the President discretion to change the deadline to Feb. 1 if an extraordinary emergency should arise.

Miss Perkins' employment figures showed that the outstanding gain in October was in the automobile, body and parts industry in which approximately 85,000 workers were returned to jobs.

The Secretary estimates that approximately 85,000 workers were gainfully employed in the United States today, compared with 37,000,000 a year ago and 38,000,000 in 1929. It is impossible to judge the number of unemployed, she says, because the number of job seekers in the present day is such a flexible figure.

Ruling Hits New York Unions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 23—In what was seen as a definite limitation on the New York Anti-Injunction Act of 1935, labor today had a ruling by the State Court of Appeals prohibiting the picketing of workers' homes.

The decision is an outgrowth of the two-year strike of employees of the Remington-Rand, Inc., and affirms a lower court injunction obtained by the company against mass picketing with a ban on demonstrations at homes of non-strikers. This was granted on July 18, 1936, and upheld by the Appellate Division on Aug. 6.

The High Court acted unanimously on the order, which was ruled on appeal by counsel for the union named as defendants in the temporary injunction proceeding. The dispute which caused the original curb has been settled.

In its brief before the Court, the union charged that there was no evidence to support the Lower Court's finding that the corporation had "complied with all obligations imposed by law which were involved in the labor dispute," and that the Court's review was sought for the benefit of capital and labor.

Remington-Rand counsel argued that "this so-called picketing of homes is not legal, but is in effect an illegal secondary boycott which has been condemned by the courts."

The decision of the High Court justices, which was handed down without a written opinion, was viewed in labor circles as "a body blow to the Anti-Injunction Law," on the ground that this had been conceived "as giving new rights as well as correcting abuses and wrong practices."

New Jersey G.O.P. Favors Changing Primaries Date

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 23—Election law revision that would place the primaries in May, instead of in September, was favored today by the New Jersey Republican State Committee. Bills will be prepared and legislative leaders will be asked to present them at the new session in January. The measures would fix a spring date for primaries and prohibit election day registration of voters to curb use of "floaters" at the polls.

A bill, designed to combat the "floater" evil, was passed by the Senate this year, but was buried in the last minute rush in the House. No move to revive it at the adjourned session in December is expected.

The Committee and other Republican leaders have proposed primary date changes before, opinions varying on the appropriate time. Some leaders hold that the long summer period of campaigning following spring nominations is not warranted, while others believe primary differences have a chance for patching up what might not occur after a fall primary.

Election laws will be studied also in connection with Democratic balloting in Hudson County, where large majorities have repeatedly elected governors of that party. Some proposals for abolition of permanent registration and four changes in control of registration have been mentioned.

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Out From Underground

Penn-Craft Community

Upper: Self-sustaining and member-owned center being built by bituminous coal miners of Fayette County, Pa., under auspices of American Friends Service Committee. Lower: Building stone house.

'Out-of-Work Miners Aided With House

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Penn-Craft"
First of Two Articles on a Visit to This Miner Rehabilitation Project of the Quakers

"Be sure to look up the Penn-Craft rehabilitation project in Fayette County, when you go to Pennsylvania," said a Harvard professor a few weeks ago; "it's going to mean a great deal more to the country in a practical way than our Brook Farm in Massachusetts ever did."

Driving out of Uniontown, Pennsylvania, over the rolling brick or cement roads, in almost perfect condition even in the remote country sections, one can hardly believe as he admires the farmers' rich wheatfields and the thick corn, running up to the tops of the hills, that this is a section of great destitution, that it is here that bituminous coal miners are facing an almost hopeless future.

Suddenly one comes upon a mining village, Thompson No. 2, for instance; the houses black, paintless, so bare they would seem unoccupied but for a forlorn bit of wash on the line or the scraggly children on the fence. Labor troubles and a diminishing market for coal, resulting in partial or no employment for the miners, have reduced scores of these communities around the mine shafts to unwholesome living.

Turning down a side road, we came upon the beginnings of rehabilitation; numbers of little structures, some wooden and white, others of stone, half erected. We also noted new roads across freshly planted ground; and everywhere we saw people at work either in the fields or on the buildings.

We stopped at a long, low frame office building and store, the headquarters of this Penn-Craft project, and inquired for David W. Day, in charge of the settlement.

"He's working with the crew down at the second stone house on the left," we were told; and we found him in overalls, helping lay up a wall for a dwelling. Mr. Day suggested that we make a circuit of the property; and while we were doing so, he and Errol D. Peckham, another of the three resident managers, who is in charge of the admission of residents to the community, explained origins and plans.

For 50 Families

The American Friends Service Committee (Quakers), after their work in Europe at the close of the World War, found that they could not disband while such a problem as that of the bituminous coal miners existed. They first entered this section to help in feeding undernourished children. After careful study of further needs of the miners, they bought about 200 acres of farm land near Republic in Fayette County, about 10 miles from Uniontown, and with the old brick Craft farmhouse as a base, began an experiment in co-operative living for unemployed and partially employed miners which, while not as elaborate or as lavishly subsidized as Government attempts in the same direction, may prove to be even more significant in building self-reliance, good working habits and community responsibility.

Started in 1937 and known at first as the Fayette County Rehabilitation Project, it is growing slowly and soundly. Fifty families will be included in the community. Already about 16 units are in process of building, and 42 families have been accepted. The demand is greater than can be met, but other projects may be started later as this one proves its value.

The contract between the miner and the community as represented by its managers is in the form of a lease agreement, covering in detail all the obligations and rights of a member. "It was of course most important," Mr. Day said, "that the lease agreement should be complete and water-tight; and it is typical of the generosity behind this whole plan, that the lawyer to whom we went gave a month of his own time to our problem and insisted on doing so without pay."

Twenty Years and $2,000

The lease agreement provides that a plot of ground shall be leased for 20 years to the miner for house and garden with water and electrical privileges and that he shall be advanced by the management not more than $2,000 during the time in which his home is in process of building. He agrees to repay the management in monthly rental payments of $10 each, from the date of his occupancy of his permanent dwelling until the expiration of the lease. The $10 rental is calculated to pay back the $2,000 lent to the leaseholder, with interest at 2 per cent. It covers the cost of the land, building materials for the house and outbuildings equipment, and any skilled labor that may be required. It also pays for the leaseholder's share in the water and road systems of the community.

The leaseholder also agrees to give sufficient number of working hours, determined by the management, to complete his own home and to aid in such co-operative agricultural, road building, or other work as the management may see fit.

In practice, this means that a crew of miners may start work under expert guidance, on Miner A's house. They will dig for a foundation, haul stone which they have cut from a quarry on the farm (provision is made for houses to be built of wood if preferred), and build and complete the house according to the management's advice and plans. Miner A will be in debt to the community for the work hours of the other members of the crew working on his house. Strict records are of course kept daily, and Miner A will pay for the work of the community in his behalf by assisting at other house-raisings.

Provision is made for complete ownership of his property by the miner at the end of the 20-year repayment period, and also for the gradual transfer of authority from the manager system to a Penn-Craft Committee, to be elected from the leaseholders.

Although the stone houses are fast building, many of the leaseholders are at present living in small poultry and brooder houses which they have preferred to build first, as furnishing quick and inexpensive shelter; or they may still be living in the mining villages around the county, commuting to Penn-Craft after mining hours.

Cruiser Phoenix Tested

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The U. S. S. Phoenix, one of the Navy's new cruisers, returned to the Navy Yard Nov. 22 after a tune-up cruise. The Phoenix has been at sea for a week to check the engines, and will leave next week on a "shakedown cruise" to South America.

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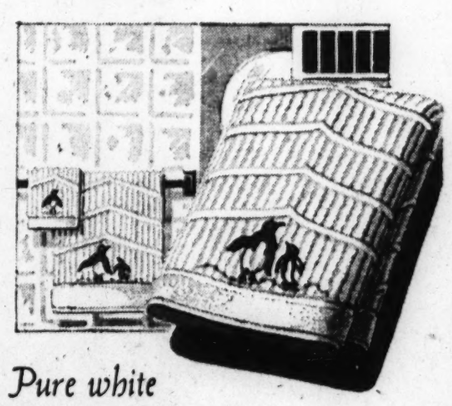

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VOL. 5-1000

N. Y. Teachers Act To Escape Paying 12-Year Back Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 23—The New York State Teachers' Association is today lined up in a united front against the threat of retroactive application of the Federal Income Tax Law which would make it necessary for them to pay back taxes on salaries for the last 12 years.

A resolution adopted by the Association at a meeting at the Commodore Hotel here yesterday stresses that, under a decision by the United States Supreme Court, the Treasury Department is said to have decided that the salaries of Government employees—Federal, State and Municipal—are subject to the Federal Income Tax Law and declares that the teachers' body looks on this "retroactive application" of the income levy as "most unfair." It pledges the Association, through its Executive Committee, to co-operate with other organizations "endeavoring to prevent such retroactive taxation of State and municipal employees." The association claims a membership of 48,000 teachers.

A move to go on record favoring either the repeal of the Ives Loyalty Oath Law or an amendment which would guarantee academic freedom to teachers was defeated.

The need for correcting the national picture of education which shows 800,000 children of elementary school age and 3,500,000 of high school age who do not go to school because there are no schools for them to go to was emphasized by Dr. Reuben T. Shaw, president of the National Education Association, at the association's annual dinner Monday night.

"Anti-Americanisms can thrive only in a soil of ignorance, fertilized with poverty," he declared. "The Nation's interest in reducing crime, poverty, unemployment and relief, in improving the general physical and spiritual health and cultural welfare of its people, is quite impossible of realization without the public school."

William J. Small, deputy superintendent of schools in Niagara Falls, N. Y., was elected president of the association, succeeding Dr. Claude L. Kulp of Ithaca.

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NEW YORK

Navy Resigner Makes History

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 23 (AP)—Raymond Kennedy indicated yesterday that he expected a summons to Washington to explain personally his letter of resignation as a $2,000-a-year Government inspector of Navy materials.

Mr. Kennedy protested that it was "physically impossible" for him to make inspections here in five divisions of the Aluminum Company of America "all working simultaneously" on such materials as airplane and submarine parts.

His resignation, addressed to Secretary of the Navy Claude A. Swanson, said in part:

"Being a taxpayer, veteran of the World War and member of the American Legion, my personal loyalty is pledged first and foremost to the Government as it affects the welfare of the entire citizenry; therefore, to continue under prevalent circumstances would be incompatible with my oath of office and the dictates of my conscience."

The Inspector, asserting support of his wife and two-year-old son had depended on the job, added that "extreme faith in the grace of our creator prompts the courage for this action."

Capt. R. T. Hanson of Pittsburgh, Chief Inspector for the district, said in comment: "Kennedy's record speaks very eloquently for itself." Captain Hanson said he attached "little significance" to Mr. Kennedy's complaint.

Rigid Tests Required

WASHINGTON (AP)—Navy construction standards are as rigid as ever, a Department spokesman said Nov. 22 in comment on the protests of a resigning civilian inspector at Cleveland, Ohio. As construction has expanded, the spokesman added, the force of inspectors has been enlarged to keep pace.

The Cleveland inspector, Raymond Kennedy, had protested that it was "physically impossible" for him to make all inspections assigned to him in plants making warship and aircraft parts. "An inspector is required to pass personally on every piece of material," the Navy official said. "If he puts his name to any material without so doing he is violating his trust."

Midwestern Group Denounces Labor Act

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—The Wagner Labor Relations Act was denounced as "injurious to industry, commerce and agriculture" in a resolution unanimously adopted at the closing session of the twentieth annual convention of the Mississippi Valley Association Nov. 22.

The delegates demanded revision of the act "to equalize justice among all groups."

The Mississippi Valley Association is an organization for promotion of commerce, industry and agriculture in the 25 states drained by the Mississippi River and its tributaries.

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'Wilfred Pootle' Takes a Bow

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"Pint-Size" Motorized Bicycle in Britain
One-horsepower model that derives its surname from the sound made by its engine.

British Go Into 'Transports' Over New 'Push-Purr' Bicycle

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Meet Wilfred Pootle. . . This is an essential introduction for anyone who wishes to be in the run of things around here.

Quite frankly, the British are going into transports over Wilfred. This is very appropriate, since Wilfred will take one seven miles for one penny or 100 miles for one shilling and threepence.

"Wilfred Pootle" is the pet name given by the cycle trade here to the new version of the one horsepower motorized pedal cycle, which, it is confidently forecast, is going to be "the rage of the year."

The first name, "Wilfred," was adopted by dealers at the twenty-third International Bicycle and Motorcycle Show here. The surname "Pootle" was added when a prospective customer wanted to know "whether it would go pootle-pootle-pootle or just brrrrrrrrr?"

35,000 by 1939 Expected

The idea of a motor-assisted bicycle is not new. What is new is the enthusiasm with which the British manufacturers have suddenly taken it up. A few months ago there was not one British firm producing these push-purr bikes. At the recent Cycle Show there were nine manufacturers exhibiting their versions of the "Wilfred."

Production is geared for an expected sale of 35,000 by the summer of 1939.

Although motorized pedal cycles have been popular in other countries for some time, in Britain this type of machine has not been considered sufficiently dignified. It has been an object of scornful amusement to the young, and, besides, it has been very heavy to pedal when anything went wrong.

In its new guise, however, Wilfred is very smart indeed. What is more, advances in design have made the whole affair much lighter and faster than before. Wilfred costs between £17 and £18, does 30 miles an hour, and can go 140 miles to a gallon of gasoline. The small motor can fairly easily be detached if the owner wants to go for an occasional spin on an orthodox bicycle.

"Ideal Bicycle" Sought

The man behind this "baby motorcycle" vogue is Mr. G. H. Jones, Midland engineer.

This correspondent found Mr. Jones in a quiet corner of the exhibition admiring the smallest of the Wilfreds, a machine with a motor of only 80 cubic centimeters cylinder-capacity.

"I designed most of these 'Wilfreds' myself," Mr. Jones said, "and this, the smallest machine of them all, is in a way my favorite.

"You see," he went on, "what most of us would like would be a bicycle which would go along on its own, without any motor and without any pedaling. This is the nearest approach to that ideal.

"This bicycle has an 80 c. c. motor," Mr. Jones added, "if I'd known what I know now, I would have designed one with a 60 c. c. motor."

The reason why motorized bicycles can be made so small and so efficient nowadays is, Mr. Jones declared, because of recent technical advances.

Experience gained in aircraft design has, in fact, enabled the weight of 1939-model cycles to be reduced by as much as 25 per cent, manufacturers claim. At the same time strength has been increased by 70 per cent and propelling effort reduced by 40 per cent.

One firm at the exhibition showed a three-seater pedal cycle made of aircraft tubing, on which "three men can comfortably do 40-45 m. p. h." Another firm exhibited a bicycle weighing only 21 pounds.

The most expensive exhibit was the Brough "Dream," a motorcycle with a four-cylinder automobile motor, shaft drive to the rear wheel, and a frame which is completely sprung. This costs £185.

For most of the visitors to the show this amazing motorcycle, for which the designer claims that the rider can dress exactly as he would for a drive in an open car, is too costly. So they use their one-tenth horse-power to pedal a bicycle or, calling upon Wilfred, go pootling through the streets of Britain at 25 miles an hour and a cost of one farthing for two miles.

Virginia Farms Light Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Residents of Mecklenburg County met at South Hill recently to attend ceremonies marking the final energization of 14 miles of co-operatively-owned lines which will supply electric light and power to more than 300 farmhouses throughout the countryside.

Heralded by the Rural Electrification Authority as "a monument to the pertinacity of the farmers themselves," the completion of the line is the realization of a three-year endeavor to obtain electricity in rural sections in the southern tier of the State.

The celebration was held in the new Watkins warehouse, where booths were arranged to exhibit electric appliances for farm use, and in the late afternoon demonstrations were given.

In July, 1935, a committee of farmers was formed for the purpose of installing electric lines in the County's rural areas. By November they had succeeded only in building about 20 miles of line by a power company, the report states.

Tired of waiting, the local people turned to the Rural Electrification Administration and a committee was named to investigate the possibility of a co-operative company. N. H. Williams and J. E. Smith, Assistant County Agent, canvassed the area to see if the co-operative was wanted. A delegation later went to Washington with 250 signed membership contracts and a map of the project. The cost of developing the project to this stage was only $100. As it became apparent that the project would be approved, more farmers joined until 400 were listed on the rolls.

The REA allotted $129,000 early this year to be loaned to the group and the Mecklenburg Electric Co-Operative resulted. Irby Turnbull, of Boydton, was retained as its attorney and Herbert J. Bear, of Boydton, as engineer. Officers were established at the County Seat and J. E. Smith was named superintendent.

Cost of construction was estimated at $88,725.86, leaving a substantial sum to meet the expenses of equipment and operation.

An additional REA allotment of $215,000 was made shortly afterward when it was shown that a flood of subscribers had sought service and lines would have to be carried across the county lines into Charlotte, Halifax, Pittsylvania and Franklin Counties.

After the co-operative had finished construction of the first system, many of the farmers discovered that they did not have sufficient funds to pay for connecting with the line. Another appeal was sent to the REA and another allotment was made to the co-operative. This time it received $15,000 to be used for individual loans to farmers so that they might meet the expense of wiring and purchasing electrical appliances.

Conditions of the loans provide that there shall be no service charge for the loans and that the applicant borrow at a 6 per cent interest rate on unpaid balances.

Santa Barbara Parents Study With Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA BARBARA, Calif.—Santa Barbara parents will no longer be perplexed by the complex modern subjects their children are studying at school because they are studying the same things.

Under auspices of the Parent-Teacher Association, study groups for parents began late in October in almost every city school, both elementary and secondary, each school sponsoring its own class. Registration runs from 15 to 30 in each group. A corps of city teachers has been specially trained for the work.

The new classes will not supersede the regular courses in parent education accredited by the California State P.-T. A.

New Tourist Route 400 Miles in Length Is Marked in Maine

AUGUSTA, Maine, Nov. 23 (AP)—The marking of a new 400-mile inland highway tourist route—the Pine Tree Trail—extending from Portland in southern Maine to Fort Kent on the Canadian border, was completed today by State officials.

The trail, designated by 500 markers, is a combination of farm country and lake regions where traffic is not considered heavy. Many of Maine's scenic and recreational areas are along the route.

Officials said the combining of the trail with the Atlantic highway following the coast would afford tourists an opportunity to come into Maine one way and leave by another route.

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Nov. 16, 28, Dec. 9, 21, Jan. 2, 13, 25
S.S. CITY OF CHATTANOOGA
Nov. 23, Dec. 5, 16, 28, Jan. 9, 20
Pier 46, N. R.—551 Fifth Ave., Rm. 206
WAlker 5-1780, MUrray Hill 2-3319
New York

FROM BOSTON
S.S. CITY OF BIRMINGHAM
Nov. 15, 26, Dec. 8, 20, 31, Jan. 12, 24
S.S. CITY OF CHATTANOOGA
Nov. 22, Dec. 3, 15, 27, Jan. 7, 19, 31
Pier 42, Hoosac Tunnel Docks
Phone CHArlestown 1320 Boston, Mass.

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1511 CHESTNUT ST.
PITTSBURGH
233 FIFTH AVE.
Bet. Wood & Market
PROVIDENCE
200 WEYBOSSET ST.
Crown Hotel Bldg.
BOSTON, MASS.
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972 THIRD AVE. N.W. Cor. 58th St.
149 E. 125th ST. . . . Near Third Ave.
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2821 THIRD AVE. . . . . Near 149th St.
254 E. FORDHAM RD. . Nr. Valentine Ave.
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350 FULTON ST. . . . Cor. Pearl St.
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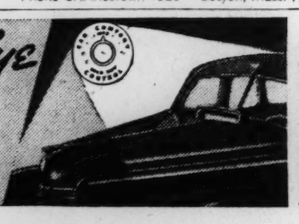

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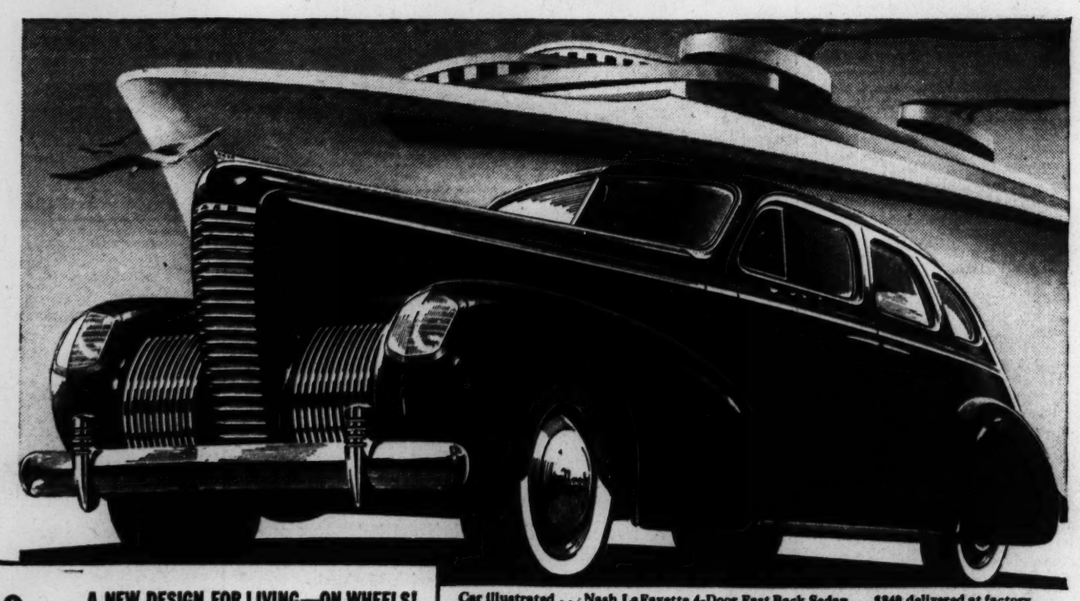

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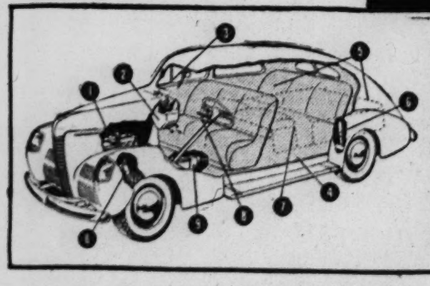

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 17-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1938

Mt. Greylock: Safeguarding A Wilderness

'Forest primeval' is aim of 75-year program for development of park area.

To present in the year 2013 A. D. a "primeval" forest, recreated on a public reservation which encloses the highest mountain in Massachusetts, work is being started this fall by the Mt. Greylock Reservation Commission and the Massachusetts Department of Conservation, in co-operation with the National Park Service and the CCC.

This ambitious, 75-year project was disclosed by members of the Mt. Greylock Commission recently, with the statement that this is the only program of its kind in the East, if not in the United States. No other public reservation, whether a State Forest, National Forest, State Park or National Park is just like Greylock, according to foresters and park experts. Here is a 9,000-acre wilderness close to cities and towns which has within its borders some small wilderness areas comparable to the wildest on the continent of North America.

The National Park Service has rated the Mt. Greylock Reservation highest in District 1, which embraces all the New England States and extends to the southern borders of Alabama. Its rating in scenic attractiveness is 97.2 per cent. This is 20 per cent higher than its closest competitor, a State Park in New Jersey. No others come within 40 per cent of the rating given to Greylock.

100,000 Visitors a Year

More than 100,000 persons annually visit the lofty peak by motor, hiking, skiing and snow-shoeing. The majority motors up the Rockwell Road from the little town of Lanesboro, north of Pittsfield. Most of these visitors climb the mountain for the view which embraces portions of five states—Massachusetts, New York, Vermont, New Hampshire and Connecticut.

Very few in the hundreds of thousands who ascend the mountain see much of the Reservation's depths. All they see is what borders the road and what lies spread out beneath them from the summit or the top of the 100 foot granite World War Memorial Tower. But tucked away snugly in the heart of the rugged range are two tiny wilderness areas.

The Hopper is probably the better known of the two, and is the larger. The other is called the Heart of Greylock. It is a narrow but beautiful deep ravine thrusting into the mountain from the west. The Hopper has a narrow entrance from Williamstown but it is wider and more extensive than the Heart of Greylock.

Beautiful Waterfalls

In The Hopper are two main branches of Hopper Brook and four beautiful waterfalls comparable to some of the better known ones in the east, besides three or four others which are in flood only in spring or during heavy rains. Money Brook Falls is the finest and highest of these. It is said to be the third highest in Massachusetts, counting Tannery Falls in Savoy State Forest with a 110 foot sheer drop at first, and Bash Bish Falls in Mt. Washington, as second.

Money Brook Falls is undoubtedly the highest as it has its crest at 2200 feet above sea-level and drops and cascades down to about 1500 feet above sea-level before it becomes a brook. It falls in two leaps over a cliff about 100 feet and then cascades for more than 500 feet over rugged rocks.

The brook got its name from a tale that counterfeiters made bogus money in a cave or gorge along the brook near the well-hidden falls. A foot-trail now dead-ends at the bottom of the falls.

Considerably more rebuilding of the wilderness in The Hopper will be necessary because of the rain and storm of Sept. 21-22, which not only started two landslides down the precipitous sides of the eastern wall of the huge ravine but tore out trees and literally ripped the brooks to the bed-rock for some miles. Money Brook suffered most heavily from the rush of water and debris swept away three of seven heavy log bridges.

Heart of Greylock, separated from The Hopper by the sprawling bulk of Stony Ledge Mountain, is a different, but just as delightful wilderness. Starting very near the summit of Mt. Greylock, a stream known as Jerusalem Brook flows through the old camping ground area where the CCC now is located, jumps over a sheer cliff below the camp-grounds in a high falls and then cascades for half a mile through a narrow vale from which rise giant hemlocks, spruces, beeches and birches. There are three beautiful falls on these brooks.

Roaring Brook

The main brook is well-named Roaring Brook. It empties into Green River, a branch of the Hoosic River which courses through Williamstown.

Forest Restoration

What the Greylock Commission and State Conservation officials are trying to do is to restore forest stands which were logged off 50 to 75 or 100 years ago. One family which settled on the plateau of "Wilbur's Clearing" logged off the entire summit, a century or so ago.

Spruces have reforested portions of this stripped peak. It will be many years before a forest stand will be restored as the area is too high and windswept for fast growth. This is a part of the 75-year job ahead of those who would restore the forests to as nearly a primeval appearance as is possible.

At present much of the work being done to protect and develop Greylock is under the supervision of the National Park Service, which uses the CCC for promoting its program. The State Department of Conservation co-operates with these agencies.

Noted Physicist

Wide World

Dr. Arthur H. Compton
Nobel prize winner and speaker at Lowell Institute.

Bishop Resigns As Prosecutor

Warren L. Bishop, District Attorney of Middlesex County—who was defeated in an attempt to obtain the Republican renomination recently—resigned today, according to Paul C. Ryan, acting secretary to Governor Hurley. It is expected that his successor will be nominated at today's session of the Executive Council. William C. Andrew, Assistant District Attorney for the same county, is believed to be in line for the position.

Already today the council had confirmed the nomination of Michael W. Albano of Springfield as special justice of the Berkshire District Court, which sits at Great Barrington. The vote for confirmation was five to four. Those voting against it based their objections on the fact that Mr. Albano is not a resident of the district served by the court.

Apple Pie Champion For N. H. Announced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDONDERRY, N. H., Nov. 23 Mrs. Raymond McKay on the Nashua road in this town has taken the New Hampshire apple pie making championship for New Hampshire and will represent the Granite State in the New England apple pie making championship contest at Worcester on January 5.

In the contest Mrs. McKay had competition from 23 other pie makers. It was a hard job for the judges, Miss Elizabeth E. Ellis, nutrition specialist at the University of New Hampshire, and Mrs. Elizabeth M. Burrill of Bedford, former home economics teacher, but they credited the McKay pie with 97 out of a possible 100 points.

'Crescendo Society' Leaders Are Introduced to Boston

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston was introduced to molecules, atoms and the whole family of subatomic particles from electrons to neutrinos, last night, as Dr. Arthur H. Compton, Nobel physicist from the University of Chicago, paraded them on the lecture platform of Lowell Institute.

Depicted as a family living in highly excited, sometimes heavily charged circumstances, it fitted perfectly into what Dr. Compton labeled "today's crescendo society." Drawing examples from the modern standard of living he showed where mankind owed much to unseen, little-known forces and particles pointing out that those who feel they have seen the limit of technical advance with perfection of radio, the automobile, electric lights, x-ray, etc., are decidedly out of step.

Up until comparatively recent days, experience once gained early in life usually stood one in good stead for the rest of his days, but since the middle of the 19th century, changes of a technical nature vitally affecting the whole social and economic set-up, have rendered jobs and techniques based upon experience obsolete over night, he said.

"I doubt very much if the time is anywhere near when we can say that experience is again, vitally valuable. We are in a dynamic universe, not static, and tomorrow's workers are going to be more technically minded—equipped with special skills which must be added to as the tempo of living increases—than ever before."

Dr. Compton traced briefly for the more than 300 people who crowded the Public Library's lecture hall the history of the attempt to know the structure of the physical world from the days when mankind first began to think in abstract terms and to remember.

He pointed out that all progress has been dependent upon many thinkers who have gone before, or quoting Isaac Newton, "If I saw farther, it was because I stood on Titans' shoulders." Before discoveries could be made with telescopes and microscopes, it was first necessary to know how to grind excellent lenses. To improve them optics was born. Similarly before vacuum tubes and the radio could be born, some scientists had to devise a very good pump for obtaining high vacuum. Thales was the first philosopher quoted as having stated the whole object of modern research. It was he who sought to know "of what and how is the world made," and feeling that unity had a lot to do with it he looked for some common material which might be the fundamental element, and chose water.

Others added fire, earth and sky, and finally came the theorists with many kinds of "atoms." Up until the 19th century it was possible to dispute the existence of atoms, but the early microscopists opened the way for acceptance of tiny particles, and their existence was finally proven by the researches of such men as Lord Rutherford and C. T. R. Wilson. It was the latter who showed the tracks of atoms and smaller particles in his "cloud chambers," securing photographic proof.

Not having a wholly technical audience, Dr. Compton allowed less than 15 minutes for discussing the atom particles and the technique of trapping them for proof of their existence and activity. Adding to the electron and proton components of the atom, known to everyone as the negative "satellite" or satellites and the positive "nucleus" or sun, were the neutrons, defined as particles neither positive nor negatively charged; the barytrons or heavy electrons; photons or light quantum; the doubtful neutrino, or very small particle having no charge and either no mass whatever or at most only .0000000000000000000000000006; and the still more doubtful neutretton or heavy neutron whose existence is postulated to save the law of conservation of energy.

City Council's Tax Outburst Said to End Tobin 'Honeymoon'

Up and Down Beacon Hill

At City Hall these days the saying is, "well, Tobin's honeymoon is over." The phrase refers to the fact that Mayor Tobin has nearly completed his first year in office. No longer is it possible for the Mayor's friends to defend his administrative policies on the grounds that the Mayor is new at his work and therefore should not be too harshly criticized. The City Council row this week over the proposed delinquent tax sales makes this phase of the Mayor's career clear.

The Council's unmerciful attack on City Collector Merritt Thompson on Monday afternoon is interpreted in some quarters both as a message to the Mayor that his honeymoon is over and as a deliberate move to cash in on juicy publicity at Mr. Tobin's expense. It is the first time that Mayor Tobin's policies have been subjected to such an attack from the Council and those who usually know about such things say that more fireworks are to come.

In this case, it appears to some familiar with affairs at City Hall that the Councilors were not so concerned with the actual sale of the properties in December as with a dislike of the way in which Collector Thompson runs his department. It has been customary in the past for City Collectors to frequently waive the interest on small overdue tax bills if a Councilor should request this favor for constituents.

For example, a taxpayer might have a long overdue poll tax or excise tax on which there would be an interest charge of 22 or 35 cents. In past days Collectors at a Councilor's request would sometimes waive this interest fee when the bill was paid. But no more. Under Collector Thompson all interest due the city is paid in full. For weeks some Councilors have grumbled about it. And when he was called before the Council to explain why the date of tax sales was moved ahead of last year Collector Thompson became a scapegoat.

* * *

Taxicab Issue

Another issue before the Council that contains ingredients for considerable publicity but which may never come to the forefront is the action that body must take on the taxicab referendum. Sometime next month the Council will be asked to approve the referendum passed in the November election which lifts the restriction on taxicab stands and allows the independent operator to solicit trade at theaters, hotels, and stations—a privilege limited to large taxi companies heretofore.

Under the law the Council must approve this referendum. It is a matter of speculation today whether the Council will heed this mandate of the people without first delaying its passage for a time to deliberate on merits of the measure.

Extensive Program Planned For 1939 N. H. Legislature

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 23—An extensive legislative program to be endorsed by the administration of Gov. Francis P. Murphy for presentation to the 1939 State Legislature is now being drawn up. This program must be complete before the Legislature convenes as the Governor will make known his Legislative desires in his inaugural address. While no statement of such proposed legislation has yet been released, it is understood that the administration has in mind at least two legislative proposals applying to labor.

The success of the first year of benefit payments for the State's Unemployment Compensation Division has prompted the Governor and officials of the Division to take the stand that the operations of the Division be broadened. Actual operations have shown that the Division can operate during a poor year for employment with income exceeding benefit payments so now it is suggested that the waiting period before the start of benefit payments, now three weeks, be reduced so that more workers temporarily out of work may receive benefits.

* * *

Trade Agreement

New Hampshire has been looking over the probable effects of th recently approved British-United States trade agreement. While at the time of its announcement, the agreement was looked on by New Hampshire politicians as being detrimental to New Hampshire and New England industry, it now appears that the agreement should have benefits for New Hampshire. It is pointed out that the provisions of the agreement should lead to an expansion of exports of shoes into Canada. Today New Hampshire, once a textile state, is now essentially a shoe state, so this provision of the agreement comes as good news to the Granite State. The Canadian tariff on boots and shoes coming in from the United States has been reduced from 35 to 30 per cent. Under the influence of a cut from 40 per cent in 1935 to 35 per cent in 1936, the importation of American-made shoes showed an increase though the figure in recent years has been far below the 1929 figure of more than $2,000,000. The tariff rate in 1929 was 30 per cent, the rate which will prevail under the new agreement.

Magazine Section Correction

A typographical error occurred in a courtesy credit in the wallpaper article in this week's magazine section, published today. The credit should read: "All color prints courtesy of Thomas Strahan Company."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, colder and unpleasant tonight and Thursday, with rain, probably changing to snow late in the night and continuing Thursday; lowest temperature tonight about 32 degrees; somewhat colder Thursday night; moderate to fresh northeast to north and northwest winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow and colder tonight and Thursday.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Cloudy and colder tonight and Thursday with rain tonight changing to snow in the interior tonight and on the coast late tonight or Thursday.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing northeast winds becoming strong and backing to north or northwest Thursday and overcast weather with rain tonight and rain or snow Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	48	47	Minneapolis	12	12
Bermuda	72	68	New Orleans	60	60
Chicago	32	30	New York	44	44
Denver	10	10	Norfolk	56	54
Helena	—2	—2	Philadelphia	46	44
Kansas City	24	22	St. Louis	30	28
Los Angeles	66	66	San Francisco	50	48
Miami	70	68	Washington	46	46

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., Nov. 23.
B—Minimum, Nov. 22.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 12:22 a. m., height 9.9 feet.
Friday, 12:30 p. m., height 9.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:46 p. m.

Mother Church Service On Thanksgiving Day

The annual Thanksgiving Day service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will be held on Thursday morning at 10:45 o'clock in the church edifice at Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets.

The service will include reading of the lesson-sermon on "Thanksgiving" as given in the Christian Science Quarterly, reading of President Roosevelt's Thanksgiving Day proclamation, appropriate Scriptural selections and a period devoted to testimonies in keeping with the Thanksgiving season.

Thanksgiving Dinners for the Needy

By a Staff Photographer

Volunteers of America Workers Pack Bags for Distribution

New England Grateful For Its Many Blessings

(Continued from Page 1)

tional Thanksgiving, pay checks were issued yesterday in time to allow for purchases today.

The Volunteers of America offices on Hanover Street were thronged with workers preparing baskets for free distribution under the direction of Col. Walter Duncan, president of the Massachusetts branch of the Volunteers. Roasts, apples, bread, onions, apples, celery, and other wholesome foods were put in bags with a smile. Mayor Maurice J. Tobin gave the first basket away at noon today.

The Union Rescue Mission on Dover Street and the Morgan Memorial distributed baskets, and the Memorial will be host at a Thanksgiving dinner tomorrow afternoon at one o'clock.

Sheriff John F. Dowd has arranged a turkey dinner for the 300 inmates of Suffolk County jail tomorrow, while Miss Mary H. Ward, Immigration Commissioner in Boston, will serve a Thanksgiving dinner to those in the East Boston detention station.

Miss Ward said that included among those at the detention station are 20 Chinese youngsters, some awaiting proof of their citizenship before they can enter, others awaiting deportation with ther parents.

Uncle Sam did not overlook his lighthouse keepers. Tenders were returning to Chelsea today after having delivered extra supplies and Thanksgiving dinners along the coast and to the lightships at sea.

Boston police will have no formal Thanksgiving program, although a few officers in stations located in poorer sections will continue their customary basket distribution. This is done privately and quietly, however.

A private car drives up to a door, the bell rings, the machine drives off, the recipient doesn't even know that the patrolman on his beat is responsible for the basket of food left on his doorstep.

How It Figures

For the City of Boston, however, Thanksgiving is a rather expensive holiday. Some 8,100 pounds of turkey will be eaten by those in Charles Street jail, in the Deer Island lockup, in the Long Island home, the City Hospital, and the Mattapan Sanitarium. This turkey, costing $2,000, will be served with 2,200 pounds of squash, 3,000 pounds of potatoes, and seven barrels of cranberries.

As a further recognition of the day, Mayor Tobin announced that 25 lesser offenders will be released from Deer Island and 12 from Charles Street jail.

Possibly one of the happiest events on the Thanksgiving program will occur tonight at the Bunker Hill Boys Club pumpkin pie eating contest. But gustatory delights will not dim the boys' conception of the true meaning of the holiday as this bit of free (very) verse on the program bears out:

I'm thankful
For the Boys' Club
And all
It means to me.
I'm thankful
For its friendship
And
Golden opportunity.
But
Most of all
The greatest joy
I'm thankful
That
I am a boy.

These are highlights of how New England will celebrate Thanksgiving Day, by taking joy in its economic improvement, by making sure that no individual is forgotten in the general rejoicing.

But one would have to seek much deeper in the heart of New England to know how it really observes Thanksgiving. Perhaps a little story will serve. Dean Earl Marlatt, head of the Boston University School of Theology tells it:

The Dean's Tale

"Twenty years ago I was still a second lieutenant of Field Artillery on guard duty at Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C. As officer of the guard I was inspecting my guard along with the Officer of the Day, a gangling, close-lipped, hard-boiled first lieutenant. It was a raw November day with a hint of frost even in South Carolina.

"Suddenly the very proper Officer of the Day was on his knees under a clump of scrub pines. He was apparently picking flowers, but for the sake of the well-known 'honor of the corps,' I was hoping he would say it wasn't so.

"But it was so. I tried to be just as soldiery as possible as I said to him: 'Just where in the drill manual does it say that an Officer of the Day may leave his post to pick flowers?'

"'Aw, go chase yourself,' he answered, no longer an Army officer, but a human being tired of soldiering and more than a little homesick. 'You wouldn't understand. I am going to send them to my mother in Massachusetts for Thanksgiving. I reckon she never saw violets in November.'

"And he did send them to his mother in Brockton, Massachusetts." That is a hint of what Thanksgiving has been down through the years since the Pilgrims began open expression of it on a specified day three centuries ago — encouragement against circumstances that claim to be disheartening, "violets in November."—**Robert R. Mullen.**

Governor Hurley Greets Premier Of Nova Scotia

In a round of official calls, Premier Angus L. MacDonald of Nova Scotia visited Gov. Charles F. Hurley today. The distinguished visitor was met by Adj. Gen. Charles H. Cole and Col. Robert O. Dalton of the Governor's Staff and escorted to the private office of the Governor. There the two executives exchanged views until the Governor was due at the meeting of the Executive Council.

The United States and Canada must work together to preserve democracy and continue to show the world an example of peace enjoyed for 125 years across an unfortified boundary—"not the peace of the bully who takes what he wants by force"—Mr. MacDonald told the 600 guests at the reception and banquet tendered the Premier and Mrs. MacDonald by the Canadian-American League last night at the Boston City Club.

After referring to the happy relations existing between the neighbor countries, Mr. MacDonald said:

"Trade does not always follow the paths of sentiment, but sentiment, I think, helps trade. For years Canada and the United States have been each other's best customers. During the fiscal year we bought $487,000,000 worth of goods from the United States, twice as much as we bought from all parts of the Empire, and you bought goods from us to the value of $420,000,000."

Sawyer Files Bill For Annual Budget

Representative Roland D. Sawyer (D) of Ware filed an order with the clerk of the House of Representatives yesterday, calling for amendments to the joint rules of the Legislature under which the General Court would meet in each off-legislative year to provide a budget for that 12-month period.

Mayor-Elect Plans War On Revere Crime

Gillis elected by wide margin over O'Brien; 'Cleanest City' in the State pledged.

A promise to wipe out gangsterism and racketeering in Revere, Mass., and "clean house" in the municipal government "from top to bottom" was made today by the city's Mayor-elect, Laurence J. Gillis, elected yesterday on a "reform" ticket.

Mr. Gillis was elected by an overwhelming vote over the present Mayor, James M. O'Brien, who sought to "vindicate" himself with the people after being indicted earlier this year on charges of embezzlement.

The final vote:

Gillis: 9577
O'Brien: 3656
Athel M. Cooledge, a third candidate: 1637.

The overwhelming size of the vote for Mr. Gillis, who is City Tax Collector, made a run-off unnecessary under a new State law. The balloting, done under the protecting eyes of State Police, came almost one year after the slaying of Louis Gaeta, Revere gambler, which caused a State investigation into the police and other Departments with resultant indictment of the Mayor and other officials.

"This means the end of rackets and gangs in Revere," the Mayor-elect said today. "Under my form of administration, the blot on the map of Massachusetts, hitherto known as Revere, will be completely rubbed off. We will have the cleanest city in the State—that's my promise."

In Fall River, Mass., voters yesterday renominated Mayor Alexander C. Murray for a third term and named as a second candidate to oppose him Dr. Owen L. Eagan, Chairman of the City Police Board. They will compete in a run-off election Dec. 20.

Flood Warning System Drafted

A conference of State and Federal officials today paved the way for creation of an elaborate flood-warning system to be set up along most of the 5,600 miles of waterways in Massachusetts.

The system is to include installation of rain gauges and stream gauges in all rivers and streams, with a systematic patrol to read the gauges and issue warnings of impending floods.

Meril Bernard, Chief of the Rivers and Flood Division of the United States Weather Bureau, told the Conference his Division will act as co-ordinator of the information. His Division already operates such a system on Connecticut and Merrimack Rivers, which prevented serious damage in Lowell during the last flood, he said.

Timothy Murphy, Executive Secretary of the State Department of Public Safety, said the State police were prepared to disseminate the flood information by radio and teletype, enabling manufacturers to open their dams in advance of a flood.

Hartford Boosts Valuation By New Assessment Methods

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 23—Scientific assessment methods, used for the first time this year by the Hartford Board of Assessors to fix the taxable value of tangible property other than real estate, have brought an increase in the city's grand list estimated at more than $5,000,000.

The resulting increase of $200,000 or more in the city's tax income is counted on by Mayor T. J. Spellacy to stave off an increase in the city's tax rate, now 29.25 mills on each dollar of assessed value.

* * *

Employment Rise

The Royal Typewriter Company announced that it had hired more than 400 new employees in the past four or five weeks, and that its force of 5,100 was working 48 hours a week in a six-day schedule instead of the former 40 hours.

The Whitney Chain and Manufacturing Company, makers of parts which go into automobiles and many other types of machinery announced a 25 per cent increase in business in the last 30 days.

Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company, following a policy inaugurated six years ago, declared a dividend for each employee of the company, amounting to 6 per cent of his earnings in wages or salary during the past year.

* * *

Governor Cross

Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, defeated for re-election, made a farewell speech at a reunion of the 1937 General Assembly.

* * *

Assembly Leaders

Five candidates are being mentioned for speaker, a post which the Republicans, through their large majority in the House, will control. W. Ellery Allyn of Waterford, Stanley D. Mead of New Canaan, John F. Lynch of West Haven, and two West Hartford representatives, Harold Mitchell and George E. Jones are possibilities either for the speakership or for the post of Republican floor leader. Representatives Benjamin Tonkonow of Meriden and T. Emmet Clarie of Killingly have announced candidacies for the Democratic leadership.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 11

Theaters

Wilbur—
"American Landscape," by Elmer Rice, presented by the Playwrights Company. Featuring Charles Waldron. One week only. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday.

Shubert—
"Great Lady," a new musical comedy, by Earle Crooker and Lowell Brentano. Music by Frederick Loewe, lyrics by Earle Crooker. Featuring Norma Terris, Tullino Carminati, Irene Bordoni, Helen Ford, Joseph Macaulay and Shepperd Strudwick. 8:30. One week only. Matinees Thursday and Saturday.

Copley—
"Dr. Faustus," by Christopher Marlowe. Presented by the Federal Theater. Featuring Glenn Wilson, Basil Burwell, Burt Kelsey, and Charles McFarland. 8:30.

Movies

Keith Memorial—
"In Society," featuring Mischa Auer, Mary Boland, and Edward Everett Horton. 10:10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55. Also "Annabella Takes a Tour," with Jack Oakie. 11:25 a. m., 2:15. Previews tonight: 5:35, 7, 8:35, 10. "Drums," starring Sabu and Raymond Massey. Also "Swing That Cheer," with Tom Brown, Robert Wilcox, Andy Devine and Constance Moore.

Trans Lux—
"Bermuda," color travelog. "They're Always Caught." Walt Disney cartoon, latest newsreels and other shorts.

Coolidge Corner—
John Barrymore in "Hold That Co-Ed." 3:44, 8:48, 9:56. Also "The Lady Objects," with Lanny Ross. 2:07, 5:11, 8:10. Tomorrow: Deanna Durbin in "That Certain Age."

Brookline Theater—
"King of Alcatraz," with Lloyd Nolan. 2:05, 5:05, 8:05. Also "Four Daughters," featuring the Lane Sisters and Claude Rains. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. Tomorrow: "Three Loves Has Nancy," starring Janet Gaynor.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Hard to Get," starring Olivia de Havilland and Dick Powell. Fenway: 1, 4, 7, 10. Paramount: 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:55, 9:40. Also "Illegal Traffic," with Mary Carlisle. Fenway: 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:45, 8:25. Tomorrow: "Suez," starring Tyronne Power, Loretta Young and Annabella. Also Glenda Farrell and Barton MacLane in "Torchy Gets Her Man."

Repertory—
"Shall We Dance," with Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. Also "Mystery House," with Dick Purcell and Ann Sheridan. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

State and Orpheum—
Wallace Beery and Mickey Rooney in "Stablemates." Orpheum: 9:50 a. m. Both theaters: 1, 4, 6:55, 9:55. Also "Listen, Darling," with Freddie Bartholomew and Judy Garland. Orpheum: 11:40 a. m. Both theaters: 2:40, 5:35, 8:35. Tomorrow: "Citadel," featuring Robert Donat and Rosalind Russell. Also "Blondie," with Arthur Lake, Penny Singleton and Larry Simms.

Metropolitan—
"The Sisters," starring Bette Davis and Errol Flynn, 11:25 a. m., 2:50, 6:25, 9:45. Also Jackie Cooper, in "Gangster's Boy." 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:25. Tomorrow: "Angels with Dirty Faces," starring James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. Also "Down on the Farm," featuring the Jones Family, Jed Prouty, and Louise Fazenda.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Wallace Beery, Frank Morgan and Maureen O'Sullivan in "Port of Seven Seas." Also "The Saint in New York," with Louis Hayward. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45. Tomorrow: Sonja Henie in "My Lucky Star." Also Stuart Erwin and Helen Chandler in "Mr. Boggs Steps Out." (Continuous show Thanksgiving Day, commencing 2:30.)

Scollay and Modern—
"Brother Rat," starring Wayne Morris, Priscilla Lane, and Eddie Albert. Scollay: 11:50 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:55. Modern: 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. Also "Five of a Kind," with the Quints. Scollay: 10:15 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:20. Modern: 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:20.

University—
Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney in "Boys Town" 3, 6:20, 9:50. Also "Garden of the Moon," with Pat O'Brien and Margaret Lindsay. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.

Strand—
Fred MacMurray and Harriet Hilliard in "Cocoanut Grove." Also "Bulldog Drummond in Africa," with John Howard and Heather Angel.

Exeter—
Edward G. Robinson and Claire Trevor in "The Amazing Doctor Clitterhouse." 3:20, 6:10, 9. Also "Personal Secretary," with William Gargan and Joy Hodges. 2:10, 5, 7:50. Tomorrow: Bobby Breen and Irene Dare in "Breaking the Ice." Also "Road to Reno," with Hope Hampton and Randolph Scott.

Fine Arts—
Danielle Darrieux, in "Club de Femmes." 1, 3:05, 5:10, 7:20, 9:30. Also "March of Time." 2:30, 4:40, 6:50, 9.

Uptown—
"Hold That Co-Ed," with John Barrymore, Joan Davis, and George Murphy. 2:45, 5:35, 8:30. Also "Room Service," starring the Marx Brothers. 1:20, 4:10, 7:05, 10.

Tremont—
W. C. Fields, Charles Laughton, Gary Cooper and George Raft in "If I Had a Million." Also "International Settlement," featuring Dolores Del Rio. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: George M. Cohan in "Phanton President." Also Burt Lahr, Alice Brady and Mischa Auer in "Merry Go Round of 1938."

B. F. K. O. Boston—
"My Lucky Star," featuring Sonja Henie. 10:55 a. m., 1:40, 4:25, 7:10, 9:55. Also "Time Out for Murder," with Gloria Stuart and Michael Whalen. 9:50 a. m., 12:35, 3:20, 6:05, 8:50.

South Station Theater—
"Did Napoleon Escape From St. Helena?" "Travel to China." "Grid Rules." "How to Raise a Dog," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Music

Boston Opera House—
"Faust," presented by the San Carlo Opera Company. Leola Turner, Charlotte Bruno, Rolf Ferard, Ivan Petroff and Harold Kravitt. 8:15. Matinee Thanksgiving day "Hansel and Gretel," 3.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Concert by Hubert Valentine, Irish tenor. 8:30.

Sanders Theater—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Eugene Goossens, guest conductor. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Friday

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Eugene Goossens, guest conductor. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusements Page. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

Boston Amusements---The New Wiman Musical Comedy

'Great Lady' at the Shubert

By L. A. Sloper

The biography which Mr. Wiman relates with music in "Great Lady" is that of Eliza Jumel, who in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century rose from a Providence waterfront dive to become America's richest woman and the wife of a Vice-President of the United States.

Naturally, with this background, it is for much of its course a bawdy, rowdy tale, and the producers have not omitted to accept the opportunities thus provided. After the way of musical comedy producers they have embellished it also with much prettiness and sweet sentiment. They have not spared expense in décor and costumes, they have engaged Mr. Loewe to compose agreeable music, and Mr. Eglevsky, late of the Ballet Russe, and Miles. Lyon and Anchutina to adorn the stage in an elaborate ballet number.

They have also studded their cast with stellar names. The first three-quarters of an hour or so last night was devoted to a series of receptions for old friends: Miss Terris the one-time Magnolia and Kim of "Show Boat;" Mr. Carminati, of many casts but especially of "Music in the Air;" Miss Bordoni, of many memories, and Miss Ford, Mr. Macauley and Mr. Strudwick.

* * *

The music in the orchestra, it has been hinted, was pleasing. The singing was left chiefly to the distaff side. Miss Terris, Miss Bordoni and Miss Ford sang, of course, well. Mr. Macaulay has some knowledge of the art of vocalism as it is practised in musical comedy. Mr. Carminati was a suave Jumel, and Mr. Strudwick a personable romantic lead; but fortunately their singing voices were not much relied upon.

Miss Terris was an attractive Eliza, more of a minx than a jade. A remarkably patient as well as determined woman this Eliza was, and she schemed long and suffered many a setback before she got what she wanted. But she usually got it, and the romanticized account of her career set forth in "Great Lady" is compassed with an air of unreality appropriate to musical comedy—or even to a biography with music.

Miss Bordoni sang several songs with her meaningful wink. The audience liked them so well that it stopped the show twice to hear them repeated. One of Miss Ford's songs also stopped the show.

* * *

The high point of the performance, though, seemed to be the big ballet number staged during Eliza's dream in the second act. This was lavishly set and dressed, and there was some good ensemble work as well as some expert leaping and twirling by the principal dancers.

If you're interested in the telling of the story, it takes the playful form of a magazine article on the career of Eliza, which is regarded with extreme realism by the editors of what appears to be a rather scandalous periodical. Their research carries us through many scenes in Providence, New York and France and through many adventures with social and political backgrounds before finis is written to the tale. Last night's large audience found the entertainment much to its liking.

'Great Lady'

A biography with music, presented by Dwight Deere Wiman and J. H. Del Bondio at the Shubert beginning Nov. 22, 1938, with Norma Terris, Tullio Carminati, Irene Bordoni, Helen Ford, Joseph Macauley, Shepperd Strudwick, Annabelle Lyon, André Eglevsky, Leda Anchutina. Book by Earle Crooker and Lowell Brentano, music by Frederick Loewe, settings by Albert Johnson, choregraphy by William Dollar. The principals:

Eliza Bowen.....Norma Terris
Pierre de Moreau.....Shepperd Strudwick
Rene Lorraine.....Jules Epailly
Captain Jacques.....Joseph Macauley
Nicky Clark.....Edward Craven
Freelove Clark.....Helen Ford
Stephen Jumel..Tullio Carminati
Madame Colette...Irene Bordoni
Premier Danseur..Andre Eglevsky
Premières Danseuses.....Leda Anchutina, Annabelle Lyon

Talking Turkey on the Holiday Screen

Above: Roger Livesey and Raymond Massey in "Drums," at the Keith Memorial; below, James Cagney and the Dead End Kids in "Angels With Dirty Faces," at the Metropolitan, and Arthur Lake and Larry Simms in "Blondie," at the State and Orpheum—all opening tomorrow.

The Kolisch Quartet

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Lovers of chamber music—a clan more devoted than numerous in these parts—were offered an evening of rare pleasure yesterday, the occasion being the first of a series of four string quartet concerts to be given at Jordan Hall under the auspices of the Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy. The artists heard last night, a distinguished group, were the Kolisch Quartet (Rudolf Kolisch, Felix Kuhner, Eugen Lehner, and Benar Heifetz). Like the other organizations to be heard in the series, they had donated their services to the cause served by the sponsors of these concerts.

The program was played without resort to notes. The fact may or may not have contributed to the extraordinary sensitiveness and flexibility of the playing, to its rare and delicate perfection of ensemble—a very living ensemble that produced to a very high degree that illusion that only the gifted soloist may ordinarily convey (though how few do so) of unpremeditated response to the emotion irresistibly conjured up by the music. Undoubtedly players whose attention is not trapped by the printed page are the more sensitive to one another's impulses and to those of their leader. In this group the intense energy of Mr. Kolisch himself seems to blend rather than conflict with the greater serenity of his confrères to produce a corporate style having both breadth and infinite detail, both repose and intense animation.

In the three works they had chosen to perform there was ample scope for the display of the depth and versatility of their powers. From the mature but unportentous Mozart of the B-flat major quarter, K. 458 (one of the six dedicated to Haydn), they elicited all the pastoral sprightliness, the manifold grace, and the warm and mellow beauty that the score contains. To Ravel's only quartet, in F, they applied themselves incisively, adding an acid touch, a hint of temperament, to the deceptive sweetness of the principal theme; uttering its sentimentality in the sensitive, half-ironic manner that was Ravel's; revealing throughout the work the logic that pervades its violently contrasting moods.

In the great Schubert quartet in D minor—the climax and culmination of the program—the playing of the Kolisch quartet, too, reached its climax of expressive beauty and of that kind of intelligence which can give architectural unity to a work of large dimensions. In particular the variations on "Der Tod und das Mädchen" which form the andante were played with an imaginativeness that greatly enhanced their interest, and with a fluency that was a tribute to the players's unobtrusive but none the less remarkable technical resources. In response to a prolonged demonstration of enthusiasm on the part of their audience, they added to their program a beautiful performance of the adagio of Beethoven's "Harp" quartet, op. 74.

S. S.

Extra Opera Matinée

In view of the success of the Sunday matinée of "Tosca" at the Boston Opera House, the San Carlo Company announces an extra performance of "Rigoletto" next Sunday at 3:15. This gives Bostonians another opportunity to hear Ivan Petroff in the title role, a part in which he scored a considerable success last Friday evening.

'Dr. Faustus'

A tragedy by Christopher Marlowe, presented by the Federal Theater at the Copley beginning Nov. 22, 1938. Adapted and staged by Eliot Duvey, production designed by Paul Cadorette, choregraphy by Burt Kelsey, music supervised by Charles Frank. Among the players:

Dr. John Faustus .... Glenn Wilson
Wagner .... Jack Granfield
Good Angel .... Elsa Tashko
Evil Angel .... Harry E. Lowell
Valdes .... William Warren
Cornelius .... Edward O'Donnell
First Scholar .... Charles McFarland
Second Scholar .... Edward Dillon
Mephistopheles .... Basil Burwell
A Clown .... Burt Kelsey
Lucifer .... Fritz Eisenmann
Belzebub .... Edward O'Donnell
Robin .... Burt Kelsey
Ralph .... Edward Dillon

'Tragical History Of Dr. Faustus'

The Federal Theater mounted on the stage of the Copley Theater last evening the best show it has offered in four years' existence locally, not to mention the best single performance we have seen by a WPA player. The acting in almost every role was credible, the production moved with the "streamline" precision which had been promised and the costuming was elegant. The play for which all these theatrical virtues were summoned was Christopher Marlowe's "The Tragical History of Dr. Faustus."

If not his best play, Marlowe's treatment of the legend concerning the doctor who exchanged his soul for earthly power is probably his most entertaining dramatic piece. It has been suggested that in the original writing, Marlowe eschewed clownish scenes as he had always done.

However that may be, the present WPA production retains and delights the audience with the low comedy scenes.

It is naturally in the serious moments that "Faustus" achieves its greatest dramatic importance. And these scenes cannot be discussed apart from the playing of Glenn Wilson in the principal role. Mr. Wilson has a complete conception of the role and he never violates this conception. His early soliloquies, the anguishes of indecision and despair, the final damnation, even the boisterous low comedy scenes, are played with conviction and poise.

Basil Burwell, as Mephistopheles, is a talented but uneven player. He suffers from a tendency to relax his intensity at times. Burt Kelsey, barring overplaying, and Harry E. Lowell won particular applause and laughter from the audience for their comedy work.

For his dramatic effects, Director Eliot Duvey has relied principally on his own extremely effective lighting and on the use of a series of planes against a black background. The cutting has been judicious and the sequence of scenes makes for a smooth running performance.

One must take issue with Mr. Duvey on certain matters, however. The chorus is the chief cause of complaint. It detracts from rather than contributes to the mood of the play. The voices are neither sufficiently varied nor sufficiently of one tone to make any single definite impression. The grotesque masks of the Seven Deadly Sins are less expressive than the mobile features of cleverly made-up actors would have been. And the voice of Lucifer (through a loudspeaker) is much too reminiscent of an election sound truck.

Judging by the audience's enthusiasm, the performance last night was a complete success.

J. D. B.

Saga of Elephant Boy No. 1

Movies of Moment

An adventure melodrama about India, a film treatise on medical ethics, a Dead-End-Kids gangster drama and a French "Mädchen in Uniform" constitute Boston's movie treats for Thanksgiving Week. Tomorrow, the festive day, will find three films opening, while the French entry, "Club de Femmes," makes its way into the Fine Arts Theater today.

Sabu, Technicolor and dirty work at the Khyber Pass are the principal features of Alexander Korda's "Drums," the new Keith Memorial offering. Sabu, (Sä-boo') to begin at the beginning, is not a new brand of toothpaste, but the name of a small Indian film star who did a memorable piece of work in "Elephant Boy," his first Korda film.

Sabu's story is one to gladden the heart of the publicity office. With or without embellishment, it is a rags-to-riches saga which began in an Indian jungle and has to date catapulted its hero to movie stardom and a luxurious London apartment.

In "Drums," he plays a young Indian prince who saves a huge territory for the English. Raymond Massey, Valerie Hobson and Desmond Tester are in the cast.

The companion Memorial film is "Swing that Cheer," with Tom Brown, Robert Wilcox, Andy Devine, Constance Moore and Ernest Truex.

* * *

A Film About Doctors

English-made by MGM, the film of A. J. Cronin's "The Citadel," will have its local premiere at Loew's State and Orpheum Theaters tomorrow. It considers the struggles of a young physician against prejudice, poverty, ignorance and professional dishonesty. Robert Donat, Rosalind Russell, Ralph Richardson, Emlyn Williams and Cecil Park are the principal players. King Vidor went to England to direct the film for MGM.

On the same program is the first film in a new series. Entitled "Blondie" and based on a comic strip, this is Columbia's family entry and involves Arthur Lake (remember Harold Teen?), Penny Singleton, Larry Sims, Gene Lockhart, and a dog.

* * *

'Club de Femmes'

Danielle Darrieux is no stranger hereabouts by this time. "Mayerling" is still making the rounds of suburbia and the uptown houses. And though her first American film, "The Rage of Paris," has probably been wafted out of memory like a soap bubble, no such thing is true of Mlle. Darrieux. Now she arrives locally in Jacques Deval's "Club de Femmes," described as "an intimate glimpse of the personal lives of a group of Parisian girls." Elsa Argal, wife of the writer-director, is in "Club de Femmes." Also on the program are the March of Time's "Behind the Maginot Line," Government films of the New England hurricane and a newsreel.

* * *

. . . Speaking of Angels

Here are the Dead End Kids again in a new Warner Brothers essay about crime, "Angels With Dirty Faces." Considering the usual gun fights, the return of James Cagney to a gangster role, the combination slum and night club surroundings, one suspects that it is fairly hard to see the angels for the grime. The story tells how a gangster, at the insistence of a priest, sacrifices his reputation for courage—in the face of electrocution—that he may disillusion the Dead Enders who have idolized him, thus deluding them into hewing the Hays line. Pat O'Brien, Humphrey Bogart, Ann Sheridan, George O'Brien and an assortment of mugs put in an appearance.

The homey note on tomorrow's new bill will be provided by the Jones Family in "Down on the Farm."

* * *

Shorts & a Holdover

James Fitzpatrick's Technicolor tour of the Paris Exposition occupies top place on the South Station's new bill of shorts opening Friday. Other items on the two-and-a-half-hour program are a new Crime-Does-Not-Pay, Katzenjammer and Porky cartoons, Henry Busse with his orchestra, newsreels and a Pat Rooney musical. The announcement also lists "The Great Library Mystery," which it describes as "done à la Benchley." Apparently, however, Mr. Benchley is not in it.

* * *

"Suez," with Tyrone Power, Loretta Young, Annabella, J. Edward Bromberg, Joseph Schildkraut, Henry Stephenson, Sidney Blackmer, Maurice Moscovitch and Nigel Bruce, will occupy the screens of the Paramount and Fenway Theaters, tomorrow, having removed thither from the Metropolitan. The other film is "Torchy Gets Her Man," with Glenda Farrell and Barton MacLane.

J. D. B.

The Holiday Radio

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Radio audiences are accustomed by now to the annual Navy Day spectacle of world-wide pickups to show the far-flung activities of that government department and how it may be mobilized in a war emergency. But they may not have visualized the multifarious activities on the "peace" side of the ledger which is typified by the work of the Department of State.

Therefore, tonight at 9, the National Broadcasting Company will dramatize the work of the State Department in a special hour over the Blue network, through WBZ, Boston. After a speech by Secretary of State Hull in Washington, short-wave fingers will go out to pick up talks by American diplomatic officials scattered all over the globe. From troubled Sain will come the voice of Claude G. Bowers, our Ambassador. Other pickups will come from Hendaye, France, on the French-Spanish border, and from Shanghai, China. In the studios in New York the history of famous and current diplomatic "incidents" that have contributed to our history will be dramatized.

* * *

For the first time since he answered private and public queries with regard to the possible ethics involved in his Supreme Court Justice's position, Hugo L. Black will be heard over the NBC-Blue to WBZ hookup tonight at 9 in an address of acceptance of the Thomas Jefferson Medal awarded him by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. Mr. Black will speak from Birmingham, Ala.

* * *

A change of policy, talent and time will occur in the Star Theater which will be heard tonight in the 9 to 10 period over the CBS to WEEI network, instead of at 9:30 as heretofore. John Barrymore, who did impressive work in "The Jest," when he originally appeared on this hour, will become master of ceremonies. He has invited Alice Brady as guest to do Thornton Wilder's "Happy Journey from Trenton to Camden" (which was heard on Columbia's Workshop period recently).

* * *

Schubert's Symphony No. 5, in B flat, rarely heard, and sometimes known as the symphony "Without Trumpets or Drums," will be the major work programmed by Howard Barlow in the "Everybody's Music" period, which will be heard at 10 tonight, having been displaced to this later hour by the "Star Theater."

Radio Opera Première

What may turn out to be a genuine musical event, a première of the radio opera, "Beauty and the Beast," by Vittorio Giannini of "Amelia Goes to the Ball" fame, with libretto based on the fairy tale by Robert Simon, will be given by the Columbia Broadcasting System, which commissioned the work, tomorrow at 10 p. m. over the CBS to WEEI chain.

Charles Kullman, Metropolitan Opera tenor, and Genevieve Rowe, radio and concert singer, will share the leading roles. Howard Barlow will conduct the Columbia Broadcasting Symphony.

* * *

Holiday radio events are featured by an address by President Roosevelt as he sits down to carve the turkey at Warm Springs, Ga., on his annual vacation at this resort; WBZ in Boston will relay this at 7:15 p. m.

The annual "Turkey Day" game between the University of Pennsylvania and Cornell will be reported by Ted Husing from Franklin Field, Philadelphia, CBS to WEEI, 2 p. m. A Thanksgiving pageant from Memorial Building in Plymouth, Mass., by WEEI at 4:15 will attempt an unusual soliloquy by the "Voice of Plymouth Rock," in which the Rock recalls the coming of the Mayflower to Plymouth harbor, and the landing of the Pilgrims. The Soliloquy will be given by the Rev. Alfred Hussey of First Church, Plymouth, which claims an unbroken line of ministers back to the Pilgrim colony and the church at Scrooby in The Netherlands from which the Pilgrims departed for these shores. Columbia's "American at Work" CBS to WEEI, 10:30 p. m., concludes with interviews of L. W. Cramer and Forest Mather, turkey raisers in New York State, whose work is done for this year, inasmuch as turkeys cannot be raised in the interim between Thursday and Christmas, when next we pick up the drumsticks.

* * *

Free Speech

A fairly warm session ought to develop out of America's Town Meeting of the Air discussion on "What Does Free Speech Mean Today?" over the NBC-Blue to WBZ chain at 9:30 tomorrow evening. Norman Thomas, Socialist, who knows the perils of "free speech" from his recent New Jersey experience, will be right in there in his usual vigorous fashion. Arthur T. Robb, editor of Editor and Publisher, will deal with the subject from the press's angle, while Rep. Hamilton Fish is expected to argue for restriction, inasmuch as he has advocated it in Congress and in 1930 was chairman of the House Committee to Investigate Communist Activities in the United States.

A. D. H.

Goossens's Bag of Novelties

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Eugene Goossens is not an unfamiliar figure at the symphony concerts. He has twice before appeared as guest conductor of the Boston Orchestra, leading it in music by himself and other composers for a pair of concerts in 1926 and again in 1931.

Coming to Boston immediately from concerts in London and the provincial cities of England, he has assembled an engaging list of pieces for his programs of Friday and Saturday. Not one of the works of his choice may be labeled "standard"; rather are they all novelties. The Overture to the "Occasional" Oratorio of Handel will be heard for "first times at these concerts," as will the "Two Nature Poems" of the conductor's own composition. The orchestral version of Schumann's "Carnaval" will be given its first concert performances in the United States. Tchaikovsky's "Manfred" Symphony has not sounded in Boston since Monteux resurrected it in 1920.

* * *

Handel wrote his "Occasional" Oratorio in 1745, at one of the blackest moments in his career, when he was in bankruptcy. In that year London was afflicted with a wave of terror caused by rumor of revolution. Prince Charlie, the Pretender, had landed in Scotland with prospects of raising an army and descending upon London. Travelling like a brand of fire, the rumor sent much of fashionable London scurrying to the south of England. King George packed his valuables and prepared to flee to Hanover. A change in the raiders' tactics propped up the wavering Georgian confidence, however, and he sat firm in his capital. Following its king, London regained its courage; hysteria gave place to rejoicing: the safety of the land was assured.

Handel, an opportunist of the most princely order, felt this wave of courageous enthusiasm, wrote an oratorio to celebrate the occasion in fitting mood. It was an immediate success, serving to prove Handel's undying vitality as a composer and gain commissions for him to combat the taint of his second bankruptcy, all the subscribers to his unfulfilled series of concerts the previous season being sent complimentary tickets to three performances of the oratorio.

The work has enjoyed much popularity in England—that permanent paradise of choral music—and the overture has come in for a special share of the praise. It is remarkable for breadth and enthusiasm, for the sonorous opening and the martial paean of thanksgiving at the close. There are four brief parts, all in the key of D major. The introductory Largo maestoso is followed by an Allegro in which a short subject is treated in a broad Handelian polyphony; a diminutive Adagio for solo oboe and strings is almost a prayer for peace before the strident measures of the final march.

* * *

Considerable mystery surrounds the orchestration of Schumann's early piano suite, "Carnaval." Romola Nijinsky, wife of the dancer who made the part of Harlequin one of his most sensitive creations, has written clearly of its origin. The ballet version was prepared by Fokine and Bakst under the guiding hand of Diaghileff for a ball in St. Petersburg in 1909. Diaghileff asked Glazounoff to orchestrate Schumann's superbly pianistic pieces. "In spite of the fact that both Liadoff and Tcherepnin collaborated, the final effort was as harmonious as if it had been orchestrated by a single man."

Yet the Ballet Russe has always linked the name of Rimsky-Korsakoff to the collaborators, of whom Glazounoff is made to appear but one of several. The writer was told by Efrem Kurtz, present ballet conductor and musical director, and a pupil of Glazounoff, that Glazounoff never accepted even a major part of credit for the orchestration. Remembering that Rimsky-Korsakoff passed on in 1908, a hypothesis would be that Glazounoff assembled the ballet score from already orchestrated fragments by his colleagues, perhaps filling in more or less lengthy gaps with his own pen. Which of the gentlemen are responsible for which of the numbers we may never know, but we can credit them with an instrumentation of great charm and verve, notable for preserving the wit and whimsicality of Schumann's idiomatic piano music.

Mr. Goossens "Two Nature Poems for Orchestra" were originally conceived in orchestral idiom but were first published with an introductory piece, "Awakening," as piano sketches in 1919. "Pastorale" was scored on the Lafayette en route to New York in 1937, "Bacchanal" in Cincinnati during January and February of the present year. The composer has supplied his brilliantly impressionistic poems with the following descriptions, which he terms "prose-poems" in their own right:

"I. **Pastorale.** Languor of summer day in the heart of rich countryside; sunlit green of ancient trees and scent of hot grass; shimmering haze, enveloping distant hills and unfathomable blue of nearby lakes. Over all, a song which swells to ecstasy, and subsides again into wistful melancholy, and night.

"II. **Bacchanal.** Riot of leaves, sun-drenched grass and flowers; straining trees, white-flecked sea and the West Wind. Then a song of Autumn; yearning, insistent—against the stirring of restless woods. More powerful it rises; wilder it throbs; and soon all Nature succumbs to the frenzy of its mad rhythm."

G. H. L. S.

Double Program of Opera

How much Italian librettists owe to the forgotten tragic poet of the eighteenth century, Alfieri, has yet to be figured out; but certainly it is plenty, as witness the books of "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci," chief pieces with small singing troupes, and put in hearing by Fortune Gallo's San Carlists at the Boston Opera House last night. To what extent the second of the two is indebted to Goldoni and his comedy of masks, shows plainly.

At any rate, the survival of the pair of little operas explains itself with all clearness. For they stand on historic stage art, and they contain the essence of everything that went before them in drama, and in music as well. Written after Verdi had outlined and perfected scenic formulas for Italian opera, and after Wagner had liberated the aria from the trammels of the song form and made it a part of the running dialogue, they summarize, and fairly complete an era.

The longer the two works stay in the repertory, the stronger becomes their interpretation. They remain alive, and under the handling of a company like Mr. Gallo's they constantly improve. The intermezzo of "Cavalleria" may have gone a little threadbare with time, but the recital of Santuzza to Alfio still possesses its almost Mozartean elegance and force. The prologue of the clown, and the soliloquy of chalk-faced Pierrot in "Pagliacci" hold unsurpassed. First-rate artists filled the roles last evening; able conductors, Messrs. Peroni and Cannaruto, directed the music.

W. P. T.

Going somewhere in the evening

Don formal attire for dinner at a swank restaurant, followed by the opera or a play—or slip out, just as you are, for an enjoyable evening at the movies. Whatever your amusement objective, you may find inspiration in an advertisement on this page of The Christian Science Monitor.

ATTEND A MONITOR-ADVERTISED ENTERTAINMENT

Amusements

BOSTON

COPLEY Theatre KEN. 4625
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"IMAGINATIVE, TIMELY DRAMA"
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SAT. 10:15 A. M. REPERTORY
THE FIVE LITTLE PEPPERS
The First of Four Plays for Children
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"BOYS TOWN"
Pat O'Brien—Margaret Lindsay
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Wellesley Hills Air Conditioned
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"MY LUCKY STAR"
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ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS
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Evgs. 8:50. Orch. $3.30; Balcony $2.75 to $1.10
Mats. Thksgvg. Day & Sat., 2:30—$2.75 to $1.10

WALTER HUSTON in the New Musical Comedy
KNICKERBOCKER HOLIDAY
By MAXWELL ANDERSON & KURT WEILL
CAST AND CHORUS OF 50
ETHEL BARRYMORE, W. 47 St. Cl. 6-0390
Evgs. 8:30 — Orch $4.40; Balcony $3.30 to $1.10
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SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St. Evs. 8:30, $1.10 to $4.40. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30. Mail orders

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GILBERT MILLER presents
HELEN HAYES in
VICTORIA REGINA
MARTIN BECK Theatre, 45th St. W. of 8th Av. Cir. 6-6363 Evgs. 8:30 Sharp, $1.10 to $3.30 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30 Sharp, $1.10 to $2.75

Every Night at 8:30 Mat. Sats. 1 p. m. to 5:15
Maurice Evans presents
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MADY CHRISTIANS MAURICE EVANS
KATHERINE LOCKE HENRY EDWARDS
One Hour Dinner Intermission 5:10 to 6:10
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MAX GORDON (in association with Geo. S. Kaufman & Moss Hart) presents
SING OUT THE NEWS
Music & Lyrics by HAROLD ROME
Conceived & Directed by CHARLES FRIEDMAN
MUSIC BOX THEA., 45th St., W. of Broadway
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:40

Balance Shown At Harvard After $8,000,000 Mark-Off

Harvard University is worth $8,000,000 less this year than last, according to the first annual report made by William H. Claflin, Jr., treasurer, to the Board of Overseers, covering the year ended June 30.

A balance of $100,012, left after expenditures for instruction, research, and administration, indicates that the drop is not so potential as would first appear. The $8,000,000 "loss" is merely a markdown in the book value of some of the university's holdings, and a reversal of entires of 1930 and 1935.

Details of management of the $140,000,000 corporation were listed as follows:

Book value of endowment funds, $137,157,835.

Scholarships and other student aids, exclusive of loans, $662,304.

Retiring allowances, $484,590.

In the service departments, total income, $3,284,419; expenses, $3,269,158.

Salaries for instruction, research, and administration, $4,783,282; wages in the service department and other expenses of instruction, research and administration, $3,852,151.

Reserve for employee pensions, $100,000.

Tighter Worcester Budget Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 23—Under a proposed new form of budget for 1939, which is being studied by Mayor William A. Bennett and City Auditor Henry A. Allen, municipal pay rises, unless specifically provided for in the budget, will be outlawed.

The proposed new form of budget is the result of a growing resentment on the part of many taxpayers over the practice that has been in vogue here for many years of department heads granting rises not included in their budgets. Such rises invariably led the departments concerned to apply for supplementary appropriations in order to carry them through the current year.

As the result of recent pay increases granted to certain department employees which were not specified in the 1938 budget, a Worcester taxpayer has demanded that District Attorney Owen A. Hoban take criminal action against the department heads concerned.

The new proposed form would segregate all salary accounts, instead of combining salary appropriations with money for other purposes, a practice long followed in most departments. This plan is in step with a law which prohibits pay increases unless funds to cover them are on hand, the same law under which the mentioned taxpayer has asked the District Attorney to act.

Under the former system, it has been possible, through savings in other items, to use those savings for salary raises or the creation of new positions. There will still be some leeway under the new proposal through vacancies, by retirements or other causes, but it will be far more limited than previously.

State House Press Elects

Leverett D. G. Bentley, of the Boston Globe, was unanimously re-elected President of the State House Press Association at a meeting of its members last night. Edgar M. Mills, of The Christian Science Monitor, was elected Secretary and Lawrence G. Hanscome, of the Worcester Telegram, treasurer.

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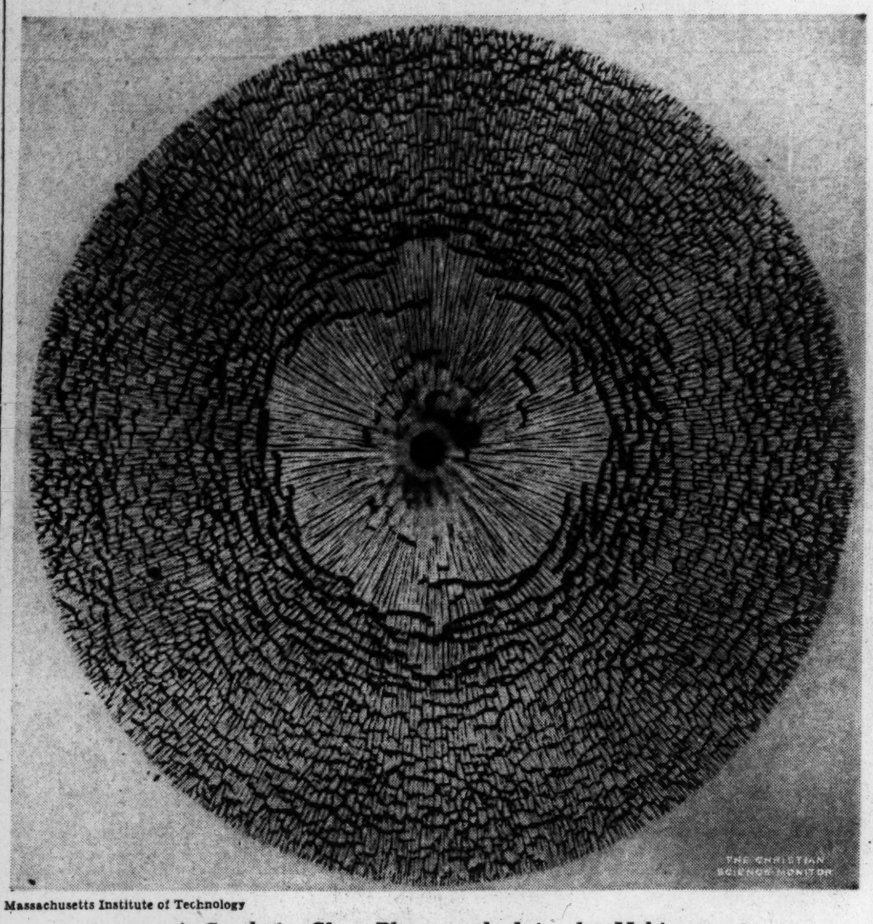
The Camera Gets a Break



Massachusetts Institute of Technology

A Crack in Glass Photographed in the Making

When a break occurs, the cracks travel at nearly a mile a second or more than 3,000 miles an hour.

The speed, knowledge of which may lead to stronger and safer glass, was accurately timed by high speed photographic research at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. This stop-motion photograph was made at exposure of less than one millionth of a second, by Frederick E. Barstow, a graduate student, and Prof. Harold E. Edgerton. It shows cracks radiating from the center of a piece of tempered glass and the formation of lateral cracks at the instant the glass was struck by a metal plunger. The dark spot in the center is the plunger. The pattern of cracks forms a circle, proof that the cracks grow at the same velocity. Radial cracks appear to move outward, and lateral fractures to move inward.

Charge of Fraud In Conservation Denied by Dean

Ernest J. Dean, Massachusetts Commissioner of Conservation, denied today charges of fraud in connection with contracts let by his Department under the State's $19,500,000 storm repair program.

The Department is one of four under investigation by the Attorney General's office at request of the State Federation of Taxpayers' Associations. The others are Mental Health, Public Works, and Education.

"I have read with some amazement the unfounded allegations regarding my Department," said Mr. Dean. "The contract referred to by Norman MacDonald, Executive Secretary of the Taxpayers Federation, was submitted by me to the House Ways and Means Committee and brought commendation of my action and judgment from Representative Albert F. Bigelow, Chairman of the Committee."

Edward O. Proctor, Assistant Attorney General, who is conducting the inquiry, conferred for an hour with William I. Rose, Business Agent of the Department of Mental Health, and arranged to talk later with George H. Varney, Business Agent of the Department of Education.

As an example of the hurricane damage repair contracts warranting investigation by the Attorney General's office, Mr. MacDonald cited one made with a Philadelphia concern by Mr. Dean which he termed "the most fantastic document of its kind I have ever seen."

"Some of the specifications contained in this contract," Mr. MacDonald declared, "challenge the credulity of the most naive observer. As far as the contract is concerned, it is foolproof in binding the Commonwealth. It even contains a provision for compensating the contractor for the nebulous item of 'etc.' and if that is not a new type of specification I want to see one.

Fantastic Document

"When the Commonwealth gets through paying for what constitutes an 'etc.,' it may even be held accountable for the payments of this contractor's office rent in the city of Philadelphia because he can collect for it under the provisions written into this, the most fantastic document of its kind I have ever seen.

"In binding the Commonwealth to pay this contractor for every expenditure plus an allowance of 20 per cent the contract permits the purchase, for instance, of unspecified 'equipment.' There is nothing to prevent the purchase of a $20,000 stump puller as equipment, for which the contractor would receive a fee of $4,000 alone and he would own the stump puller when he finishes the job.

Hurley Lifts Hunting Ban

Woodlands and forests throughout the Commonwealth were reopened for hunting and fishing today by Gov. Charles F. Hurley on the recommendation of Ernest J. Dean, Commissioner of Conservation. Large sections of the woods have been closed to all but owners since the hurricane, because of the fire hazard due to fallen timber.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Thursday, Nov. 24

10:15 a. m.—WIXAL (11.79mc), Chimes and Thanksgiving service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts (service up to, but not including, testmonial period).

Here and There in Shops Of Boston's Retail Areas

The next time you're in town shopping for the entire day, and find your shopping taking up so much of your time that you simply don't feel you want to sit down to lunch long enough for a waitress to take care of your needs, suppose you try Waldorf's . . . right at the corner of Summer Street and Arch Street. This has always been its location, but it has just recently been rebuilt and redecorated. And it's all pretty grand looking. There is now a nicely lighted mezzanine floor that is reached by means of a broad graceful stairway. Decorations are in gay reds, yellow, and gold. The paneling is of oriental wood, and the lighting system, though indirect, gives off the brightness people like. Self-service reigns, of course; which allows you to see a lot of the foods, so you'll not be disappointed by the time yours arrives . . . and the kitchen is what every immaculate, efficent housewife dreams of! On a smaller scale for herself, of course. Anyhow, everything is there for the purpose of hurrying things along and making the service even faster. Air-cooled, and air-conditioned, this new Waldorf is indeed de luxe, inexpensive.

Solves a Problem In Evening Gowns

Now your hoop-skirted evening gown (of which we have seen many at various parties this season) may be very very demure looking as far as the skirt goes . . . but the bodice is invariably devoid of straps. Or if it has any they're little slithers of ribbon that cross, or are arranged in halter fashion. Either way, however, they are somewhat of a problem for the woman who wishes more support from her foundation than a strapless garment will give. This is where Poirette comes to the rescue with the "Nudette Coil" . . . which, deciphered, is an evening garment cut way low to the waistline in back, and held in place by such versatile straps that they are invisible under any but a completely strapless gown. These straps are removable, and can be adjusted to go straight over the shoulders, cross in back or go around the neck a la a halter. Depending of course on the neckline treatment of the gown you're wearing. An extra feature of this garment is the narrow band of elastic which edges the top, which naturally holds it much closer to the body than is ordinarily possible in a low-cut evening garment. The Nudette Coil comes in various materials; one of the loveliest of which combines satin with elastic net. For around $12.50 at Filene's or Jordan Marsh's.

"Bow Catchers" Are Very "Cunning"

A string of beads is definitely in order this season . . . what with the prevalence of that rather high neckline that's a bit harsh for some people, who can stand a little something that would "soften" it. Naturally it's not only with high neck dresses that you can wear them, we're merely suggesting. Very cunning indeed are R. H. White's "Bow Catchers" that sell for only a dollar. They're really half velvet, and the other half pearls. Simulated, of course. Copies of those that are much higher in price. Three rows of graded pearls. That is, they vary from small to large pearls in the center, and tie with a little splash bow right in the back. To really complete the ensemble you add the matching bracelet, which also sells for a dollar.

Take Along Some Flowers

Just in case you've been invited out to dinner tomorrow, and you're to be the recipient of much hospitality, we think it would be nice if you took along some flowers. Or better still (women like the idea of a delivery boy arriving, it always creates interesting excitement, you know!) to order some so they'll be delivered just before you arrive with your appetite. Penn, The Florist, at 127 Tremont Street, is always having specials, and they'll suggest endless combinations that'll express your thanks. And they won't ruin the budget either . . . they probably still have that extra special that consists of a Horn of Plenty vase filled up with colorful autumn flowers for $3. Personally we think every order should have the proper vase for it attached . . . it saves all this business of scrambling around for just the right size. To say nothing of embarrassment if there isn't a vase in the house that'll hold them. If it'll help you any, the phone number is Liberty 4317.

P. S. Devotees of Luzier's Personal Cosmet Service should know that they are now located at 114 Bay State Road . . . with much beauteous decorating and what not!

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Steamship	Sailing	Pier	Port	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
‡Cameronia (Boston)	Nov. 24	Cunard E. Boston	Glasgow Dec. 2	Nov. 24 8:00 am	
Europa (Germany)	Nov. 25	88, North River	Bremen Dec. 2	Nov. 25 1:00 pm	Nov. 25 8:00pm
Normandie	Nov. 26	88, North River	Southampton Dec. 1	Nov. 25 8:00 pm	Nov. 26 7:00 am

‡Northern Ireland and Scotland.

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Monterey	San Francisco	Dec. 6	Dec. 1 4:00 pm	Dec. 1 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	Dec. 8	Dec. 3 4:00 pm	Dec. 3 7:30 pm

China and Japan

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Taft	San Francisco	Dec. 2	Nov. 27 4:00 pm	Nov. 27 7:30 pm
Hiye Maru	Seattle	Dec. 5	Nov. 30 4:00 pm	Nov. 30 7:30 pm

Passenger Mail—Mail to passengers on outward-bound ships requires name of vessel, pier number, and date of sailing, and must be mailed at least 24 hours in advance of closing times given above.

Air-Mail Service—Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean, and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m., Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays). Air mail for Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

Raising of Rents Welfare Problem Facing Worcester

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 23—The rental problem for welfare recipients has reached such serious proportions that Worcester is faced with an increase of more than $100,000 in its already rapidly mounting annual public welfare bill unless some action can be taken to prevent landlords from taking advantage of the housing shortage existing in Worcester, according to Public Welfare Director Gerhard Becker.

Director Becker said that many landlords were flagrantly violating their rental agreements with the city, and were not only receiving city-paid rent each month, but by agreement with those receiving aid, "are getting from $2 to $8 a month additional rent under threat of removal."

He said that tenants are naturally reluctant to move, and agree to set aside little amounts from their food, fuel and other allowances from the City, to meet the landlords' demands.

The rent policy of the Welfare Board at present is $10 a month maximum rental for two persons; $13 a month for three or four persons; $15 a month for five or six persons, and $18 a month for over six. Higher rentals are exceptions and must be approved by Mr. Becker.

"However," Mr. Becker declared, "the situation has become so serious that out of a total of 2,200 rents paid by the Department, 25 per cent are exceptions. Not only do many landlords refuse to play fair with the Department, but in many instances their tenant welfare recipients are in league with them to help them secure more rent money than they had originally contracted for."

Around the Corner—

All Points North—Suitcase in hand, a traveller stood at the foot of the stairs leading from the South Station concourse to the abandoned Atlantic Avenue Elevated line. He wanted to get to the North Station—and that was the way he had always gone. He hailed a passer-by.

"Let's see," said the latter. "North Station, eh? Well, all yo uhave to do is to walk out front, go downstairs and take a train labelled Cambridge. Get off at Washington Street and go over to the Winter Street station of the Forest Hills subway-elevated line and—"

A friend broke in: "You don't mean Winter Street. You mean Summer Street. Winter's the name of the southbound platform."

"Oh yes, thanks," went on the first. "Well, you get on a subway train at Summer Street and get off at the North Station,—the elevated station there. The subway goes up you know, to get to Everett."

The visitor stood on one foot, slightly bemused.

"That's pretty complicated," said his second adviser. "Why not take a bus right outside. You see the Elevated has taken over the Rawding Fish Pier and Army Base lines, and now they run past here, right on to Haymarket Square. All you have to do is to pay a ten-cent fare on the bus, instead of a nickel, ask for a transfer, and get off at the end of the line—that's Haymarket. Then you can either take a Lechmere subway-surface car to the North Station—or you can go downstairs and take an Everett train at the Friend Station—"

"You mean Union Station," cut in his companion. "—Friend is the name of the southbound platform, isn't it?"

"Thanks very much," said the traveller, slinking off to the front door—to take a taxi.

That Victor Dog Again—Rin Tin Tin and Strongheart were famous enough dogs in their way, and Mickey Mouse's Pluto has his fans, but one pup outlasting them all in world-wide renown is the terrier of the Victor Phonograph trademark—"His Master's Voice."

Still listening, with head slightly on one side, a more than life-size model of this canine celebrity has been placed outside a record shop on Brookline Avenue.

A few days ago his intent gaze was focussed on a nice, large and juicy bone, kindly laid on the sidewalk in front of him by some friend of dumb animals.

Expert on Ivories—Local University of Pennsylvania alumni—and there are many of them—have heard with pleasure on their radios some of the tunes from the current musical production of the University's Mask and Wig Club. This newest offering of one of America's oldest college dramatic organizations is called "All Around the Town." It is the 51st annual production.

For several years the music from these Mask and Wig shows has proved to be very popular in Boston—as elsewhere—and we have wondered just who Clay Boland, the composer, was—and whether he studied music and graduated to "Tin Pan Alley."

Now, eventually, a loyal Pennsylvanian has told us.

Apart from these tunefully lighter moments of "tickling the ivories" Dr. Boland—yes, "Dr."—is a quite successful Philadelphia dentist. He graduated from the university's Dental School in 1926.

Whether his very cheerful tunes spring into being as he inwardly sings at his work—or whether they are born in evenings of leisure, we could not discover.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Dad and Junior"	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News	News; weather; music	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk.	Dance Revue; talk	Eddie Casey, talk	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Sports comment	"Serenaders": vocal	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Johnson Family	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
7:00 Harvard talk	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Edwin C. Hill	"Laff Parade"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "Ask-It-Basket":	"Revelers": quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 questions; answers	"Vocal Varieties"	"Four Stars Tonight"	dramatic sketch	Freddie Greene's Music
8:00 "Gang Busters":	"Midweek Function":	"One Man's Family":	College of Music: Cinn.	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 dramatic sketch	swing recordings	dramatic sketch	Symphony Orchestra	"Miss Gerry's Swing"
8:30 Paul Whiteman's	"Hobby Lobby": Dave	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	Will Osborne's Orch.	"Varieties": music
8:45 Orchestra; guests	Elman, m. c.	vocalists	Will Osborne's Orch.	Commentator
9:00 Star Theater:	Supreme Court Justice	"Town Hall Tonight"	Carter's Southland Or.	"The Question Box"
9:15 John Barrymore;	Hugo L. Black	with Fred Allen and	Carter's Southland Or.	"The Question Box"
9:30 Alice Brady, guest;	'Wings for the Martins':	Company; interview;	Percy Faith's Orch.	American Forum
9:45 soloists; orchestra	dramatization	P. Van Steeden's Orch.	Percy Faith's Orch.	American Forum
10:00 'Everybody's Music'	Dramatization of Dept.	Kay Kyser's Musical	"Famous Jury Trials"	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:15 'Everybody's Music'	of State: Secy. of State	Class and Dance	"Famous Jury Trials"	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
10:30 "It Can Be Done":	Cordell Hull, and	Kay Kyser's Musical	"Melodies From the	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
10:45 Edgar A. Guest	others	Class and Dance	Sky": orchestra and	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	Yankee News Service	vocalists	Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 Sports; music	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	lem: variety
11:30 Vin. Lopez' Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Dick Gasparre's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 Vin. Lopez' Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Dick Gasparre's Orch.	Jacques Renard's Orch.	lem: variety

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 "Minute Men"	News; 'Morning Review'	George and Juanita	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Minute Men"	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 "Hits and Encores"	"Musical Clock"	Studio talk; music	News Service	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Weather; Musical Clock	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Radio Almanac	Weather Service	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Handy Dan"	"Swing Serenade"	Drama; music	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "About Us"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	Merry-Go-Round	Farm and Home News
9:15 Mont'na Slim; news	"As You Like It"	Variations	Merry-Go-Round	Jimmy Shearer, songs
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	Gospel Singer	Organ recital	Studio speaker	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Breakfast Club"	"The Mystery Chef"	Studio speaker	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	"On the Mall"	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	Holiday Drama	Chelsea - Everett foot-
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife": sk.	Holiday Drama	ball game
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Ed. O'Connell, songs	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	Organ recital	Chelsea - Everett foot-
10:45 "Stepmother": sk.	Central City: sketch	Dramatic sketch	"Singing Strings"	ball game
11:00 Commentator	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	"David Harum": sketch	Poultrymen's talk	Chelsea - Everett foot-
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Hillbilly group	ball game
11:30 "Big Sister": sk.	Forecast; Musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	"Melody Strings"	Chelsea - Everett foot-
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life": sketch	"Highlights, Halftones"	ball game
12:00 Kate Smith	News; feature; music;	"Don Artiste"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James": sk.	stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; forecast
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Song Shoppers"	Italian music program	Studio program
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm Hour	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Dramatic sketch	Farm Radio News	George and Juanita	"The Happy Gang"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	Music; talk	Organ recital	The Lutheran Hour	F. Roberts, tenor
1:45 This Day Is Ours	"Those Happy Gilmans"	"Hum" and "Strum"	Dr. Maier, speaker	"Home on the Range"
2:00 Penn-Cornell foot-	"Betty and Bob": sketch	"Musical Roundup"	"Two on a Shoestring"	Classical Album
2:15 ball game	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Organ recital	Classical Album
2:30 Penn-Cornell foot-	"Valiant Lady": sketch	Concert Internationale	20th Century Serenade	"We Cover Washington"
2:45 ball game	Hymns of All Churches	Marjorie Mills	Missouri - Kansas foot-	Organist
3:00 Penn-Cornell foot-	Alabama - Vanderbilt	"Mary Marlin": sketch	ball game	Sport reports
3:15 ball game	football game	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Missouri - Kansas foot-	Sport reports
3:30 Penn-Cornell foot-	Alabama - Vanderbilt	Pepper Young's Family	ball game	Sport reports
3:45 ball game	football game	"The Guiding Light"	Missouri - Kansas foot-	Sport reports
4:00 News	Alabama - Vanderbilt	"Backstage Wife": sk.	ball game	Dean Dickens, songs
4:15 Plymouth Pageant	football game	"Stella Dallas"	Missouri - Kansas foot-	Frankie Bausch
4:30 Plymouth Pageant	Alabama - Vanderbilt	"Vic and Sade"	ball game	Sport reports
4:45 C. Hector's Music	football game	"Girl Alone": sketch	Missouri - Kansas foot-	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Football game	"Dick Tracy": sketch	ball game	Sport reports
5:15 Music; comment	"Musical Gondolier"	"Your Family": sketch	Missouri - Kansas	Sport reports
5:30 Music; soloist	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News	News; forecast; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	Studio program
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk.	Dance Revue; news	Eddie Casey, sports	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports talk	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner Concert	Sport reports
645 Talk Thomas, news	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner Concert	Harry De Angelis' Orch
7:00 Holiday program	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
7:15 President Roosevelt	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"Vocal Varieties"	The Charioteers	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Jo Penner; Ben	Dick Gasparre's Orch.	Commentator	Bob Hardy's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 Pollack's Orch.	"Football Prophet"	"Don't You Believe It"	"Musical Album"	Freddie Greene's Music
8:00 Kate Smith Hour:	President Roosevelt	Vallee Hour: with Conn.	"The Green Hornet":	"Wordcaster"
8:15 Jack Miller's Or-	Jerry Belcher	Yankees; guests	dramatization	Speaker
8:30 chestra; Ted	Eastman School Sym-	Vallee Hour: with Conn.	"Sinfonietta" with	Jerry Baker, songs
8:45 Straeter Choir	phony Orchestra	Yankees; guests	Alfred Wallenstein	Commentator
9:00 Major Bowes' ama-	Eastman Symph. Orch.	"Good News of 1939":	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Disabled Veterans of
9:15 teur hour	Whispering Voice Choir	variety program with	Jacques Renard's Orch.	the World War
9:30 Major Bowes' ama-	"America's Town Meet-	Robert Young, m. c.;	We Want a Touchdown:	Wrestling match, Bos-
9:45 teur hour	ing of the Air": Nor-	guests; orchestra	football quiz program	ton Garden
10:00 Columbia Workshop:	man Davis; Arthur	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	"Concert Revue": Harry	Wrestling match, Bos-
10:15 "Drink of Water"	Robb; others	John Scott Trotter's	Weber's Orchestra	ton Garden
10:30 "Americans at	"People I Have Known"	Orchestra; guest	Dick Barrie's Orchestra	Wrestling match, Bos-
10:45 Work": interview	"People I Have Known"	artists	Dick Barrie's Orchestra	ton Garden
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
11:15 Sports; music	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Herbie Holmes' Orch.	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
11:30 Leighton Noble's	Music As You Desire It	Richard Himber's Orch.	Little Jack Little's Or.	"Road to Fame"
11:45 Orchestra	Music As You Desire It	Richard Himber's Orch.	Little Jack Little's Orch.	"Road to Fame"

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
12:00 Commentator	News; feature; stocks	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James"	"Voice of the Farm"	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agriculture talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian musical program	Music; forecast
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; talks,	"Song Shoppers"	Italian musical program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	sketch; orchestra	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	Farm Radio News	"George and Juanita"	Garden Club	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"Swingtime Trio"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Consumers' program	Government reports
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	Song recital
2:00 WEEI News	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	"Two on a Shoestring"	Song team
2:15 "Piano Parade"	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	"As You Like It"	Mary Cain, songs
2:30 Network	"Valiant Lady": sketch	Concert Internationale	Comment; music	"The Playgoer"
2:45 Network	"Betty Crocker"	Concert Internationale	Comment; music	Frank Gelinas, songs
3:00 U. S. Marine Band	Italian Broadcasting Or-	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Harvard - Vermont de-	Sport reports
3:15 U. S. Marine Band	chestra, Turin	"Ma Perkins": sketch	bate on governmental	Sport reports
3:30 Chamber Orchestra	"Varieties": orchestra	Pepper Young's Family	"pump - priming" pro-	Sport reports
3:45 Chamber Orchestra	Weather; news; stocks	"The Guiding Light"	gram	Sport reports
4:00 Speakers	"Old N. E. Recipes"	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Studio program	Ben Reynold's Orch.
4:15 Hawaiian music	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": sketch.	"Midstream": sketch	Sport reports
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; variety	"Vic and Sade"	"Melody Hour"	Sport reports
4:45 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; news	"Girl Alone": sketch.	"Melody Hour"	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude; talk	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	Chuck Shanks' Orch.	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interview	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Dad and Junior"	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sports	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk.	Dance Revue	Eddie Casey, sports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Review	"Serenaders": vocal	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	"Johnson Family"	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
7:00 "Drama Time"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra	Hollywood comment	"Laff Parade"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Jack Haley with	Revelers Quartet; orch.	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Ted Fiorito's Or.	"Vocal Varieties"	"Dance Time"	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 "First Nighter":	Warden Lawes' Criminal	Lucille Manners, so-	"Musical Album"	Fred Greene, piano
8:15 drama	Case Histories	prano; Robert Sim-	Bob Hardy's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
8:30 Burns and Allen;	NBC Jamboree	mons; Frank Black's	"Symphonic Strings"	Hockey Game
8:45 Ray Noble's Orch.	NBC Jamboree	Orchestra; talks	"Symphonic Strings"	Hockey Game
9:00 Hollywood Hotel:	NBC Jamboree	"Waltz Time": Frank	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Hockey Game
9:15 dramatization of	NBC Jamboree	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Jack Renard's Orch.	Hockey Game
9:30 "Death Takes a	News dramatizations	"Death Valley Days":	"Moonbeams": mixed	Hockey Game
9:45 Holiday"	News dramatizations	dramatic sketch	choir & classical music	Hockey Game
10:00 "Grand Central	Network sports	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Curtain Time":	Hockey Game
10:15 Station": drama	Network sports	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	dramatization	Hockey Game
10:30 Jack Berch's music	Network sports	"Uncle Ezra"	"Jazz Nocturne": va-	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:45 Rep. Hamilton Fish	Network sports	News commentator	riety program	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	[illegible] Orch.	Dennis Serenade
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	[illegible] Orch.	Dennis Serenade
11:30 L. Noble's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Russ Morgan's Orch.	[illegible]	[illegible] Orchestra
11:45 L. Noble's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Russ Morgan's Orch.	[illegible]	[illegible] Orchestra

Dolan and Quinn Seek Withdrawal Of Their Appeals

Apparently relying on efforts of friends to obtain gubernatorial pardons for them, Edmund L. Dolan and J. Walter Quinn have moved to withdraw their appeals for release from the Charles Street Jail where they are serving 2½-year terms for contempt of court, made to the State Supreme Court last week.

The former treasurer of the City of Boston and Mr. Quinn, his business associate, yesterday instructed their attorneys to request the High Court's permission to withdraw the writs of error filed last week, taking exception to Judge Frederick W. Fosdick's decision adjudging them in contempt. Final arguments on the appeals had been completed before the Full Bench.

The two men were adjudged in contempt last May by Judge Fosdick in the Suffolk Superior Court for attempted "jury fixing." Charges of conspiracy to steal against both men are in abeyance pending completion of the jail term, as are charges of larceny from the City of Boston and of having received gifts and gratuities against Mr. Quinn.

The unusual procedure was opposed by Edward O. Proctor, Assistant Attorney General, when the attorneys appeared before Chief Justice Fred T. Field. The state's attorney urged that the Court decide on merits of the case as presented in argument last Friday. Judge Field raised the question of the petitioners' right to withdraw their appeals, and gave Mr. Proctor until Friday to file a brief on the matter.

The move has been interpreted as in effect asking the Court to let Judge Fosdick's decision stand.

Friends of the defendants are expected to move before Christmas to secure pardons from Governor Charles F. Hurley.

Tonight's Radio Specials

7:00 WEEI Harvard Guardian talk: Dr. George F. Baker, Jr., on "The Present Railways Crisis."

8:00 WIXAL (6.04mc): "Understanding Music—Protestant Church Music of the Sixteenth Century: The Chorale," Donald J. Grout, Harvard.

8:30 WBZ Dave Elman's Hobby Lobby: Townsend Godsey, instrument collector; Frank Mulligan, football scout; H. F. Dinkelacker, nail collector; Bill Hardy, property collector.

9:00 WEEI Star Theater: John Barrymore, master of ceremonies; Wilder's play, "Happy Journey," with Alice Brady; Ned Sparks, Una Merkel, Charles Ruggles; Jane Froman and Kenny Baker; orchestra.

9:00 WBZ Supreme Court Justice Hugo L. Black, accepting Thomas Jefferson Medal of Southern Conference for Human Welfare, Birmingham, Ala.

10:00 WBZ Dramatization of the Department of State; addresses, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and others.

10:00 WEEI "Everybody's Music": Columbia Broadcasting Symphony, Howard Barlow, conductor, Schubert's Symphony No. 5, in B Flat, feature.

11:15 WBZ Recorded program: first part Verdi's "Aida," by La Scala Opera of Milan, Italy.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Nov. 24

12:00 WORL 920kc

Shortwave

3:00 W1XAL 15.25mc

6:00 W1XAL 11.79mc

For Friday, Nov. 25

12:00 WORL 920kc

12:45 WMEX 1500kc

3:00 WORL 920kc

6:00 WMEX 1500kc

10:45 WMEX 1500kc

Shortwave

3:00 W1XAL 15.25mc

6:00 W1XAL 11.79mc

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'Amazing Amerks' Next on Schedule for Rossmen—New Husky Leader Never Scored

Bruins Hand Rangers First Defeat of Hockey Season 4-2

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Seemingly our Bruins can adopt a "come one, come all" attitude, since they have beaten Detroit twice, Toronto once and a tie, and ended the New York Rangers' winning streak at four. Before adopting that invitational attitude too seriously, however, we can only say it with tongue in cheek, awaiting the visit of Red Dutton's Americans Sunday night.

In the standing the locals have won four, tied one and lost one. That one defeat came at the Madison Square Garden in New York and the Amerks administered it by a score of 2 to 1. No team in the circuit depends so largely upon veterans as the Dutton men. Speed, a known requisite in modern hockey, is something Amerks sacrifice to experience.

Amerks Doing Well

Americans have been doing right well in the campaign to date, in fact they are doing better than any American team has done in years. They have won four while losing two, beating Detroit, 2-1; Boston, 2-1; Toronto, 2-1; and Canadiens, 7-3. Their defeats came in the opening game of the season at Chicago and a 1-0 shutout from Toronto. They are almost too busy to win consistently right now, having played last Thursday at New York, Saturday at Toronto, last night in N. Y., Thursday at Montreal, Saturday at home again and Sunday here.

For two periods last night Lester Patrick's "Whirling Dervishes" practically skated our Bruins into the ice. For the most part they hemmed the locals in their own territory and only the sharp eye and hand of Tiny kept the Blue Shirts from flashing lights on the electric scoreboard.

Rangers are heading toward a great scoring machine. They cannot be denied long if they pursue the present tactics. When they swarm into the attacking area they seldom take long loose shots. In fact they probably waste shots with their close-in passing for close-in shots. They had the Bruins dizzy and a little more practice and their shots will be counting to the discomfit of opponents.

Old Ross Power Play

Like last year, the Bruins reach panic proportions when hemmed in their own sector. They have no style nor system to get out and time and again could not even shoot the puck out. In the third period the visitors trailed and put on the old Ross power play, evidently part of the new Patrick "streamline" offense. They were somewhat worn themselves, however, and the system backfired when the Bruins broke away for goals.

Big Jack Portland, the scoreless defenseman last year, rung up his second goal last night, Charley Sands put the Bruins out front in the first period in combination with Cowley and Getliffe. Rangers tied it in the first five minutes of the second period on Alex Shibicky's goal and Portland's goal came at 19m. 44s. on Getliffe's assist.

Rangers sought the equalizer through the third period and when they tired from their efforts the Bruins still had a spring left in their skates and at 15m. 46s. Pettinger broke clear and was ridden away from the puck, but young Roy Conacher trailed the play and banged in the loose puck.

That goal put the locals 3-1 and Pettinger returned the Conacher favor less than a minute later by scoring the latter's rebound. With only 14 seconds left to play Rangers tallied their second goal from scrimmage with Smith counting and Nell Colville and Lynn Patrick figuring in for assists.

It will be a busy week end of hockey what with the Boston Olympics playing Valleyfield, Friday and Saturday nights and the Bruins host to the Amerks on Sunday night.

* * *

Can't see why the Detroit Red Wings should be seeking a new goalie. Normie Smith won the Vezina trophy two years ago and might have been in the running this year if the team in front had played good hockey. The Wings have a pretty good defense and good offense, but the forwards are not back-checking.

* * *

If Canadiens have the same atmosphere of old in which they were known as front runners, they will not be out of last place before Christmas at least. When the old team had a tie score or a lead they were unbeatable, but slip in one or two goals to lead them and they fade noticeably.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Last Night's Results

National League

Boston 4, New York Rangers 2.
New York Americans 7, Montreal 3.

International-American League

Providence 1, Syracuse 1.

American Association

St. Paul 3, Kansas City 1.

Tonight's Schedule

International-American

Providence at Cleveland.

American Association

Kansas City at Minneapolis.

Big Three Grid Captains for Next Fall

By a Staff Photographer; Wide World
Captain-Elect Torbie Macdonald, Coach Dick Harlow, and retiring captain, Bobby Green, of Harvard.

Bob Tierney, Jr., tackle, new Princeton leader.

Bill Stack, Yale captain-elect.

Northeastern Grid Captain Determined to Score in 1939

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If there's one thing Connie Sullivan is going to do during Northeastern's next football season, it is catch a pass and score a touchdown.

Connie is the Huskies' newly elected football leader for 1939, and though he caught many passes at his right end position during the season just concluded, he just couldn't seem to score.

"Something always happened," he explains. "Either I was tackled before I got away, or somebody ran me out of bounds, or worst of all I was caught from behind."

Fast Dash Man

The last is a little hard to believe, however, for Connie is a 50-second man in the quarter. But the fact remains, that although he missed only three of 19 passes thrown him by Capt. Jim Connolly, the closest he ever got to pay dirt was the three-yard line.

"That was in the Bates game," he said, "and that time a Bobcat clawed me from the side."

Connie claims that it was practically impossible to miss any of Connolly's passes. What Coach Jimmy Dunn is going to do without his passes next year is something of a problem, he says.

In fact, the whole Northeastern 1939 football picture is on the gloomy side. Missing will be seven of this year's regulars, including Capt. Connolly, Bill Little, and Foxy Flumere, backs, and Arnie Kaufman, Stan Rogers, Andy Bierenbroodspot, and Freddie Lee, linemen.

Dozen Returning

There will be more than a dozen letter-men returning next year, but Jimmy will have his work cut out to mold them into a team. Besides Sullivan, who learned the rudiments of football at Cambridge Latin, there will be his running mate at left end, Carl Johnson from Belmont, and Arthur Anderson at center.

Gerald DeNapoli, Mal Barney, Jim Sanford, and Bill Pomeroy will be back to seek the tackle and guard positions, while Alex Struziero, Bob Gurney, Joe Beaton, Ronnie Tubbs, Ken Harding, and Ray Yetten will form a backfield nucleus. Of the latter, only Harding is experienced at kicking, and he was injured all season.

As discouraging as that sounds, mention of prospects from this year's freshman team makes the outlook more dismal. Out of eight games, the freshman won one, tied one, and lost six.

Not Discouraged

Connie refuses to be altogether discouraged, however, and declares that some of the freshmen may develop. Then, too, he points out, the Northeastern schedule is not quite so stiff this year, especially since Boston College has been dropped.

The opening game will be tough, with St. Anselm's coming down to Huntington Field on Sept. 30. From there the games run as follows: Oct. 7—New Hampshire at Durham; Oct. 14—Bates at Lewiston; Oct. 20—Tufts at Medford; Oct. 27—American International at home; Nov. 3—Springfield at home; Nov. 10—Upsala at home.

This winter, Connie will devote his spare time to the track team, and expects to be entered in the 600, and the relay. Next fall, he wants to take in more football, then more track, and after that—

"Well," he says, "I always have liked athletics, so I guess I will stick to them. Maybe I can get a job as a coach. But first of all I want to score that touchdown."

Pico Peak Ready For Busy Season Of Winter Sports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RUTLAND, Vt., Nov. 23—Early skiers who tested out the first snowfall on Pico Peak this week found the area well prepared for a busy winter. A section of the open slope which had been graded, smoothed, and planted to grass during the summer made possible the first tentative Christies of the season.

A new ski house has been built at the base of the open slope. A solid-looking structure with a Swiss air, it contains a warming room with an open fireplace, another room with a large food counter, a kitchen, office, and in the cellar a waxing and locker room. The building was formally opened last week with a showing of ski movies, with Walter Prager, Dartmouth ski coach, as guest of honor.

The open slope has been increased in size by about 10,000 square feet, and the tow line has been re-graded. Sunset Schuss Trail, which last year won a reputation as the widest and one of the longest in the East, is reported to be in good shape, with storm damage all cleared up and minor improvements made.

The instructor at Pico will be Karl Acker of Davos, Switzerland, who arrives in New York tomorrow and will report at Rutland following the Boston and New York Winter Sports shows. Acker holds a Swiss instructor's license, and for three years has been on the staff of the noted School at Davos. He is a familiar figure in the Parsenn races and on the instruction slopes of Davos and Strela.

For the first time the Long Trail Lodge, mountain summer resort, will remain open for the winter. The lodge is a few hundred yards from the skiing area and connects with it by two short trails.

Among special events scheduled for Pico this winter are two U. S. E. A. S. A. races under sponsorship of the Otter Ski Club of Rutland. These will be run on Jan. 14 and March 12.

New Hampshire Has New Movable Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Nov. 23—When varsity and freshman basketball teams at the University of New Hampshire open their 1938-39 season Dec. 9, they will play on a new floor. For the opening date, and probably some days before, the 112 by 61-foot flooring will have been completed in the Lewis Field House, new $171,000 athletic building.

The floor, which covers about a third of the dirt base of the cage, is removable. Inside of two days the entire floor can be taken up and stored, leaving the room ready for baseball and track.

The main basketball court is marked out in an 86 by 48-foot area, while two smaller courts are laid perpendicularly, separated by a canvas drop. Two volley ball and four badminton areas will soon be marked.

To eliminate hanging backboards, baskets for the main court will be supported by braced "L" uprights, set in concrete bases. Portable baskets will be used for the smaller rectangles.

Using new portable bleachers and utilizing the old, the seating capacity at varsity and freshman games is estimated at 2,500, well over twice the accommodations in the old gymnasium.

Columbia Closes Season for Brown Tomorrow Morning

Brown vs. Columbia Data
At Brown Field, Thanksgiving Day
The Scores of the Series

Nov. 18, 1902,	Brown	28,	Columbia	0
Nov. 27, 1919,	Brown	7,	Columbia	7
Nov. 15 1930,	Brown	6,	Columbia	0
Nov. 4 1931,	Brown	7,	Columbia	9
Nov. 12, 1932,	Brown	7,	Columbia	6
Nov. 10, 1934,	Brown	0,	Columbia	39
Nov. 23, 1935,	Brown	0,	Columbia	18
Oct. 23, 1937,	Brown	7,	Columbia	6

Season's Records

Brown		Columbia	
* Conn. State	27	Yale	14
20 Harvard	13	20 Army	18
20 Lafayette	0	0 Colgate	12
13 Dartmouth	34	12 Penn	14
40 R. I. State	21	7 Cornell	23
48 Tufts	0	39 Virginia	0
14 Yale	20	9 Navy	14
12 Holy Cross	14	12 Syracuse	13
167	102	127	108

*Canceled.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 23 — Brown will rule the favorite over Columbia as the two "Ivy League" rivals close their seasons in the Thanksgiving Day encounter on Brown Field. Brown holds a 4-3 edge in a series that dates back to 1902.

Brown, with a stellar running attack built around the great Irving "Shine" Hall and his superlative blocking mate, John McLaughry, will face a Lion that will base most of its attack in an aerial game with the celebrated Sid Luckman throwing the passes. Brown has a passing game in her own right, but it has assumed no such proportions as the vaunted aerial game of the Columbia Lion.

This game brings to a close a season that has been marked by the Bruin's sensational rise from the depths of mediocrity that has marked the campaigns of the past five years. Victors over Harvard, Lafayette, Rhode Island and Tufts, Brown lost to Holy Cross by the margin of two points after touchdown; to Yale by a single touchdown registered in the final three minutes of play, and to a great Dartmouth team that was splendidly equipped with reserves in a torrid day at Hanover in the early season play.

Grid Games Few but High Grade On Thanksgiving Day Program

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (AP)—Thanksgiving Day, once the climax of the football season, boasts a mere handful of games this year but the presence of such powers as Cornell, Tennessee and Southern California on the slate plus a dozen games of lesser magnitude but as much local interest insure plenty of high-grade football.

Cornell meets Pennsylvania in another of those traditional battles that have become a very real part of Philadelphia's Thanksgiving activities. Only the Quakers, a good, game club with a few dangerous backs, stand in the way of the Cornellians' conquest of the Ivy League and the greatest season in recent Ithaca history.

It will be the last game for such Red stalwarts as Brud Holland, George Peck, and Al Van Ranst and they want to go out in a blaze of glory. Penn can answer with a stout line and some fine backs but no one knows whether they will be enough.

Tennessee, heading for the Southeastern Conference title, meets Kentucky, an old and honored rival. The Vols have everybody ready for this one, one of their toughest hurdles in the drive for an undefeated season.

Out on the coast it's Southern California vs. U. C. L. A. No one can figure this U. C. L. A. team, while Southern California will be fighting to rewin some of the prestige it lost against Washington

The eastern card is skimpy. Meetings between Manhattan and Villanova, the latter still unbeaten, and Brown and Columbia feature the card.

Alabama and Vanderbilt play in another southern standout with Virginia's renewal of its ancient feud with North Carolina a top rank game in color and tradition. North Carolina State meets Carnegie Tech and Miami faces Bucknell in two intersectional clashes. Mississippi-Mississippi State is another battle on the traditional side.

Nebraska and Kansas State, features the Big Six schedule along with Missouri-Kansas. Tulsa-Arkansas and Texas A. and M.-Texas are the only southwestern pairings of note.

Denver vs. Colorado is the Rocky Mountain standout with the Trojan-Uclan battle the only feature on the Coast.

Huskies Begin Hoop Practice

With 16 men reporting for the varsity basketball team, Northeastern today began intensive practice for the opening game with Harvard only two weeks away.

Nucleus for this year's club will be the junior quartet, Tom Gleason, Bob Toucey, Bob Gurney, and Lou Smith, all of whom played on the great freshman team of two years ago. Other lettermen who reported include Jim Connolly, captain of this years' football team, and Stan Rogers.

According to Coach Jimmy Dunn, no regular captain will be elected until the end of the season. A leader will be appointed for each game, with an honorary captain being elected at the conclusion of the season.

M. C. C. Wins Another

KIMBERLEY, South Africa, Nov. 22 (CP)—Registering its third straight victory in South Africa, the touring Marylebone Cricket Club team yesterday defeated Griqualand West by an innings and 289 runs. In reply to the visiting eleven's total of 676 runs the home players were dismissed for 114 and 273.

Harvard Quintet Drills Daily Under Wes Fesler

By a Staff Photographer
Ulysses Lupien

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

His football duties finished for the season, but still able to give a play-by-play account of Harvard's victory over Yale in the muddy New Haven Bowl, Wes Fesler was back on the dry basketball court today, drilling his Crimson varsity for the rapidly-approaching hoop campaign.

Although the cagers have been working out for about three weeks in the Harvard Indoor Athletic Building in Cambridge, under the guidance of Capt. Ulysses Lupien, Fesler worked with them for the first time Monday afternoon. It will be several days, therefore, before he can answer for the team's chances in the Eastern Intercollegiate League race.

Tied With Penn

Last winter the Crimson finished in a tie with Pennsylvania for second place, and might have out-distanced Dartmouth for the championship if Charley Lutz and George Lowman had not been absent from several games because of injuries. The Big Green wave won eight of its 12 starts. The Crimson and Penn had seven won and five lost.

This winter Fesler's varsity is weakened by the loss of such experienced stars as Vernon Struck, guard, who captained the 1937-38 five; Lowman, rangy center; Jack Herrick, who led his team by scoring 92 points in Eastern League competition, Arnold Litman, and Johnny Dampeer.

Subject to change without notice, the Crimson first team now lines up with Lutz and Chester Legg at the forward berths, Bill Humes at center, and Captain Lupien and Fred Heckel as the guards. Early next week, however, Fesler may announce one or two shifts in this starting five.

Lutz Outstanding

Lutz is the team's outstanding player, and also one of the league's best, despite being handicapped by his slight build. As a sophomore last year, Charley sank 64 points in league warfare. He should set the Crimson pace during the coming campaign. Lupien, likewise, is a seasoned veteran certain of regular duty.

Fesler's squad needs few drills in ball handling. Led by Lutz and Lupien, the red-shirted varsity will compare favorably with all rivals. The coach's chief problem, however, is how to get posesssion of the ball. His squad is much smaller than last year and particularly lacks a center of Lowman's height.

The cagers will work out daily from 3 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The opening game is scheduled for Dec. 6, at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Then follow contests with Northeastern, Brown, Boston University, Wesleyan, and Tufts, before the first league test with Cornell at Ithaca on Jan. 11. The complete schedule follows:

Dec. 6, M. I. T. at M. I. T.; 8, Northeastern; 14, Brown; 17, Boston University; 20, Wesleyan.
Jan. 7, Tufts at Medford; 11, Cornell at Ithaca; 14, Princeton; 18, Dartmouth.
Feb. 7, Northeastern; 11, Dartmouth at Hanover; 15, Princeton at Princeton; 18, Cornell; 22, Columbia; 25, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.
March 1, Columbia at New York; 4, Yale; 8, Pennsylvania; 11, Yale at New Haven.
(All Harvard home games are played in the Indoor Athletic Building at Cambridge.)

Vermont Loaded With Material For Court Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 23.—With football out of the picture and basketball swinging into view, Coach John P. Sabo of the University of Vermont finds himself loaded with the greatest amount of good court material which has fallen to his lot since his arrival at the Green Mountain College.

As a basis for the year's quintet, which begins to meet competition early in December, Sabo can depend upon three regulars from last year's state championship team which won 10 and lost 4 games. Captain Belardinelli at center, Beauchemin and Nicholson in the forward berths, are all back and were last year's highest scorers. Half a dozen of last year's reserves, including Hart, Allen, Middleworth, and Hawkins, are also on hand, and a fast band of sophomores have arrived on the scene.

Football Stars

Among the sophomores, a number of whom were Sabo's football mainstays, are Trigilio, Taylor, Pye, Corbett, Reed, Salmon, Maley, Crossley, Corley, Healy, and Broutsas.

Sabo, in an effort to select his starting five, is now working two major teams in daily competition. One of the teams, composed of Belardinelli, center, Beauchemin and Nicholson, forwards, Pye and Maley, guards, carries his three regulars from last season. Maley captained last year's freshman team at guard, and Pye, who shone as one of the best football ends in New England this year, was at center.

On the rival team are Corley and Taylor, forwards; Trigilio, center; Healy and Middleworth, guards.

Freshmen Out

Thirty-four freshman basketball candidates are offering Coach Johnny Evans his choice for this year's yearling quintet at the University of Vermont. Ahead of them is a 10-game schedule, the longest that has been offered a Vermont freshman basketball outfit. All of them are with junior colleges and high schools.

Harvard Football Dinner

The Harvard Club will dine the Crimson varsity eleven at the club house on Commonwealth Avenue, Monday, Dec. 12. The dinner rewards the Harvard victories over Yale, 7-0 and Princeton 26-7.

Announcement of the date was made last night by Ernie Soucy '16, Chairman of the Dinner Committee. Associated with Soucy are Forrester A. Clark '29, Dick Floyd '11, Leo Leary '05, Mal Logan '15, Mal Greenough '35, Bill Nye '05, Charles Watkins '09 and Don Watson '16.

30th West End House Run

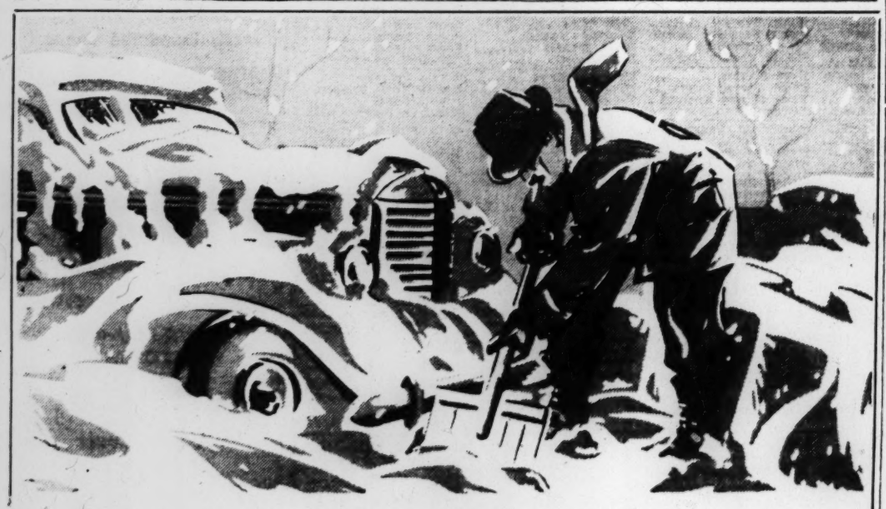
The 30th annual cross-country run of the West End House, Boston, will be held tomorrow afternoon, starting at 3:30 in front of the club's headquarters. A bitter fight is expected in the senior run between the Ellis and Storrow clubs. A. Venciza, Storrow Club member and runner-up last year, is favored to win. The race is run over a 3¾-mile course.

Record-breaking entry lists are expected in the intermediate and junior divisions. The intermediates race 1¾ miles, while the juniors are reduced to a mile.

Today a Year Ago

By the Associated Press

Pittsburgh, California and Fordham were first three in national football ranking poll.



It's Not Advisable to Wait
for This Kind of a Morning Before You

Get Your Car Ready for Cold Weather

Famous products are being advertised in The Christian Science Monitor these days, reminding you to get your car ready for winter now. Oil companies, makers of anti-freeze mixtures, and your own local service stations and accessories stores, all are ready to service your car for freezing temperatures.

Double Feature —By Alan Klein

Central States Sidelines—National League Hockey—British Comment—Football

Exhibition Skating Season Opens in Chicago Stadium

From Central States Sidelines

CHICAGO, Nov. 23—If the theater editor doesn't mind we'd like to talk about something that might be considered more appropriate for his page—exhibition skating. As they do it nowadays it involves such a large measure of drama, of dancing, and of music, as to come possibly under the arts classification. But it's still in a stage of transition, and before it is taken over completely by the dramatic critic we'll look at it with a sporting eye, and maybe draw a moral or two applying directly to the sports field.

There was opened in the great Chicago Stadium here Nov. 22, on a many-hued, artistically patterned floor of ice, to the strains of the mighty Stadium organ and a 20-piece orchestra, the Seventh Annual International Ice Carnival. It may sound Hollywoodish to say that here was a "galaxy" of "famous skating stars," but, there was! And after all, the affair had—has, we should say, for it continues through Sunday, Nov. 27—more than a touch of an extravagant movie setting. Led by Bess Ehrhardt, who rates alongside Sonja Henie in ability, especially in appearances of this kind, the troupe includes Evelyn Chandler, acrobatic skater who thrilled us in the Black Forest at the Worlds Fair here; Roy Shipstead, the "human top," Papez and Zwack, fancy skating pair from Austria; Harris Legg, speed artist from Canada; Edward Shipstead and Oscar Johnson, comedy skating team, and many others.

Outstanding in the program are the ice ballet numbers. There's beauty and grace in these displays that one doesn't even get in the conventional ballet. And in the ballet and in the individual and team numbers, there's a rhythm, a sort of liquid motion, that's characteristic of ice skating alone. In all, it's something definitely worth seeing.

Hockey Might Learn

Ice skating has here been lifted out of the realm of recreation and competitive sport, but without its having lost one iota of the elements which make such things as ice hockey exciting and interesting. No ice hockey player would want to be compared, of course, with a ballerina, but hockey as a commercial sport might learn a lesson or two from the success of these skating exhibitions. Folks like to see good skating. They like the speed and the rhythm, and the grace, and the displays of technique.

Hockey sponsors seem to feel that we come to their games to see players swing their sticks at each other. The frequent fights are played up as a drawing card, and one is led to suspect that the fighters themselves are not unaware of the supposed box-office appeal of such antics.

Hockey will prosper as a game and at the box office, and we fans will get more for our money, however, if hockely is made a game of skating skill, rather than a no-holds-barred boxing and wrestling exhibition. Those who go to games as a result of the appeal to the desire for excitement alone, aren't the type who will for long be willing to pay the prices asked for hockey game seats.

Football has become less and less rough, but attendance increases. They're playing better football nowadays, and we go to see football. Better skating, better hockey, not more cracked skulls and skinned shins, will bring larger attendance at hockey games.

Football Question

Before bidding good-bye finally to football, though, we want to ask, "What really makes a championship team?"

Consistent winning over a long period of course justifies the conclusion that a team must be better than most others. But the way the "dope" sometimes works out might lead us to wonder often if the crowned heads are actually so very much better than many who just missed it.

As an extreme illustration: little Albion College over in Michigan quite a few years ago, according to the "dope," was better than the University of Michigan. It was like this: Albion beat Kalamazoo; Kalamazoo beat Case; Case beat somebody; somebody beat somebody else; and that somebody beat Michigan.

There's something like it in this year's Big Ten race. Minnesota's the champion. But Northwestern beat Minnesota. And Wisconsin beat Northwestern, which beat Minnesota. And Northwestern came dangerously close to whipping Notre Dame, which probably will have right to claim the national collegiate championship.

The Championship designations, rather than showing conclusively which teams know and play the best football, indicate often inversely which teams let up at the wrong time in their good playing.

♪ ♪ ♪

Notre Dame will go to the Rose Bowl. But what about the Texas Christian Horned Frogs? Rolling last Saturday over Rice, who some observers thought might upset the Frogs, the Southerners stand out as rightful claimants to a good-sized spot in the sun, and an argument for more intra-sectional playing before the inter-sectional play-off. American football isn't all Ivy League, Big Ten, Big Six, Rocky Mountain, and Pacific Coast. And winter isn't the only time to turn South.

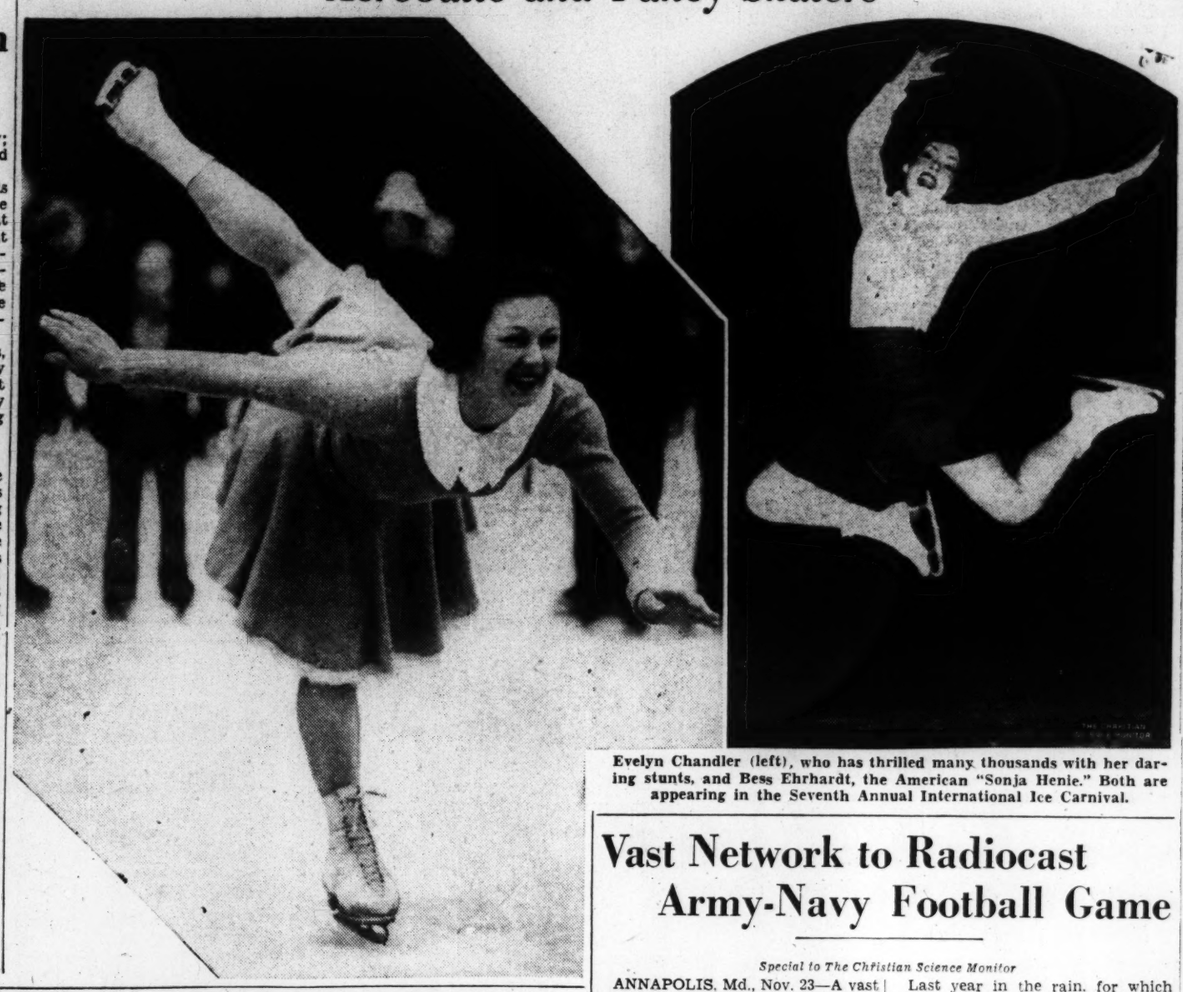
♪ ♪ ♪

Vernon Huffman flipped a 47-yard pass to Monk Moscrip to give the Detroit Lions of the professional football league a win over the Chicago Cardinals here Sunday. Forty-seven yards! Go out and try it. We did, and we have more respect than ever for Vernon and Sammy Baugh, and others of the aerial brigade.

♪ ♪ ♪

Add odd team names—and we promise this is the last until next fall: the Ichabods, of Washburn College, Topeka, Kan. R. W. C.

Acrobatic and Fancy Skaters



Evelyn Chandler (left), who has thrilled many thousands with her daring stunts, and Bess Ehrhardt, the American "Sonja Henie." Both are appearing in the Seventh Annual International Ice Carnival.

Bruins in Tie for Top Place; Americans Win Over Montreal

National Hockey League Standing

	Won	Lost	Tied	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	4	1	1	17	9	9
Chicago	4	1	1	16	8	9
Toronto	3	3	2	12	10	8
Rangers	4	1	0	11	8	8
Americans	4	2	0	14	13	8
Detroit	1	5	0	13	17	2
Canadiens	0	7	0	11	29	0

Results Nov. 22

Boston 4, Rangers 2.
Americans 7, Canadiens 3.

When the Bruins came to "Shore" they meant business.

Since the big defenseman signed his contract and entered the major league campaign, the Rossmen have really been going places. Last night they toppled the undefeated New York Rangers, 4 to 2, and vaulted from fourth place in the National Hockey League standing to a tie with the Chicago Black Hawks for first place.

Shore did not actually figure in the scoring, but his alertness and hustle put new life into the Bruins and the so-called Ranger "streamline" attack showed potency but not sufficient results. The "streamline" seems to consist of peaning the other fellow in his own territory and while it bothered the Bruins no end, they proved it was not infallible by breaking away and leaving the attackers stranded.

The fiery Canadiens of the Morenz-Joliat days are gone but not forgotten. A glance at the league standing in which the present edition of "Flying Frenchmen" have lost seven games and won none is shocking to hockey. They lost their seventh last night in New York when the Americans walked through for a 7-3 victory.

It will be a subdued and unhappy sextet returning to the home city, because the Montreal fans were treating Canadiens none too kindly when they left on the present road trip and the two defeats in New York are not going to help matters much toward a welcoming committee.

Perhaps Cecil Hart should write a book on hockey as did Red Dutton, Amerks' manager. In the book are several instructive chapters and from the way those same Amerks are going, they must be reading and using the hockey knowledge therein imparted. Canadiens probably know all the answers, but simply have not found out how to score more goals than the other fellow. W. M.

Vast Network to Radiocast Army-Navy Football Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 23—A vast network of service, press and commercial communication will carry the Army-Navy footbal game to all parts of the world.

Naval Communication Service will provide highlights and play-by-play releases beginning at noon. All major radio networks will begin chain station comment at 1:15 with Bill Stern, George Barber and Ted Husing as commentators. By means of trans-Pacific cables subscribed to by Service Clubs, Honolulu and Manila will witness the game by gridgraphs.

Last year in the rain, for which the parade of Cadets and Midshipmen was somewhat curtailed, Navy lost 6-0. This year long range weather forecasts predict a clear, cool Saturday. Nearly 50 special trains will be sent out on Saturday morning with spectators prepared to brave any kind of weather.

In winding up their 1938 schedules before the Service game, Navy defeated Columbia by 14-9, while Army overwhelmed Princeton, 19-7. Most observers consider that Army holds and advantage in speed and experience, whereas a slight edge is accorded Navy in all-around power, particularly ground attack

Both teams seem now to be at top strength, subject always to last-minute mishaps. Lenz, heavy Navy back, probably will be out of the game due to slow recovery from a leg injury.

In summing up the season, Powell is being acclaimed among the foremost ends in the East, with Cooke, Wood and Bergner also singled out by the experts as top timber. Army and Navy were both defeated only twice during the season, one defeat being administered to each by a mutual opponent—Notre Dame—now top undefeated team of the nation. Yale is the only other team holding a victory over the Navy, while Army lost to Columbia. The Lions later defeated Navy.

Pro Football's Ground-Gainers Closely Bunched

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (AP)—Only 38 yards separate the five leading ground-gainers in the National Professional Football League as the campaign nears its close. Heading the list is Cecil Isbell, "freshman" halfback of the Green Bay Packers, who finished his club's regular schedule with 445 yards in 85 attempts, to 443 in 95 for Bill Shepherd of the Detroit Lions.

Tuffy Leemans of the New York Giants, tops in 1936, jumped from eleventh to fifth place at 407 yards by piling up 159, the season's one-game high, against Green Bay, while Whizzer White of Pittsburgh climbed from seventh to third with 434 yards and Farrell of Brooklyn placed fourth with 410.

Ed Danowski of the Giants, with two games to play, continues to hold the lead in forward passing efficiency with 60 completions in 103 tries for 58 per cent. Ace Parker of Brooklyn, who plays his final game against the Giants Thursday, trails with 44 per cent, but has completed 62 tosses for 851 yards to lead in these departments.

Clarke Hinkle and Don Hutson of Green Bay lead the scorers; Gaynell Tinsley of the Chicago Cardinals has overhauled Hutson again with 34 pass-catches, and Ralph Kercheval of Brooklyn, leading with five field goals, also has the longest of the year to his credit, a 45-yarder.

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

George Weiss of Yankees denied report Babe Ruth was being considered as manager for Newark Bears of the International League.

And Talking of . . . Cycling

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Boom for Bicycles

LONDON—From certain points of view, the most interesting exhibit at the 1938 International Bicycle and Motor Cycle Show at Earls Court here was Mr. J. E. Holdsworth, tastefully displayed on Stand No. 74a. For this gentleman represents the latest development in British cycling—a drive on national lines to make Britain more "bike conscious." The Cyclists' Touring Club, the National Cycling Union, and the cycle manufacturers have been working toward this end in their respective ways for years, of course, and their spade work must be of enormous value to the National Cycling Organizer, newly appointed (by a committee of delegates from the C. T. C. and the N. C. U.) to prosecute the Government's "Keep Fit" campaign, as it applies to wheelers.

Holdsworth, the said National Organizer, is a figure well-known in British cycling, and he holds at present the English record for 24 hours riding on the track. His appointment carries with it a salary of £550 a year, plus expenses. Which, in the United States, would doubtless seem small for a job of this kind. The committee that selected him for the office is to remain in existence, I understand, to outline the general plan of procedure, which, defined broadly and simply, is to persuade people that much pleasure and benefit can be derived from cycling as a recreation. Holdsworth is not going to concern himself with the stock legislative questions, such as, Should cyclists be obliged to use special roadways, and, Should cyclists be compelled to carry lighted rear lamps?

Mr. Holdsworth's job, encouraging Britishers to ride bicycles, may be said to begin with a rolling start, for according to figures that I obtained from the promoters of the Cycle Show, Great Britain has already more cyclists than any other country excepting Germany. The latest estimates of users show a ranking (on the basis of numerical strength) like this:

No. 1—Germany (including Austria but not the Sudetenlands)	16,600,000
No. 2—Great Britain	12,000,000
No. 3—France	7,568,139
No. 4—Japan	6,000,000
No. 5—Italy	4,109,509
No. 6—Holland	3,045,311
No. 7—Belgium	2,130,965
No. 8—Denmark	1,500,000
No. 9—Sweden	1,150,000

The United States of America comes in somewhere on this list, but I cannot say where, because the estimates vary between two million and six million.

In the past few years, cycling has been decidedly on the boom here, and the reawakening of wide public interest in the pastime has made a big change in what is demanded of manufacturers. People coming back to the game after an interval of years—as many are—find machines altered almost out of recognition. Thanks to the use of new metal alloys and to technical research generally, weight of frames, rims, saddles, and tyres has been greatly decreased, while strength and ease in use have been increased. In this matter, bicycle manufacturers have profited from the lessons learned by aircraft makers, who have succeeded in reducing weight by 25 per cent, while stepping up strength as much as 70 per cent and cutting down the requirement for propulsive effort by 40 per cent.

Take the new "triplet" machines, for example. These are, to adapt the words of the popular song, bicycles made for three. And it is possible for a powerful trio to travel on such a mount at between 40 and 45 miles an hour.

A feature of design to be noted by a careful observer at the Show was the new angles adopted for frames. These have been adopted with a view to providing a stiffer and lighter structure, requiring less effort to pedal and therefore lending itself to longer riding without fatigue. Almost frictionless bearings, special protection to keep dirt and moisture out and to keep the oil in, lower riding position, more rigid wheels, better braking systems—all these represent an achievement in engineering which has made possible a marked increase in the potential daily mileage of the average cyclist.

In fact, things are getting better and better for cyclists all the time. Chains have improved, so have gears and tyres. With the result that the bicycle is now 25 pounds or so of highly developed mechanical efficiency. Obtainable at small cost. I notice that, although specifications have become so much more attractive, prices, taken all round, have not advanced. On the contrary, new cheap lines have been introduced.

The rapid increase in the cycling public has laid emphasis on the necessity for comfort-promoting et ceteras. And the show made it obvious that a great deal of thought has been given recently to producing the most effective types of special clothing, saddlebags and panniers, saddles, lighting sets, bells, and so forth. The influence of Continental cycling fashions is seen in the complete cycles and frames of duralumin, as well as duralumin parts and accessories of all kinds.

Fashion Note

Besides fashions for machines, there are fashions for riders. And the best of them (in the opinion of Miss Frances Day, well-known actress) was that typified by Miss Jeanne Stockdale of Hillingdon, Middlesex. Acting as adjudicator in a competition for "the best dressed girl rider" at the show, Miss Day awarded the prize to a lady wearing a dark-blue sweater, home-knitted and with a zip-fastened roll collar; dark blue home-tailored shorts, with a zip fastener at the side; white socks; cycling shoes; and a scarf and beret in club colors. One more illustration of how times change.

Manufacturers who have been exhibiting at the show express the view that the bicycle industry has now turned an awkward corner, following a slump which originated when the drive to make armaments sent metal prices soaring away up. When the 1937 show took place, the traders (who had stocked heavily through fear of shortage of supplies) were not in the mood to buy. This had a bad effect on the factory situation. But this year, the traders have been selling freely and they came to the show from almost empty shops, ready to buy for a normal demand, the sort that suits the factories best, because it means a smooth output.

So it seems that, in the realm of cycling, everyone is feeling pretty good. Not least of all the new "converts" to the game. Enthusiasm seems to be generated very rapidly these days by bicycles. Whether you are riding them or just talking them.

As our Mr. Ernest Tryer says,

Drawn by John A. May

"You soon get warmed up to the subject"

Football Road Of Chicago Maroons Has Become Rocky

CHICAGO, Nov. 23 (AP)—The University of Chicago, once one of football's great powers, may be nearing the end of the inter-collegiate gridiron road.

With a record of only one Big Ten victory in the last three seasons and only one triumph in eight games through the comparatively easy 1938 schedule, Chicago is taking steps to further lighten the Maroon program as the best way out of a gloomy situation.

"Chicago is systematically lightening its schedule," Athletic Director T. Nelson Metcalf said, yesterday. "This is the best solution to the problem of Chicago's consistent gridiron defeats. But if the University Administration thinks a schedule in which the team plays smaller schools is harmful to public relations, I do not look with disfavor upon the abolition of intercollegiate football."

Chicago, which defeated De Pauw this season, last won a Western Conference title in 1924. Since that time football fortunes of the Maroons, who once produced such greats as Walter Eckersall, Fritz Crisler, John Thomas, Walter Steffen and more recently, Jay Berwanger, have declined steadily.

Attendance hit a new low this season. The "top" was about 6,500 paid for the Chicago-College of the Pacific game—"homecoming" for A. A. Stagg, Pacific coach who tutored the Maroons in their glory days. Recently, Illinois suspended gridiron relations with Chicago for 1940 because the Illini officials desired a stronger team for its closing game.

Metcalf pointed out that with a majority of students entering Chicago with advanced scholastic standings, athletic material is reduced. Coach Clark Shaughnessy said: "There is no remedy save to lighten our schedule. If I were to turn out the strongest team, I'd take about 12 players and let the rest of them go. But when I came here I was told it was my job to take every student desiring to come out for football and give him all the training possible. I've tried to do that."

In an editorial, the Daily Maroon, student newspaper, advocated abolition of the game at Chicago as "the wise course."

Football Balances Budget at Cornell

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 23 (AP)—Football contributed $176,495.66 of Cornell's total sports income of $249,400.44 for the year ending June 30, 1938.

The Department of Physical Education and Athletics in making the announcement yesterday said football gave the department a surplus for the second straight year. A balance of $48,774.48 was applied on indebtedness for the stadium and operating deficits of past years.

Director James Lynah, who said that football, with expenses of $42,916.69, was the only sport showing a profit, pointed to "an undesirable situation which makes future developments and the financial self-dependency in this phase of an educational program dependent on football fortunes—a situation which naturally results in undue emphasis on that sport by public and administration alike."

Three Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Stanford ended California's undefeated streak of nine games, 13-0, before 90,000 football fans at Palo Alto.

'Timeless' Cricket

LONDON, Nov. 23 (CP)—Proponents of "timeless" cricket test matches found the British Advisory County Cricket Committee ranged against them today. The committee took steps to standardize hours of play in Anglo-Australian competition.

Announcement was made the Australian Cricket Board of Control would be asked to consider an arrangement by which test match play would be limited to 36 hours. Five-day contests in England are to be suggested with six hours of play each day while six-day matches are proposed for Australia with five hours' play daily.

Five-day tests will be something new in England where, with the exception of the fight-to-finish battle staged last August, matches have been limited to four days. The scheme may run into opposition "down under" where international encounters for years have been played to a finish.

The time alloted for play in England is the same as that allowed in the first four matches of last summer's test series. Daily hours of play in Australia are usually less than in England.

Severe criticism of timeless cricket followed the final test in August when England won by an innings and 579 runs. While the match did not extend beyond four days England's first innings' total of 903 runs for seven wickets, declared, took 15 hours' batting.

Net Aces at S. F. Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—International tennis stars will compete in the Golden Jubilee Pacific Coast championships at the Berkeley Tennis Club as part of the 1939 California Worlds Fair sports program.

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Earle Inquiry in Pennsylvania Is Scheduled to Start Dec. 5

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 22—The long-pending grand jury inquiry into graft and corruption charges against the George H. Earle Governorship will get under way on Dec. 5 by order of Judge Paul N. Schaeffer, made public today. It involves the Governor, whose entire ticket was defeated in the Nov. 8 election, returning the State to its traditional Republican column, and 13 of his associates.

The charges, which originated among the Democrats themselves in a bitter internecine three-way primary fight over the gubernatorial nomination, were a major campaign issue, although the Governor and his advisers were able to delay the court investigation until after the election by means of court and legislative maneuvers.

The chief device employed was to institute a legislative inquiry on the ground that the Legislature had precedence over the judiciary where impeachable charges against high elective officers of the State were involved. Meanwhile, the Governor had questioned the nonpartisanship of the State's high court and sought to give the label of "politics" to the whole inquiry move, which had been instituted by one of the disgruntled party aspirants for the governorship through the Republican District Attorney of Dauphin County, Carl B. Shelley.

With the election behind him, however, Governor Earle requested the House Investigating Committee at Harrisburg last week to give him and other officials opportunity to reply to the allegations.

It was the first time the Governor had shown any zeal in telling his story even to the hand-picked inquisitors, adopting the strategy with the start of the inquiry drive against him last April that the best course was to fight off an investigation with its risk of having highly damaging testimony put on the record just before election.

The Earle request on the Legislative Committee saw immediate resumption of the parade of accused officials to the witness stand, and the Governor is awaiting summons this week. Among those preceding him have been David L. Lawrence, Democratic State Chairman and Secretary of the Commonwealth; Ralph M. Bashore, Secretary of Labor and Industry; Edward W. Prendergast, Secretary to the Governor, and Arthur Colegrove, Public Utility Commissioner.

The latter's testimony typified witness' statements so favorable to the Governor that many persons are today questioning the value of tactics which had withheld such testimony until after election. The extent to which the charges can be attributed to the Republican sweep of the State is a matter of dispute, but observers are of the opinion that even had Mr. Colegrove alone been permitted to take the stand beforehand, it would have changed a considerable bloc of votes.

Judge Schaeffer set the date for the grand jury hearings after a conference with District Attorney Shelley, and the announcement comes as the House Committee nears the end of its own investigation. Minority members of this body have seen their efforts blocked to subpoena the books of the Democratic State Committee or to issue John Doe subpoenas for employees of the State Department of Labor and Industry relative to charges that Democratic leaders coerced state employees into campaign contributions.

The court order is the second time that the September Grand Jury has been summoned to begin the long-delayed inquiry. It was first called for Aug. 8, but was dismissed on that date by Judge Schaeffer pending determination of the constitutionality of the Governor's interception through the Legislature. Unless it is now halted by an appeal to State Attorney General Guy K. Bard, from the Judge's refusal to remove Mr. Shelley from the case, the panel will continue its inquiry with full power to indict until Jan. 23, 1939.

$6,000,000 Scheduled For Michigan Campus

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ANN HARBOR, Mich.—A University of Michigan campus building program costing approximately $6,000,000 has been made possible for next year, the University states, by PWA allotments of $2,522,250 during the past three months.

The plan includes erection of three men's dormitories, a women's dormitory, a student's health-service building, and improvement of the University's central heating system.

There will be a new dental unit—to be known as the W. K. Kellogg Foundation School of Children's Dentistry. It was made possible partly by a gift from the W. K. Kellogg Foundation of Battle Creek, Mich., and partly by a PWA grant of $193,500.

Newspaperman, Lawyer, Miner—Governor

Governor-Elect Ralph L. Carr of Colorado and Family
Cynthia, His Daughter Mrs. Mattie Carr, His Mother Robert, His Son

Governor-Elect of Colorado Had Good Preparation for Job

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—Governor-elect Ralph L. Carr, who will become the first Republican chief-of-state Colorado has had in 14 years, is one of those self-made men—the type many authors like to characterize in fiction. His rise to the highest office in the State was not phenomenal in any sense of the word though. His past record in every undertaking definitely qualified him, it is held, for the position.

Mr. Carr defeated present Gov. Teller Ammons, by nearly 55,000 votes at the November election, and will take office on Jan. 10, 1939.

A native Coloradan, Mr. Carr was born in the little mining hamlet of Rosita and later moved to Cripple Creek. He was the son of a Scotch-Irish miner. When a boy he helped contribute to the support of his family by breaking up ore samples for assay purposes.

Upon his graduation from high school the Governor-Elect attended the University of Colorado, from where he received his law diploma. While in college he helped defray his expenses as a correspondent for several newspapers.

He later mixed his journalism with law as editor of a small paper in Victor while he spent part of his time practicing the legal profession to a certain extent. His rival in the newspaper business at this time was Lowell Thomas, now world-famed radio commentator.

Mr. Carr first devoted all his time to law at Antonito, Colo., a small village of not more than 1000 people. It was here that he first came before the public eye.

Not only did his legal work win great praise in the San Luis Valley region but he became a prominent civic leader in Antonito. He served there as county attorney and as a member of the town council and school board.

His ability as a barrister was recognized in 1927 by his appointment as one of the State's assistant attorney generals. Two years later he accepted the designation as United States Attorney here. During the four years he held this office he won high praise from his superiors in Washington, D. C., in smashing bootlegging gangs and prosecuting dangerous criminals.

Since 1933 he has maintained a law office here and is considered an expert on irrigation law and water rights. On numerous occasions in the last few years Mr. Carr has represented the State before the United States Supreme Court on water questions.

His victory in the gubernatorial race was his first major political election triumph. In his only other attempt he was defeated for a district judgeship 20 years ago.

The Carr family lives in a modest home in the residential section of East Denver. Comprising the state's first family is Mr. Carr's mother, Mrs. Mattie Carr; a daughter, Cynthia; and Robert, a junior in high school. The Governor-Elect is a widower.

Immediately after the election Mr. Carr left for an undisclosed destination to begin preparations for shaping his administrative program, principally in regards to the State's finances that he declared in a highly unhealthy condition at the present time.

Civil Service Course Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 22—Civil Service training to prepare students for specific examinations for city jobs will be introduced in City College beginning in September, 1939, according to a decision by the Board of Higher Education. The move carries out a frequently expressed hope of Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, who has emphasized the need for Civil Service training to keep the City Government free of politics.

The resolution, adopted at a meeting of the Board last night, would put training for Civil Service on an equal footing with training for business. The courses will be planned by Prof. Robert Jahrling, of City College, and Wallace Sayre, Civil Service Commissioner, it was announced by Ordway Tead, Chairman of the Board.

The courses will be limited to 200 students, all of whom must be high school graduates. Fees will be charged to make the Civil Service school self-sustaining.

Another resolution protects teachers of evening classes from dismissal at the pleasure of the President of City College, the power of dismissal being in the hands of chairmen and committees on appointment in the departments in which teachers serve. Teachers who lost their positions in this way may then appeal to the Board of Higher Education for reconsideration.

About 1,800 teachers are affected by this ruling which goes into effect immediately. The movement to put evening teachers on the same basis as day teachers had been carried on for four years by the New York College Teachers' Union, Local 537.

Jury to Begin With Behan Case

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 22—The sweeping investigation of all Brooklyn law enforcement agencies to be conducted by Special Assistant Attorney General John Harlan Amen will begin with the presentation of the extraordinary grand jury of evidence in the case of Police Lieutenant Cuthbert J. Behan, charged with the robbery and destruction of 7,200 arrest records from the Bergen Street, Brooklyn Headquarters, it was announced here today.

It was intimated that the records were destroyed to cover up evidence of large-scale bail-bonding irregularities and that they may have shown a link between Brooklyn officials and illicit bondsmen. The records are now being reconstructed from detective and court records and are expected to play an important part in getting to the bottom of what has been called "grave irregularities" in the administration of justice in Brooklyn.

Meanwhile further evidence of bail-bonding irregularity was had in the triple confession yesterday of Jacob P. Nathanson, formerly New York State Assemblyman; Louis Kassman, a lawyer, and the latter's wife, Rose Kassman, that they were guilty of perjury in connection with the posting of a bond for Albert Fitzgerald, charged with illegal possession of a pistol.

Mr. Nathanson, who was Mr. Fitzgerald's lawyer, and the Kassmans, are charged with having participated in a false property claim to furnish collateral for the bond. Mr. Nathanson is also accused with having charged Mr. Fitzgerald's family an exorbitant and illegal price for the bond.

New Jersey Relief Delays Ending Of State Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 22—Final adjournenmt of the 1938 legislature is today deferred to give consideration to municipal relief needs and block any ad interim appointments by Gov. A. Harry Moore. The session last night, which was to have been the last meeting of the State lawmakers this year, produced little concrete action, but brought the possibility of the settlement of the protracted railroad tax litigation. A special committee was named to receive the trunk railroads' proposals for a compromise on $30,000,000 of levies now being contested in the courts.

At the urgent insistence of municipal representatives, legislative leaders agreed to recall the legislature on Dec. 12 and in the interim refer the relief deficit problem to the joint Conference Committee of the two Houses. Several Democratic minority members will be asked to sit with the committee and municipal officials in working out legislation to meet the situation.

A Committee representing the State League of Municipalities conferred with the Republican Senate and House leaders during the afternoon and won agreement to defer adjournment and to consider the relief financing deficit.

$8,000,000 Is Needed

More than $8,000,000 is needed to pay relief costs for the last half of 1938. Municipalities are reluctant to provide additional funds beyond the $4,000,000 already appropriated. They urge the Legislature to appropriate the entire balance.

With final adjournment delayed until the convening of the 1939 legislature on Jan. 10, the possibility of ad interim appointments by the Democratic Governor was forestalled. Also delayed was the fixing of a date for the horse race gambling referendum, which, under the Constitution, cannot be held now before May 10.

Suggestion for settlement of the railroad tax litigation came from five trunk line companies which have been engaged in appealing assessments annually for the past five or six years. Approximately $30,000,000 of taxes has been involved in the years from 1932 through 1937. The 1938 tax, with about $8,000,000 of that in contest, is now being appealed to the State Board of Tax Appeals.

The railroads contend that not more than 60 per cent of their total levies, which approximate $20,000,000 a year, should be paid. It is impossible to estimate what would be paid the State should a compromise be reached, but some persons conversant with the situation have calculated two thirds of the unpaid levies might be an equitable amount. This would bring the State more than $25,000,000.

Money Set for School

Since practically all the money was dedicated to State school expenses, there will be little, if anything, for such other purposes as relief.

Railroads participating in the proposal for compromise include the Lehigh Valley, the New York Central, the Central of New Jersey, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and the Erie.

Ridder Condemns Racialism Of Present Berlin Rulers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 22—German-Americans, "outside of a few fanatical Bund members," are in complete disagreement with the racial policies of the National Socialist regime in the Third Reich, and are united for freedom of conscience and liberty of action, according to Victor F. Ridder, son of the late Herman Ridder, and Secretary of the German-Language newspaper, the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung und Herold.

"We are all interested in the prevention of racial differences in this country, Mr. Ridder told the Bible Class in a good-will forum of the West Side Institutional Synagogue here last night. "For 150 years we have successfully avoided this, and even after our Civil War, all fair-minded persons agreed that the war was over so far as this country was concerned.

"It is certain that the present atrocities are not attributable to the German people as a whole, and some of them have expressed emphatic disapproval.

"This cannot be too greatly or too often emphasized. It would be disastrous if there should develop any animosity or ill-feeling between Americans of Jewish origin and those of German descent. We are all of us Americans, dedicated to the spirit of our Constitution and the Bill of Rights. We realize that America was built up by people of all races and creeds and that its future welfare is dependent on our own working together in accordance with the American tradition."

Mr. Ridder, who is Chairman of the State Board of Social Welfare and was formerly Works Progress Administrator here, recalled that he himself had been a victim of racial prejudice from 1914 to 1918, and voiced his determination to do all in his power to prevent like discrimination from occurring again here. He declared that this attitude in this regard was that of all German-Americans other than "a few fanatical bund members."

"Our element is having a difficult time," he continued. "They find it hard to believe what they are now slowly being compelled to believe, and that is that things are going on in their old motherland which shock them and which they would have believed impossible.

"It is not for us to say that racial and religious discrimination can't happen here. It is for us to say and determine that it doesn't happen here," he declared.

Mr. Ridder's address followed the publication in the New Yorker Staats Zeitung und Herold last week of an editorial strongly condemning the Hitler policy against racial and religious groups.

While Mr. Ridder was addressing the West Side Institutional Synagogue meeting, more than 20,000 persons crowded Madison Square Garden, and a crowd estimated by the police at about 2,000 listened at loud speakers at the side streets to addresses protesting against the "Nazi outrages."

The meeting adopted a resolution by acclamation hailing President Roosevelt's declaration that public opinion in the United States was shocked by Germany and urging the President to call an international conference, meanwhile putting an embargo on all trade with Germany.

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The Cordwainer

NOW, when the last leaves have loosed their hold, we have always this sense of homecoming, of return. For again, in Jalaam, we come back to old familiar things. Summer has gone; the brown hills, hidden this last half-year, again close in about our town. A wind comes down from the northwest and sweeps the last parchment maple leaves from the Square. We draw closer. And again, after a summer interim, men gather of late afternoons at the forge, and talk local gossip; they drift into the barbershop and are wise in batting averages and spinner plays; and they perch on the counter, and the long bench, and the shoe-shine chair with the footrests in John Alberini's, and talk of the world at large.

Here we follow patterns older than we know. About the forge men have lingered, watching the streaming fire and the metal's golden blooming, since days beyond reckoning; perhaps the tradition of the barbership as a news exchange goes back to the cool *sooqs* of Damascus, with Barada, the Golden River, rippling in the hot sunlight; but in John's cobbler shop, we like to think, there is a note purely local. For this was once a shoemaking town. Shoes built our central village, built the square white houses facing the sweep of Lafayette Street. All that, with the changing years, has been almost forgotten, save by the older folks. John alone remains of this tradition of ours. Perhaps that is why we like to gather there.

* * *

A BRISK, ROUND man, this village cobbler of ours, with quick black eyes and clever hands that move in flowing Latin gestures as he talks. Alien, yes. John learned his trade in his father's shop at Castelnuovo, near Naples. You see that, as John tells of it—the long, high room, redolent of leather and the cool, dusty breath of the arcades beyond opened windows, the quick Italian hands and tongues busy. It was hand work; there were three stitching machines, but for the rest the leather was fashioned and shaped as it had been since the time of Caesar. "You learn, there," John says. "Disa countra, you learn one, maybe two machine. But in my fader's shop, you do every-t'ing; you cut, you stitch, you turn. I do'know. Maybe better." Perhaps. This shop of John's, just off the Square, is not Castelnuovo. A rather tired shop, this, leaning a bit nor'east toward the market block; within, an airtight stove, the long bench with scuffed shoes in a row, leather in squares and rolls, lasts on rough shelves built against the walls. But part of John's work is repairing soles and heels; for the rest, he makes children's shoes, and half the small feet in Jaalam are shod in John's handiwork. There is good leather, sound stitching in these broad-toed, low-heeled shoes. And it is here that John touches our tradition, and is not alien.

* * *

HOW OLD MAY be our Jaalam touch with shoe making, we do not know. Perhaps it dates from even before the first settling of our town, for to one of our earliest grants there still clings a faint aroma of leather. This was wilderness; and in 1656, to Nathaniel Duncan, Auditor General of the Colony, was granted five hundred acres of land at Zuichouge. This was Jaalam land, the Great Meadow toward Chesham; low, flat land neavy with tall grass still, threaded by Beaver Dam Brook. This Duncan sold to Stephen Hoppin of Dorchester, and there is a touch of Texas and the Montana ranges about this Stephen. For years he had been the village cowherd in Dorchester; later he ranged cattle on these distant natural meadows, and one may imagine the men of King Philip's war shod in Jaalam leather. And so often the men who bought land, who settled here and built saltbox houses with stout summerbeams, were named in the old deeds as "cordwainers." They cleared the upland, and the smoke of their burnings stained the clear blue; they farmed, and their cattle cropped the Great Meadows and all the grassy pools behind the broken beaver dams; and still beside the brook are the shallow depressions marking the old tanning vats. Sometimes, today, in shearing the humped soil, the plow turns up a brown underlay of tanbark here.

* * *

BUT THESE WERE farmers first, tanners and cordwainers second. It is later, as you turn these old deeds, that the second step comes. Now houses, barns, corncribs are conveyed, and there are shoemakers' shops, too. Some of these remain, pine-paneled, large-windowed, with still a faint lingering smell of leather. They are garages, now, and summer kitchens. Still the Jaalam men farmed; but now of winter mornings you see the men of Racketbow Road, of Cocked Hat, plodding through the rutted snow to Sam Payson's or Ranse Smith's. Sam and Ranse took contracts, bought leather, and the neighbors pitched in. Now and again, in dim Jaalam attics, one meets their handiwork, tossed by, forgotten, then treasured—Hessians with scrolled stitching, cowhides with hobnails, heavy work shoes to be shipped south to the plantations. Good leather, good work this, with stout stitches and oak pegs now iron-hard. And sometimes, in these old shops, pasted against the walls are old newspapers; one reads of California, and Anteitam, and Cold Harbor, and hears again the lingering whispers of long-stilled argument.

Then a further change. David Chenery and other old-timers of Jaalam remember when about the depot, and beside Pond Brook, the small shoe factories clustered—Clancy's, and Ned Carpenter's, and J. B. Currier's and others beyond telling. And they sigh over that, shaking their gray heads. Those were good times, the Golden Age of this small town, of all small towns. Perhaps it was. J. B., and Tom Clancy, and Ned Carpenter came up from the bench; they built houses with mansard roofs, and their satin-coated horses might nose out yours in a brush on the Mill Road of a fine Saturday afternoon. But you could out-argue them in Town Meeting, if you so liked, and talk with them man to man in the small cupboard of an office, with the rolltop desk half buried in lasts and samples. No better than yourself, they were—truth, they weren't so good. Ah, well, they were gone now, those times. But great days, great days.

* * *

THERE'S SOME SMALL doubt, now, about that. They were better, surely, than the later days of impersonalized industry that took our shops from us. But a century since we lost something—inevitably, perhaps, as the world tends toward specialization. The men who worked at Sam Payson's and Ranse Smith's had something that we haven't—a certain independence of thought, perhaps. You earned a living; always, with a few acres of Jaalam soil, you could do that. And to that you added by working at Sam's or Ranse's—at their shops, not for them. You were still your own man. David Chenery tells that the one sorrow of his grandfather's life came when his daughter Nancy married a man who worked for others—who hired out his labor. So far have we come that today we chuckle at that. But rightly? We chuckle, but then we're sober.

And there, perhaps, may be why of late fall afternoons when there's a cold wind in the Square we like to drop in at John's while we wait for the late mail and the evening paper. The stove purrs, and behind the long counter John pounds and stitches. Men lean on the counter, perch on the bench; Neddo Sullivan, the R. F. D. carrier, presides in the shoe-shine chair. Beyond the single light over John's head the shop is in sepia shadow; the talk drifts, and the shoemaker's hammer taps home arguments; save that their Jaalam twang has softened, these days, the voices from the dim background might be those at Sam's and Ranse's. Men say what they think. Often there's a homely philosophy about the talk. And listening, you have the sense of stepping back, of returning to something fundamental.

* * *

THIS IS QUEER. For this John Alberini, this Giovanni with quick dark eyes, is alien. We are New England born, and he is not; we talk of the gov'ment, he of the *gouvernamente*. With all his background, with all that he says, we should disagree. Yet we do not. Often the homely statement at which we nod is his. And that, after all, is not queer. In Jaalam, so few are those of alien birth that they are almost lost, yet there is this same thing in Pete Eliades, the Greek farmer up our road, in Tolvo Maki from Finland. In ways of thought they are, often, more New England than ourselves. Certain things we like to think are Yankee traits: thrift, steadiness, balance, an ability to discriminate between true and false. Yet these men have these traits. One wonders, sometimes. Is it because they, like John, are closer to a tradition that, with us, has been almost forgotten?

DANIEL CHASE

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"THANKSGIVING": *A Detail from the Rogers Kennedy Pioneer Memorial by Maurice Sterne*

OFTEN it seems that those who have adopted America understand her more perfectly, more gratefully, than those to whom she has come as a heritage. It has long been noteworthy that the English have felt an especial appreciation of Abraham Lincoln, as expressed in the word study by Lord Charnwood and in the cherished play by the poet, John Drinkwater. Nor is this sympathetic response to the American theme restricted to the English. For about seven years ago there was erected in a public park in Worcester, Massachusetts, what is known as the Rogers Kennedy Pioneer Memorial, the work of Maurice Sterne who was Russian born.

This memorial was designed to honor the pioneers of America and, taken as a whole, it records the story of the early settlers. Its scenes are homely in their conception. The early settlers were of necessity simple people, being reduced to the stark essentials of life in the wilderness. All that they had in abundance were the elemental qualities of courage and self-denial and hope. Of this we are convinced most movingly by this reproduction of a portion of the Worcester memorial, in which a Pilgrim and his wife are giving thanks before partaking of their frugal Thanksgiving feast.

In his painting as well as in his sculpture, Maurice Sterne has displayed a real sympathy with peasant life. Hence there is inherent in this memorial an epic grandeur, a feeling both broad and lofty. Never has Mr. Sterne strained to achieve the desired effect. The attitude of nobility and repose has come to him spontaneously, for instinctively he understands these people and their problems. We have here but the keynote, devoid of all elaboration, an almost crude simplification of the scene. Yet it possesses such power and poise that we are convinced of its authenticity. By dint of the firm lines, square and blunt because of the medium of stone, we are shown the courage of these people and their real reverence. They did not question what they had to do in the wilderness; their goal was plain before them and they seldom hesitated in pressing toward its accomplishment.

Homely Furniture of the American Colonist

HOW did the settlers live in those first few decades? Not too uncomfortably. The houses built near springs of clear water provided the housewives with one prime necessity; their husbands brought them fuel from the forests. In the kitchen, the principal room, iron or copper pans hung from nails over the hearth in which all the meals were prepared. Sometimes well-polished pieces of pewter stood on the mantel—bowls and ornate porringers brought with other precious treasures from Old England. There was also an occasional candlestick or two, but since candles were not generally in use till later, oil lamps lighted the evening meal at the plain boards set with wooden trenchers.

Homely forms took the place of chairs, which only the wealthy could afford to bring with them, and, crates or roughly-made cradles stood by the fire for the newborn infant. Luxuries were unknown, though there was scarcely a house that did not own a large wooden chest, sometimes elaborately inlaid with woods of different kinds. It was the housewife's pride and the stronghold of her few treasures of linens and clothing. It had brought the household goods across the ocean, and it would descend, a precious heirloom, to the children born in the new country. Lovingly it was kept dusted and polished, and protected with a fringed cloth.

In the beginning, the family slept on blankets on the floor with only a sheet or a few garments hung between for privacy. Then beds began to be made—plain wooden frames strung across with cords and provided with trundles that fitted under them like a drawer. In these the children slept, on rough mattresses filled with straw, coarse wool and sometimes with the down of the cat-tails from the marshes. As the colonists exerted themselves and sent back to the Company shiploads of fish, timber, "silk grass" and sumac, they received in return articles which they sorely needed. Here and there a family owned a huge canopied bed, fitted with curtains and ruffled valances. Like the chest, such a bed was destined for futurity, and a solid heirloom it was, taking several men to move its separate pieces.—From "Puritan City," by FRANCES WINWAR. (New York: McBride.)

A Good Foreign Service Officer

IT IS not easy to enumerate the characteristics and to describe the temperament that makes a good foreign service officer. There must be a considerable degree of education. It is essential that the officer be able to converse on an equal footing with men of all types with whom he must come into contact in his posts abroad, that he have a mind trained for the assimilation and understanding of new customs and civilizations, and that he have a real taste for study. It is unlikely that a candidate can have these characteristics without at least a university education, and the outstanding successes in the service have been made by men of considerable degree of training beyond the university. Needless to say, the candidate must be possessed of habits, manners, and character which will fit him to represent our country among foreign peoples and to show to them an example of what is best in America. He must be loyal and be willing to subordinate himself to his superiors even when he may not find them likeable. It will take years, in all probability, before he can act on his own. He must have a spirit of co-operation. Too great individualism of action does not fit into a great organization like the State Department, although individualism of spirit and mentality are the highest of assets. He must have patience, for in no other profession are the successes gained to the same degree by patient and long continued effort. Finally, he must have the quality of making men like him and trust him, that elusive quality which for want of a better word we call tact.

The foreign service officer must have, in addition to the positive quality, a negative or self-denying quality as well. He must remain non-partisan in the internal affairs of his country. By its very nature, the foreign service officer must be and is non-partisan, and the men of the service must and do give the same loyalty and service to any chief, whatever his politics. Men in the service do not know, as a rule, whether another member has inclinations on one side or the other. We are seldom home at elections and scrupulously avoid partisan comment during an election or at any other time. Our long periods of absence from the United States give us a certain detachment of view on internal politics, and we realize, one and all, that on our scrupulous non-partisanship depends, in a large measure, the future of the service.

I have written earlier of the condition of the service up to the early years of the century. To all of us who serve in it, it is the highest satisfaction to compare our foreign representation now with that of the past. The service has faults and failures, most of which can be eradicated with the friendly help of Congress and of the Administration, but generally speaking, the past thirty years have seen an American service built up, slowly but surely, of which we have real reason to be proud and which in its rank and file is certainly the equal and perhaps the superior of that of any other country.—From "Education of a Diplomat," by HUGH WILSON. (New York: Longmans, Green.)

Illuminating a Great City

NO CITY in the world is so alive with light, so brilliant, so glowing, so radiant, so gleaming, so sparkling, as is New York. The Hessian Baroness Riedesel lived for a time on Long Island when her husband, the Baron, had his soldiers there, in Revolutionary days, and she wrote: "Every evening I saw from my window the city of New York entirely lighted up." And the city still maintains its lighted-up characteristics.

The dweller in Manhattan forgets what night is. That is to say, he forgets the meaning of night and of darkness in the sense in which night and darkness are known to people of other places, not only in country regions but in other cities. Throughout the night brilliant lights are everywhere. No Manhattan dweller ever knows whether or not, at night, the moon is shining; and that he should have any knowledge as to whether or not the stars are out is ridiculously unthinkable. . . .

The lights of New York began with the Broadway lights of 1679, and they would seem to have been somewhat different from the Broadway lights of today, for they merely carried out the orders of the city authorities that every seventh house should hang out a pole with a lantern and a lighted candle, on nights when there was no moon; and the expense of this elaborate lighting was to be divided among the householders, not only of the seventh houses but of the intermediate sixes as well.

New York was slow in coming to any marked advance in lights. There were for a time merely more lanterns and candles, and then there were years of oil (not coal oil, not kerosene, but whale oil), and at length came gas, the first gas pipe being laid in Broadway, from the Battery to Canal Street, in 1825.

With this encouragement New York began to be, for those times, very brilliant; and when old Niblo's, at Broadway and Prince Street, pioneer as it was in vari-colored lighting, began to dazzle Broadway with gas jets in red and white and blue glass cups, strung on an iron pipe, for the purpose of advertising, to the street, the particular attraction of the time, it was a triumph indeed. And at length came electricity. . . .

But when the lights of New York are mentioned one thinks at once and especially of the brilliant lights of the theater district. They are the aurora borealis, come to Broadway. . . . The dazzling glow is one of the sights of the world. One need not say that it is beautiful, for it is garish and it is crude, but it is bold and striking and wonderful. . . .

The lights flare and sparkle and glow in dazzles of electricity, on the fronts of buildings, up to the roofs, and even far above the roofs on great frameworks. . . . And everywhere is the sense and glow of movement, of restlessness; everywhere is the monstrously fantastic.—From "The Book of New York," by ROBERT SHACKLETON. (Philadelphia: Penn.)

Thoughtful Thanksgiving

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"THE earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof; the world and they that dwell therein" (Psalms 24:1). Thus, long ago, David discerned that the earth, with its seasons and harvests—its "fulness"—speaks to us richly of the goodness of God. So, today thoughtful recounting of God's goodness engenders gratitude and thoughtful thanksgiving.

This thoughtful thanksgiving is twofold in purpose and in practice. It includes gratitude to God for our daily blessings, and joy in the knowledge of His love and care. Is not gratitude a recognition that "the earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof;" while joy is thankful realization that "they that dwell therein" likewise belong to God? Thus is thought filled with thanksgiving.

In the United States of America the annual Thanksgiving Day is a call to the nation to consider and express appreciation of the rich fruitage of blessings received. The contemplation of "all of good the past hath had" is of great importance, for it aids one in recognizing how much good there still is to be harvested from the past and from the present. Let us remember, in our recounting of all our blessings, to be grateful to and for the Pilgrim Fathers, who pioneered a new world in their search for religious freedom, and for all others who have helped mankind; to ponder more thoughtfully our individual responsibility in striving to express more of good; and to promote more of the spirit of Truth exemplified by Christ Jesus. Thus we loyally observe Thanksgiving Day and help mankind on every day.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, believed firmly in loyal citizenship. She discerned the great harvest of good yet to be gathered. Daily she prayed "for the pacification of all national difficulties, for the brotherhood of man, for the end of idolatry and infidelity, and for the growth and establishment of Christian religion—Christ's Christianity" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 220). With thoughtful thanksgiving she declares, "I also have faith that my prayer availeth, and that He who is overturning will overturn until He whose right it is shall reign;" and showing her tender, solicitous care she concludes, "Each day I pray: 'God bless my enemies; make them Thy friends; give them to know the joy and the peace of love.'" Such gracious, unselfish sharing will fill the heart of each one who, following her example, prays thus and brings into his daily living true thanksgiving.

At one time a certain young student of Christian Science was oppressed with a sense of great injustice. Much resentment against the persons who, as she believed, were acting unjustly toward her crowded into her thinking. Faithfully each day she prayed "for the pacification of all national difficulties, for the brotherhood of man, for the end of idolatry and infidelity." She prayed very earnestly for "the growth and establishment of Christian religion—Christ's Christianity"—having faith that her prayer was availing. Yet how hard it seemed to her to live her faith and prove her sincerity by praying for those who were expressing enmity toward her! She felt they did not deserve to "know the joy and the peace of love"!

One day her prayer was availing. Suddenly she understood that any refusal on her part to pray for so-called enemies was powerless to deprive them of "the joy and the peace of love." Enemies are only resentful beliefs entertained in one's own thinking. Praying for them—praying that she herself might be able to see all God's children working together for good only—she was befriended by the very circumstance that had troubled her, since, through her overcoming, she was brought closer to God. How humbly she then prayed with thoughtful thanksgiving, "God bless my enemies; make them Thy friends"!

Let no trickery of the adversary, mortal mind, cause us to make mental reservation whenever we pray or praise God! In the prayer of thanksgiving the heart must be thankful and joyful. Only then shall we be able to say, "I have faith that my prayer availeth," whether our prayer be for individual well-being, for national prosperity, or for international peace, for then we are praying that "He whose right it is shall reign." Such prayer expresses deepest gratitude, for it is the scientific giving of thanks to God, good.

Mrs. Eddy brings anew to the world's observation and attention her greater vision of God's ever-presence and infinitude. In her writings she brings to mankind today the fundamental fact of God's spiritual creation and the spirituality of the universe. This is becoming more beautifully apparent in the healing of earthly woes. Men are recognizing their need to look beyond the material horizon. The human concept of God and man is being happily corrected and transformed through scientific right thinking.

Spiritual understanding of the new heaven and the new earth, explained in the Bible and Mrs. Eddy's writings, reveals them as present realities. Thus do the pilgrims of earth learn wisely how to obey the command (Malachi 3:10), "Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse, that there may be meat in mine house, and prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it." In daily thanksgiving one pays his great debt of gratitude to God and receives of His overflowing goodness and love.

Thanksgiving

THE schoolbooks do not tell it, but be sure
There were some who, as they plucked the outlandish birds,
The turkeys, even as they breathed the pure
Bright wilderness air, and heard the measured words
Of praise, looked back to familiar things, and dear.
The way was chosen; they did not go weeping and sighing,
But they may have taken secret comfort in tying
A pudding up as they had at home; and here
In a land of sun, of brilliant autumn weather,
They may have loved the misty, pale days best.
Yet between the past and a future all unguessed
They paused to offer honest thanks together—
Not lightly, not blindly nor always with voice unshaken—
For this new life, this path that they had taken.

ANITA LAURIE CUSHING

On the Coast Near Killarney

FROM Killarney there is a perfect road running around the Dingle Peninsula. It is a fine piece of engineering and a popular drive in summer. The day we went the road was deserted, for the rain drifts were sweeping down grey across the heather, and the wet watery light glistened on a flat pewter sea. Not a sound, not a colour. No cabin visible on the land, not a sail visible at sea: it was a bare, deserted world through which we drove. In places the barrier walls of the road rose sheer from the cliff edge, or bent in curves where some steep gully broke the coast-line, down which scrambling tracks made a precarious way to the sea below. Rounding one of these bends we suddenly ran upon a claque of ducks, all straggled out, splashing and washing themselves in the shallow flood water in the middle of the roadway. There was a skeltering skid of gravel as the tiny car stopped in her tracks, all wheels locked, and then an explosion of expostulating ducks furiously beat past our heads and vanished over the precipice.

For one petrified moment we clutched each other, and next, we were leaning out over the parapet looking down. . . . Below us sixteen indignant runner ducks leant back on their tails and glared upwards. They looked at us first with one eye, and then slowly with the other. Then with vast dignity, muttering to themselves, they turned, and their leader commenced the long steep climb back up to the road again. The others tailed in behind him. The slope was so steep that, as they zigzagged up, one duck's feet plodded above his brother's head, and they each had to do a little hop up at the end of each turn. Up they came; every now and again we would hear one of them make a little quacking, tut-tut noise to another, as if to say, "Mind where ye're setting your great futs!" But mostly they came on in silence—saving their breath.

Sixteen of them! We watched them till they were almost to the top, when the leader caught his eye and Leon said, low-like, "We'd better go before they get at us." As he let in the clutch, I undid a bag of oatmeal and left it open by the wall; it was the least we could do.—Dorothy Hartley, in "Irish Holiday." (London: Lindsay Drummond.)

Expectancy

THERE will be another rose
On the briar rose tree;
When the summer comes again
There will be another rose
For our eyes to see.

There will be another song
In the coming year;
When the nightingale returns
There will be another song
For our ears to hear.

HELEN JULIET WRIGHT

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Women in Politics—Gaining or Losing Ground?

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Do Fewer Seats in New Congress Mean We Aren't Making Good?

Or Is It That First Flush of Men's Gallantry Is Over, And 'Digging In' Going On? Parallel in England?

Women at Washington

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, D. C.

The number of women in Congress is decreasing. Why is it? Does it mean that women are a failure in politics? How are they making out in less spectacular political races? How are they getting along in the herculean task men have handed them of cleaning the Augean stables of politics?

Next session there will be only one new feminine face in Congress—that of small, auburn-haired, quick-tongued, Judge Jessie Sumner, of Milford, Ill., a graduate of Smith College and first American woman to study law at Oxford University. Two members of the present Congress will not come back—Mrs. Virginia Jenckes, of Terre Haute, Ind., and Mrs. Nan Wood Honeyman, of Portland, Ore. Mrs. Jenckes was defeated for re-election after serving three terms; Mrs. Honeyman after one.

In all, 24 women have been sent to Congress beginning with Miss Jeanette A. Rankin, of Montana, in 1917. At one time in 1930, there were nine women in the House of Representatives. Next session there will be only four in the House and one in the Senate.

The Ones Who Held On

The women who have been successful in holding onto their seats in the turnover that has just taken place deserve a word. Mrs. Hattie Caraway, Senator from Arkansas, who was first appointed to succeed her husband in 1931 and was then elected in 1932 with the aid of Senator Huey Long, won this year without any help. She continues to be the only woman to serve a full term in the Senate, though Mrs. Rebecca Felton, of Georgia, Mrs. Rose Long, of Louisiana, Mrs. Dixie Graves of Alabama, and Miss Gladys Pyle, of South Dakota have all received honorary or interim appointments or elections.

Mrs. Mary T. Norton, dean of the feminine contingent in the House, is the only woman who has guided a major piece of legislation through either chamber, since this duty is reserved for committee chairmen. As chairman of the House Labor Committee she "mothered" the wages and hours bill last session. Hailing from Mayor Frank Hague's stronghold in Jersey City, N. J., Mrs. Norton has just been elected to her eighth term.

Close on her heels in point of service is Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts, who was first elected to fill the unexpired term of her husband and has been re-elected seven times since. The newest member of the trio of incumbents who were returned is Mrs. Caroline O'Day, of New York, close friend of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who will begin her third term in January.

In Precinct and District

But it is not fair for the few women who are catapulted to Washington to get all the attention. Both Mrs. Dorothy McAllister, director of the women's division of the Democratic National Committee and Miss Marion Martin, who holds a corresponding position with the Republicans report that women never worked harder in precinct and district politics than they did in the 1938 campaign. Recognition of women in party councils has been gradually growing until today nearly every state gives them equal representation with men on all party committees. Slowly but surely their assumption of responsibility in determining party issues and procedures is catching up with this technical recognition.

Besides the party workers, there are scores of women who ran successful races for state legislature seats, for state executive posts, and for county and local offices of all kinds.

It is interesting to note that a number of women ran against women in the recent campaign. Up to now, when a woman ran for office she was almost certain to have a man opponent, but in Idaho, this year, it was a woman against a woman for state treasurer. In New Mexico, two women ran for Secretary of State and also in South Dakota.

Wield Political Influence

In certain communities there are women who wield important political influence, yet seek no office. Baltimore, for instance, has its "Mrs. B.," so-called because her real name, Mrs. Marie Brauernschmidt, is too long to fit into newspaper headlines. Mrs. B. has for 20 years stood for the forces of good government and reform in Baltimore, ever since she and her husband began a campaign to take the public schools in Baltimore out of politics. Though she has been urged to run for mayor, Mrs. B. prefers her behind-the-scenes role that allows her to use her influence for the man rather than the party. True, the voters of Maryland failed to heed Mrs. B.'s last minute advice at the recent election and her gubernatorial candidate lost, but the very fact that Mrs. B., as a private citizen, could command the headlines and radio as she did, and stir up so much controversy, was a tribute to her leadership.

Just how much women like Mrs. B. are doing to clean up politics in the United States is hard to judge. Few women have as much individual influence perhaps, but when they are banded together in organizations like the League of Women Voters, their influence for good in the community cannot be denied. Nonpartisan organizations like the League have the advantage of anonymity that saves women and their families from political reprisals that migh. impede individual effort.

It has been 18 years since the ratification of women's suffrage but apparently it is still too early to definitely answer the question, "Are women a success in politics?"

The decrease in women in Congress disturbs some feminists. They feel that women are getting further than ever away from that share of legislators to which their numbers entitle them.

Much the same sort of decline took place in the British Parliament, but women there are forging ahead again now. Recently, they increased their number from nine to 12, compared with 20 during the early postwar years.

The more optimistic of the feminists look upon this decline as a settling-down process. They feel that gallantry and politeness on the part of the men probably contributed the first spurt that women took after they acquired the suffrage right, and that the sooner flattery and "honorary elections" are forgotten, the better.

It looks as if women had had to go back and start their climb in politics from the ground up. In that case it may be some time before they learn the lessons that will give them the nationwide influence and recognition intended for them by the authors of women's suffrage.

Women at Washington appears at least once a month on this page.

Underwood and Underwood

The First Thanksgiving, From a Painting by Jean Leon Gèrome Ferris, Which Is in Independence Hall, Philadelphia. Governor Bradford of Plymouth Colony Proclaimed the First American Thanksgiving in 1621. Chief Massasoit and His Tribe Were Invited to Join the Pilgrims in a Feast of Gratitude for a Bountiful Harvest. This First Thanksgiving Was Celebrated Throughout an Entire Week.

Through the Editor's Window

She Crusaded to Establish a Day of Thanks

By Mildred Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Thanksgiving Day in whatever land it may be kept is so beautiful an idea, that it seems to us a heart-warming thing to realize that its regular observance in the United States as a national day of prayer and the giving of thanks, is largely due to the vision and persistence of a woman.

To Sarah Josepha Hale, famous "editress" of the one-time famous Godey's Lady's Book, is given much of the credit for bringing this about. Mrs. Hale had for the nine years following 1828 been editor of the Boston Ladies' Magazine, but in 1837, upon the merging of that periodical with Godey's Lady's Book she became "editress" of the latter and moved to Philadelphia.

In New England, ever since that First Thanksgiving celebration by the grateful pilgrims of Plymouth, the setting apart of special days of thanks for harvest or for other reasons had been fairly frequent in the various states. But elsewhere this was not a practice. The New England woman, finding the idea particularly beautiful, and regretting that Pennsylvania and other states had no such rich and beneficial custom, gave it much thought. Such a day, she saw, should be a home festival, it should awaken kindly and generous thoughts, bring together family and friends—the whole growing out of a recognition of God's abundance.

* * *

So this pioneer woman journalist, in a day when few women would have had the courage to do what she did, wrote letters to the governors of all the states, urging that they establish by proclamation a Thanksgiving Day. And what seems important to us—she did not stop with this one effort. Year after year went out her plea, coupled with the use of her magazine to spread the idea among the people. By 1859 her suggestion had been accepted by the governors of all the states but two. Still, however, there was no national day, and the dates chosen were various.

Among the writings of Abraham Lincoln you will find a proclamation by the President setting aside Thursday, August 6, 1863, "as a day of national thanksgiving, praise, and prayer." One may well guess that this proclamation brought deep happiness to a certain woman; for directly after the Battle of Gettysburg in July Mrs. Hale had written President Lincoln, sending him a copy of the Thanksgiving Proclamation George Washington had issued in 1789, and urging that he proclaim such a day. On October 3, of that same year, came the first national Thanksgiving Proclamation, and this time President Lincoln set the day as the fourth Thursday in November, the date favored by Mrs. Hale. With the exception of one year, this day has been chosen annually ever since.

* * *

Many women might have given up. Twenty-six years is a long time to carry on a campaign. But Sarah Hale saw her work always as a big thing. To her, it was "a chance of placing ideas which seem to me of vital importance in the culture of my own sex and the good of humanity, before a large class of readers." This setting aside each year of a national day of prayer and thanksgiving was for her an idea "of vital importance."

Because Thanksgiving Day has been thought of particularly as expressing Home—in its purest form founded upon prayer and gratitude—it has been our opportunity as women to guide the way it is kept, to build it into the tradition of our families as we would wish it to be built. In a sense, given to American women by a woman, it is for those of us who are of America, to help make of this annual holiday so high and full an expression of prayer, of harvest, and of home, that in sheer beauty it goes beyond national borders, and straight into the hearts and homes of all people everywhere.

A Wednesday Column

Voice—Attention to Values

A Right Sense of Proportion Should Be Expressed

The Speaking Voice—3

In publishing this group of 12 articles on The Speaking Voice, we are presenting three articles each, by four well-known teachers. Inasmuch as each trio of articles has been worked out independently of the others, we are actually offering four miniature series incorporated into a major one. The articles, designed for both men and women, are running on consecutive Wednesdays. Mrs. Leland Powers, Principal of the Leland Powers School of the Theatre, is here introduced as author of the first three articles.

By Carol Hoyt Powers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Did you ever hear an actor or an interpreter of literature who seemed to be voicing your own thought—saying what you had longed to say but couldn't quite express?

Can you recall the comfort it gave you? Only an artist can give such comfort. That is the work of the artist—to interpret for an audience its own vision—to speak the heart and mind of the listener. He must not preach; he may not in an obvious way teach. Nothing so quickly closes the heart of an audience.

But he may bear testimony. What the literature has done for him, he may express; and if he moves, uplifts, and inspires his own thought, and if through chosen terms he is able to express this inspiration, the inspiration will uplift and move all who hear him. To be able to comfort one's self is to be able to comfort all.

Acts as a Soporific

Did you ever hear anyone read text with a beautiful voice, with every word made important, with every comma observed (not to mention colons and semi-colons) with every pause duly emphasized—and it put you to sleep? Of course you have. When you awoke, it wasn't the fact that you had taken a nap that troubled you, but that you had slept through such good reading. The good part of the reading didn't put you to sleep, but the regularity of the tempo. No values are expressed in such reading.

To turn the poetic beauty and meaning of text into a bare statement and to put it with other bare statements, and to give them all equal value in expression by the same tempo, will, naturally, put people to sleep. Perhaps nothing is quite so important to cultivate as the right sense of proportion. In order that the fundamental idea be given with value, one must be sure that the merely relative is not unduly emphasized.

It May Be Cultivated

I believe that the sense of proportion is latent in every individual. The question is—how may it best be cultivated. Perhaps to recognize that you have it is of greatest importance. When you read text for the first time, silently—to yourself—doesn't it have a certain lovely proportion as it dawns upon your thought?

Don't you dwell somewhat on the main theme (though you may not call it that), and don't you hurry over that which is relative? I feel sure you do. Now, what you have done instinctively is the basis of the way to develop a right sense of proportion. Of course, there must come a certainty in thought that you are bringing out the fundamental meaning, not a side issue. This will come—without question.

There are people who seem always to express the lovely proportion of the text almost without effort. Words arrange themselves to form ideas, and ideas group themselves to bring out the main theme in whatever they read.

But this right sense may be cultivated. Of that I am sure.

The main theme must always be given value by a slower tempo and its value must be further emphasized by the quickened rate of that which is purely relative.

Proportion uses "tempo," but the understanding back of this use is the quality which must be cultivated. Unless appreciation of the text is growing as you endeavor to turn the printed page to life, something is wrong with the way of working.

Now comes the joy of considering the form of the text. Is it narrative? Is it a monologue? Is it a soliloquy? Is it a mental proposition?

The interpretation must follow the form given us by the author.

To turn a poem like Browning's "My Last Duchess" into a narrative robs us of its beauty and distorts its meaning. The meaning is unfolded **through the form.**

The seventh chapter of Romans is given to us definitely as a mental proposition. It is just as mental as the explanation of an example in mathematics. When the reading is finished, there has been a complete annihilation of evil.

The thirteenth chapter of I Corinthians, though an essay on love, is put in the form of a mental proposition—and unless Paul's **process** of reasoning is followed in expression, very little value will result from his conclusions.

On the other hand, the beautiful narratives that abound in the Bible are simple, lovely stories, given to us to illustrate spiritual truths. The "story form" must be kept. Time and value is given only to the spiritual revelation.

Next comes proper phrasing. The world moves as time goes on. In the public schools, at the present time, children are taught to "see" a complete sentence as they read at sight—no longer a word, but a thought. There is no thought in a word. It takes a group of words properly arranged to make a thought. This makes it evident that as listeners, we should not be conscious of little unimportant words like "and" and "to."

We must next consider obedience of voice, that the truth may come to an audience without obstruction; as if mind spoke to mind, heart to heart, and brother to brother. A voice is only good when it serves the meaning and beauty of the text.

Melba once said that even in the making of a great singer, a lovely voice was only a fourth of the necessary equipment—so much more is required than vocal beauty and freedom.

Again, I heard a great artist say (a reader of Dickens and Shakespeare), "If my voice is compli-mented three nights in succession, I know it is getting in the way."

A voice cannot take the place of inward grace, but, if absolutely obedient to thought and feeling, it may become a part of the expression of inward grace.

The painter may stand back and view his own work. He may see his labor, its strengths and its weaknesses, and may thus get a perspective of what he has done. Not so the reader or the actor. The effect of his work is only in the heart of the listener. It is an unselfish art—that of the spoken word—written on air and ceasing even as it is born. But it may **change a life**—before it ceases.

If I have seemed to give a rule, distrust it. If I have opened a path in the smallest degree, follow it.

Remember—the rule fetters—the law is the open road.

Holiday Gifts for Cinderella

Why Not Slippers and Shoes for Presents?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

All of our Christmas shopping needn't go to our heads. We can get some of it well in hand if we hie ourselves off to our favorite shoe store and take care of some of our favored beneficiaries by starting at their feet.

We are prone to think of shoes in prosaic terms, yet there are many types of footwear that make excellent gifts for both men and women. Christmas shoe shopping need not stop at the slipper counter either, although that counter does offer many pleasant possibilities.

The rising vogue for winter sports has made ski boots and snow boots mighty important items in the outdoor fan's wardrobe. Shoe stores and departments with sports footwear should prove a welcome haven for women who do not know what to get for hubby, sweetheart, or brother. Check up and see if one of your beloved males couldn't use some hiking or riding boots, some soft mocassin type shoes for camping, or a pair of shoes suitable for handball, basketball, or their weekly gym classes.

Don't forget that women and girls also have much the same sport indulgences, and both men and women sports fans can always use shower clogs, bathing slippers, and extra special beach shoes. Your outdoor girl who has been making her old begrimed tennis shoes "do" will probably start on an entire new routine if she receives some of these swanky crepe soled sports shoes. They come in all gay colors, stripes, polka dots, and some are furred affairs that resemble leopard skins.

Galoshes and rubbers are also pretty matter of fact items of apparel, but if chosen correctly make ideal gifts. After all, if you're the kind who likes to step out in best bib and tucker now and then, wouldn't you like to don a pair of white galoshes or some of those fur-trimmed variety known as carriage boots? Another "stormy" suggestion is a pair of rubbers all done up in a purse size cellophane package in a choice of colors to match a particular raincoat or umbrella.

But to get back to the slipper counter. Be your list lengthy or short there's probably at least one person who is candidate for some foot attire for loafing hours. If it be a woman, perhaps she can use a gay pair of slippers for wear with her printed housecoat, or dignified satin or brocade ones for her more sedate hostess gown. If it's a college or high school girl, you might consider a floppy and frilly pair of mules or some warm wooly semi-shoes for late study hours.

Whoever you are buying slippers for, govern the type by the recipient's type of abode. If it's house slippers for a man who lives in a house, he will likely need a sturdy, warm pair that will stand those early morning and late evening trips to the cellar to tend the furnace. Slippers for the apartment dweller, on the other hand, need not be so sturdy; they can be more on the "frilly" side.

Brown Brothers

Sarah Josepha Hale, Editor of Godey's Lady's Book, to Whom Is Given Credit for the Establishment by President Lincoln of Thanksgiving Day as a National Holiday.

Just Squares of Cloth, Bound

But What Dainty Gifts They Make. Useful at Home, Too

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Bound squares like those pictured have a variety of order-bestowing uses for drawer or bag. As shoe covers they are particularly handy. They take up no more room in a suitcase than tissue paper and do a more effective job of protecting one's dresses or undies from the soiled soles of one's shoes. Of course, these squares may be made in any desired size to cover anything from hankies to handbags.

A set of four, or six, or even two, will make an acceptable gift, and the choice of materials for the making is endless. You can think up many attractive color combinations. These squares are something that small daughter could easily make as her very own gift for mother or auntie.

To make two shoe covers one-half yard of any material is required, and one bolt of bias tape binding in a matching or contrasting color. A gray kitten design on a wine background in a good quality percale was chosen for the set pictured, and a tape of bright green to match the green ribbon tied around the kitten's neck.

Fold over the material to make an 18-inch square. A larger or smaller square will answer for different purposes. Divide the tape in two. Leave 15 inches of the tape at one end to be used as a tie. Bind evenly around the square and leave remaining tape to complete the tie. When finished, knot the two ends of the tape together so the tape will go in opposite directions to tie around the case. The tape may, of course, be sewed on by machine, but looks much neater when sewed by hand. Slip stitch the two ends of the tape and finish off neatly.

Pieces left from the children's dresses or half yard remnants of bright plaid, striped, or figured silks will serve for inexpensive, appropriate, and acceptable gifts or for one's own personal use.

Edna May Gugenheim

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Easy-to-Make Covers for Shoes and Other Things. Directions Are Given in the Accompanying Article.

All Tied Up

Anne Shirley is "all tied up in knots" when she dons that bouffant evening gown designed for her role in "A Man to Remember." Full skirt is tied up with knotted ribbon bows. Colonial style. Matching bows trim the bodice.

Skirts Again for Riding

Better break your horse to skirts—for riding habits, in the good old-fashioned sense, are in again, according to Hollywood. In "Annabel Takes a Tour," Lucille Ball appears in formal coat and wrapped skirt of black broadcloth, silk topper, stock tie, and high boots. Just too hunting print for words!

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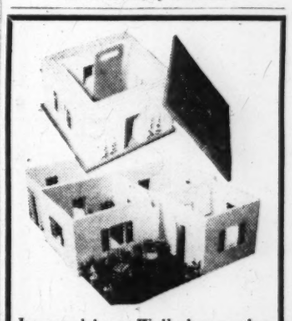

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Previous day	850,030
1938 volume to date	264,418,116
1937 volume to date	375,436,715

Leading Stocks Rise Fractions To Around 2 Points

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (AP)—A minor rally exhausted the stock market's vigor on the uprise today as trading remained quiet.

Lifted by a midday buying wave, numerous shares rose fractions to around 2 points and held most of the gains near the final hour. But transactions at times barely were sufficient to keep the stock ticker going.

Turnover, approximating 1,000,000 shares, was accounted for in considerable measure by activity in several aviation and lower-priced miscellaneous issues.

The Thanksgiving holiday in the offing seemed to thin out markets further, for many traders withdrew ahead of the recess.

Steel, mining and miscellaneous industrial shares showed the way for the upturn.

Among the wider gainers were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Anaconda, Kennecott, Westinghouse Electric, du Pont, Climax Molybdenum, Youngstown Sheet, American Smelting, Air Reduction and Caterpillar.

In the curb, moderate gains were credited to American Cyanamid "B," Electric Bond & Share, Colts Patent Fire Arms and Pan American Airways.

Rail Bonds Rise

Rails moved fractionally higher in a quiet bond market today, while the tone of most other issues was mixed.

Slight gains were recorded in Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, St. Paul 5s, Erie 5s of '75 and loans of Illinois Central, and the Burlington.

U. S. Governments showed slight variations in price, fractional gains on Treasury 3¼s of '45-'43 and 3s of '55-'51, being balanced by losses in the 3¼s of '46-'44 and 2½'s of '53-'49.

Foreign government bonds, except for stamped French 7½s which improved fractionally, were on the weak side. Declines were shown in obligations of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Germany, Japan, Norway and Peru.

Testifies TVA Not Making Fertilizer, Just Experimenting

MUSCLE SHOALS, Ala., (AP)—A chemical engineer for the Tennesse Valley Authority told a Congressional committee here the T. V. A. did not compete with private industry in the manufacture of phosphates for fertilizers because the authority's work was "purely experimental."

Testifying before the opening session of a committee studying American phosphate resources, A. M. Miller, Director of the T. V. A.'s Chemical Engineering Department, said the T. V. A. program developed methods of manufacturing cheaper, more effective fertilizers and then placed these new methods at the disposal of private producers.

The Authority is not interested in production for commercial purposes, Mr. Miller declared, because its work is in the line of research. Phosphate fertilizers produced by T. V. A., he continued, were not sold but were given to land grant colleges and farmers using them under stipulated experimental methods.

Mr. Miller also testified an important "intermediary product" of the Authority's phosphate plants in the Tennessee Valley was elemental phosphorus, used in making smoke screen chemical and incendiary bombs.

The committee, headed by Senator James Pope (D-Idaho), heard the only other witness, Dr. Raymond L. Copson, T. V. A. Chief Chemical Engineer, describe phosphate manufacturing processes.

All Grains Advance In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, Nov. 23—Jumps of about a cent a bushel in corn prices late today put some backbone into prices of all grains.

Indications of a better shipping demand for corn, together with evidence of improved export inquiry, were stimulating factors. Purchases of corn to arrive here continued to be of scanty volume.

At the close, Chicago corn futures were ⅝-¾ higher compared with yesterday's finish, Dec. 47¼-47, May 51¾-¼, wheat ¼ off to ¼ up, Dec. 62½-⅝, May 65⅝-½, and oats unchanged to ⅛ advance.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Share prices steadied after early irregularity in the stock market today. Trans-Atlantics ended mostly a shade higher. Coppers turned upward on announcement output destrictions would be imposed while other commodity shares —oils, rubbers, golds—were quiet and about steady. Domestic rails held firm while industrials, aside from minor setbacks in steel and motor shares, were neglected.

Paris: Most issues were marked down in quiet dealings in the bourse today. Bank of France dipped 155 francs, Royal Dutch lost 23 and Suez Canal 640. Rentes closed 65 centimes lower to 25 higher.

Liverpool: Cotton futures moved unevenly today as trade and local buying held near months steady and distant positions declined under hedging against outside growths. Final prices were 3 points higher to 2 lower.

Old wheat future contracts ended ⅝ to ¾ penny higher, bolstered by sale of two cargoes of Australian wheat to India and general scarcity of contracts. A bearish Argentine acreage report, which weakened the entire market early, finally left new months unchanged to ⅛ penny lower.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot 11.25; export 10.75. Tin steady; spot and nearby 46.25; forward 46.30. Lead steady; spot, New York 4.10-15; East St. Louis 4.95. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 4.75. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum and Chinese wolframite unchanged.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
61	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	59½	59½	59½	+ ½
123¾	119⅝	Abbott Lab pf (4½s)	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	Oct 31
52	28	Acme Steel (1)	2	47	47	47	Nov 21
12¾	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	12	11½	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
24	14½	Adams-Millis (1¼e)	1	23	23	23	Nov 22
30	16⅜	Addressog (1.40)	2	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
67⅛	40	Air Reduction (1a)	8	64¼	62¾	64¼	+ 1⅜
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	2	1	1	1	Nov 22
12⅝	8¾	Alaska Juneau (.60a)	8	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
17⅜	5½	Alleghany pf xw	2	12½	12½	12½	— ½
17⅞	6¼	Alleghany pf $30 ww	2	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ¼
17¼	5	Alleghany pf $40 ww	3	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ¼
21½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Nov 21
29¾	14⅝	Allegheny-Lud Steel	32	28⅝	28⅞	28	+ ⅛
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
97	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	11	183	182	182	+1
12¾	7	Allied Kid (½)	1	11½	11½	11½	Nov 22
14⅞	8⅝	Allied Mills (⅞e)	6	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
13½	4½	Allied Stores	12	12⅛	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
70½	38	Allied St pf (5)	4	67½	67½	67½	Nov 19
55⅜	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (1½)	15	49⅞	48¾	49¼	+ ⅛
20	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ⅛
3⅝	1¼	Amal Leather	16	2¾	2½	2¾	+ ⅛
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	20	20	20	— 1
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	3	71½	71½	71½	+ ½
28½	23	Am Ag Ch Del	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
23½	10	Am Bank N (.70e)	9	17⅞	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
14⅜	6¾	Am Bosch	10	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅛
52	23¼	Am Brake Shoe(¾e)	9	49	46	49	+ 3½
105½	70¾	Am Can (4)	9	99¼	97½	99¼	+ 1⅝
176½	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	175	175	175	Nov 18
34⅝	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	9	30⅜	29¾	29⅞	+ ⅛
57¾	27	Am Car pf (2½e)	1	49½	49½	49½	+ ½
23¾	9½	AmChain&Cbl (.70e)	11	21¼	20¾	21	+ ⅜
115	80½	Am Ch & Cbl pf (5)	1	115	115	115	Nov 15
125	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	124⅜	124⅜	124⅜	+ ⅞
9⅞	4½	Am Colortype	1	8½	8½	8½	Nov 22
15	9	Am Comi Alcohol	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sugar	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ½
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
7¼	4	Am European	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Nov 14
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	4	3⅜	3½	3½	
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	13½	13	13½	— ½
25¾	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	7	17¼	17	17¼	— ¾
14¾	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	
1⅜	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	
5⅞	2	Am Hide & Leather	7	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ¼
36	12	Am Hide & L pf	9	36	34½	35½	Nov 14
44¾	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	2	44¾	43½	43¾	
2¼	1¼	Am Ice	10	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
20¼	13¾	Am Ice pf (1¼e)	2	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
8¾	4⅛	Am International	8	7¼	6⅞	7¼	— ¼
29⅝	12⅞	Am Locomotive	10	26½	25½	26⅛	+ ⅜
79	44	Am Locomot pf	4	71	68⅞	70½	Nov 21
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (1.80)	11	15½	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	3	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
45	23	Am Metal (¾e)	24	40	38¾	39¼	+ ⅝
120	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	122	122	122	+3½
7½	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	29	6	5¾	6	+ ¼
47⅜	19	Am P & L $6 pf (3k)	2	40½	40¼	40¼	— ¼
41½	16⅛	Am P&L $5 pf(2½k)	4	34¾	34½	34¾	Nov 21
19½	9	Am Rad & St S	57	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
24½	13⅝	Am Roll Mill	29	22⅛	21½	21¾	+ ⅜
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf	1	74¾	74	74	— ¼
20⅞	14¾	Am Saf Razor (1.60)	13	16¼	15½	16¼	+ ½
23½	7⅛	Am Seating	3	20	19½	20	+ ¾
58⅜	28⅛	Am Smelt & R(2¼e)	42	53⅛	52	53	+1⅛
139	103	Am Smelt & R pf(7)	1	137¾	137¾	137¾	— ½
61⅛	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	60	60	60	Nov 22
38	15⅝	Am Steel Fdrs	15	33¾	33½	33¾	+ ⅛
11⅜	6⅛	Am Stores	8	9½	9½	9½	Nov 22
19	12	Am Stove (.20e)	1	16½	16½	16½	Nov 18
31	20	Am Sugar Ref	9	23¾	23⅝	23¾	— ¼
117½	99½	Am Sugar pf (7)	17	104¾	101	102½	Nov 22
20½	12⅝	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	Nov 22
150	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	16	148	147⅜	147¾	+ ⅛
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	2	84⅞	84½	84½	—1¼
91⅝	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	1	86¾	86¼	86¼	—1¼
151¼	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150	150	150	Nov 17
9½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	5	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
16⅜	6	Am Water Wks	25	13⅜	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	86½	86½	86½	Nov 16
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	1	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ¼
45	23⅝	Am Woolen pf	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	Nov 22
9⅝	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	34	8	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅜
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf		43	43	43	Nov 9
42⅛	21	Anaconda (½e)	193	35⅜	34¼	35⅛	+1⅛
64⅜	29	Anacon W & C	1	64	64	64	Nov 14
21⅝	10¾	Anchor H Gl (.30e)	5	17¾	17	17½	Nov 22
20½	10	Andes Copper (¼e)	2	16	16	16	+ ¼
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Nov 21
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1¼e)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	Nov 21
103⅝	80	Armour Del pf (7)	1	102½	102½	102½	Nov 19
7	3⅞	Armour Ill	7	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
74	28¼	Armour Ill pr pf	3	46	46	46	Nov 22
94½	60	Armour Ill pf	2	57	57	57	Nov 7
53¼	24¼	Armstrong Cork	19	51½	50¾	51½	+ ½
13	5½	Arnold Const (⅜e)	1	12	12	12	
8¾	2½	Artloom Corp	21	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
12⅜	4	Assd Dry Goods	6	11½	11	11	
62	25	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	71½	71½	71½	Nov 15
73½	56	Assd D G 2 pf	1	63	63	63	Nov 15
39½	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	37	37	37	Nov 19
44⅞	22¼	Atch T & S F	31	39½	38¾	39	+ ½
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	6	64	63½	63½	—1
29⅝	14	Atl Coast L (1½g)	9	26	24¾	26	+ ⅜
8¾	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ¾
14½	6¾	Atl G & W In pf	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Nov 21
27⅜	17⅞	Atl Refining (1)	12	22½	22⅜	22½	+ ⅛
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	108¼	108¼	108¼	Nov 22
9⅞	5⅞	Atlas Corp (¾e)	12	8¼	8	8⅜	
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	45½	45½	45½	+ ⅛
68	36	Atlas Powder (2¼e)	3	67	66¾	66¾	Nov 21
8	4½	Atlas Tack	1	6	6	6	Nov 17
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	4	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
3⅜	2	Aust Noorduyn	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
7	2½	Aviation Cor(.18½e)	174	7	6¾	6¾	

B

15¼	5	Bald Loco ct	30	13½	13	13¼	+ ¼
11	4	Balt & Ohio	428	7⅜	7	7¼	+ ¼
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	4	8¾	8½	8⅝	+ ¼
36	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	3	29½	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
23¾	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	3	19¾	19¾	19¾	
14	5	Barber Bros	1	11	11	11	Nov 22
21⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	31	17⅜	17	17	— ¼
21	9	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	7	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+ ⅜
19¼	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	2	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	
102	90½	Bea Cream pf ww(5)	1	99	99	99	Nov 10
115¾	91½	Beech-Nut Pack(4a)	1	115¾	115¾	115¾	Nov 22
9	5⅝	Belding-Hem (.50e)	3	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
83	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	71¼	71¼	71¼	Nov
25⅜	8⅝	Bendix Aviation	28	24	23¼	23¾	— ½
20¾	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1¼e)	3	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	
56	46⅞	Best & Co (2.32½e)	3	52¼	52¼	52¼	—1
77⅝	39¾	Beth Steel	82	74¾	73¼	74	+1
18½	12¼	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	3	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
114⅞	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	112	112	112	Nov 21
29¾	17½	Bigelow-Sanford	1	26	26	26	Nov 22
24½	9¾	Black & Decker (⅛e)	3	22	21½	21½	Nov 22
19¾	10⅛	Blaw-Knox	11	17⅝	17	17¼	+ ⅜
35½	19	Boeing Airplane	97	33⅜	32¼	32½	—1⅛
30½	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	8	25½	25½	25½	+ ¼
14¼	9	Bond Stores	2	12	12	12	— ⅜
19⅜	15	Borden Co (1e)	21	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
36⅜	16½	Borg-Warner (¾e)	32	32¼	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅝
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	2	2½	2½	2½	— ⅜
28	14	Bower Roll Bear	1	25½	25½	25½	— ½
8⅜	4	Brewing Corp (¾e)	7	⅝	½	6	Nov 21
14½	5½	Bridgeport Brass	20	13½	13½	13¾	
37¾	12¼	Briggs Mfg (⅝e)	32	32⅛	31½	31⅝	+ ⅜
40¼	20	Briggs & Strat(2¼e)	2	38	38	38	Nov 16
42¾	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	10	42	41¾	41¾	— ⅜
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	10	2⅜	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
10⅜	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	25	10⅜	9⅞	10	+ ¼
13¾	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	85	13⅜	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅜
38¼	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	45	40	38½	39	+ 1½
23⅜	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	6	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1¾e)	8	33⅜	33	33	Nov 21
14½	5½	Brunswick-Bal (½e)	22	14	13¾	13¾	+ ⅜
13⅜	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
7¼	3¼	Budd Mfg	15	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
25⅜	13½	Bullard Co	5	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
29	15½	Bullova Watch (3e)	5	24¾	24½	24½	— ¾
16⅜	8¾	Burling Mills (1)	12	14⅞	14½	14¾	
22¼	14½	Burr Add Mach(½e)	10	19¼	19	19	
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	2	2½	2⅜	2⅜	Nov 22
10	5⅝	Butler Bros	2	8⅜	8¼	8¼	
24	16⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	21	21	21	Nov 22
5	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	7	4½	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
15⅜	6	Byers (AM) Co	3	13¼	13	13	
22	13	Byron Jackson(1¼e)	3	18¼	18	18	— ½

C

24½	15½	Calif Packing (1¼a)	8	20¾	20⅜	20¾	+ ¼
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49	49	49	Aug 30
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
10⅜	5¼	Calumet & Hec (¼e)	17	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
20½	8⅜	Campbell Wyant	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	
21½	12½	Can Dry G Ale (¼e)	27	18	16¾	17⅞	+ ⅞
8⅛	5	Canadian Pacific	27	6¼	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
42	21	Cannon Mills (1½e)	5	35½	35½	35½	
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Nov 21
22½	12⅜	Carpenter Stl (.30e)	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.15e)	3	3½	3½	3½	Nov 22
107½	62½	Case (JI) Co (5e)	2	90¾	90¾	90¾	+ ⅜
58	29⅝	Caterpil Tractor (2)	11	46⅝	45¼	46⅝	+1¼
106⅜	100½	Caterp Tract pf (6)	1	103	103	103	Nov 16
26⅜	9	Celanese Corp	17	23¼	22¾	23	+ ⅛
96	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	96	96	96	Nov 21
18½	13¼	Celotex Corp (new)	4	14½	14½	14¼	+ ⅛
28	19½	Cent Aguirre (1½)	3	22	22	22	Nov 22
5⅝	2	Cent Foundry	15	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
14	7	Cent R R N J	1	9	9	9	Nov 16
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sug	3	6½	6¼	6⅜	Nov 18
6⅞	3¼	Century Rib M	1	5	5	5	Nov 14
59¼	26⅛	Cerro de Pas (4)	13	49	48	48¼	+ ¼
12½	4½	Certain-teed Prod	3	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅜
33¼	18	Champ Pap & F	11	30¾	30	30⅝	+ ⅝
12⅝	6	Checker Cab	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Nov 18
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (2e)	21	33⅝	33	33½	+ ⅜
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	4	83½	87½	88½	Nov 21
48½	27⅛	Ches Corp (4.70e)	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	+ ½
1¼	⅛	Chi & E Ill	4	½	½	½	
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Nov 18
1¼	⅛	Chi & N West	10	⅝	⅝	⅝	
4	2	Chi & N West pf	1	3	3	3	Nov 21
1¼	⅛	Chi Great West	42	⅜	⅜	⅜	
5⅜	2¼	Chi Great W pf	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	Nov 22
19⅝	8⅞	Chi Mail Order	1	12½	12½	12½	
1	⅛	Chi M St P & P	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1⅞	⅜	Chi M St P & P pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
19	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	4	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ½
39¾	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	37½	37½	37½	Nov 21
47	37⅜	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	46	46	46	—1
1¼	⅛	Chi Rock Is & Pac	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
3	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1½	1½	1½	
12¾	8	Chi Yell Cab (1)	2	10½	10¼	10½	Nov 15
19¼	13	Chiek Cot Oil (¾e)	3	16	14½	15½	—1½
13½	3¼	Childs Co	10	13	12¾	12¾	— ¼

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
58½	30⅝	Chrysler Corp (2e)	75	51¾	50¾	50⅞	— ¾
1½	⅝	City Ice & F (1.40e)	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
⅝	⅜	City Stores	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Nov 22
28½	16⅝	Clark Equip (¾e)	1	24	24	24	Nov 19
30½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (¾e)	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	
60¼	32½	Climax Molyb (.90e)	44	57⅝	56⅝	56⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	10½	Cluett Peabdy (.85e)	3	22½	22¼	22¾	+ ¼
142¾	105½	Coca-Cola (4½e)	1	134½	133¾	133¾	—1¼
61⅛	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	11	60½	60½	60½	Nov 21
17	7½	Colgate-Palm (½a)	13	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
103⅛	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	2	103	103	103	— ½
39¾	13¼	Collins & Aik (1¼e)	11	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ⅛
23⅞	9⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	6	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅜
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (1¼e)	13	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	Nov 22
22⅜	13	Col Br'cast B (1¼e)	16	17	17	17	+ ⅜
9⅞	6¼	Col Gas & El	23	7⅞	7	7	
83	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	77	77	77	— ½
19	9	Col Pict vtc (3½%ff)	8	17¼	16⅝	17¼	+ ⅝
35⅜	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	31	31	31	Nov 21
98⅛	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	5	96	96	96	
59⅞	23	Comi Credit (4)	6	58⅞	58¾	58¾	+ ⅛
108½	84	Comi Cred pf (4½)	2	108½	108½	108½	Nov 21
64	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	14	59¾	59	59⅛	+ ⅛
112⅝	90	Comi Inv cv pf (4½)	1	110	110	110	Nov 21
12¼	5⅞	Comi Solvents	32	10⅜	10	10¼	+ ⅛
2⅜	1	Com'with & South	46	1⅝	1½	1½	
55⅝	25	Com & South pf (3)	26	48¾	47¼	48⅜	— ⅝
28	22½	Com'with Edis (1.60)	24	27½	26¾	26¾	— ¼
9½	3⅞	Conde Nast	2	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
29	15	Congoleum-Nairn	9	27¼	26½	27¼	+ ¾
8¾	6	Congress Cigar	4	8⅜	8½	8⅜	Nov 21
25⅞	10½	Consol Aircraft	55	26¼	25⅜	25⅝	— ⅛
10⅜	4¼	Consol Cigar (⅜e)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Nov 18
34¼	17	Cons Edison (2)	65	30½	30½	30¼	— ¼
104	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	15	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	— ⅛
2⅜	1	Consol Film Ind	6	2	2	2	
113¼	4½	Con Film In pf (1k)	6	11½	11½	11½	+ ½
7⅜	2⅞	Cons Laundries	5	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
10¾	7	Consol Oil (.80)	32	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
28	20⅞	Consol R R Cuba pf	2	25	25	25	Nov 18
3⅜	1¼	Cont Bak A	19	19¼	18½	19¼	+ ⅛
2¾	1¼	Cont Bak B	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
103½	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	94	94	94	—2
49	36½	Cont Can (2e)	17	38¾	38⅛	38½	+ ⅜
116	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	3	116	115	115	Nov 22
11⅞	6	Cont Diam Fiber	12	9¾	9¾	9¼	— ½
38½	21¼	Cont Ins (1.80a)	2	35¼	35⅛	35⅛	Nov 22
1⅞	⅞	Cont Motors	27	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
35¾	21¼	Cont Oil Del (1)	28	30½	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
29½	10	Cont Steel (1e)	1	27	27	27	
70¾	53	Corn Products (3)	7	66	65¼	65¼	— ¾
176	162	Corn Products pf(7)	1	176

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Important Ruling On Patents Made By Supreme Court

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Supreme Court ruled that the holder of a patent may restrict use of the manufactured product to a specified field and exclude it from other uses.

This decision produced a dissent by Justices Black and Reed, in which they contended the court had made "a second departure from the traditional judicial interpretation of the patent laws."

The majority ruling also was in direct opposition to the position taken in the case by the Justice Department. It had asserted that such a ruling would "put the administration of the Anti-Trust Acts in serious jeopardy."

Justice Brandeis delivered the majority decision that reaffirmed an opinion last May 2 that the General Talking Pictures Corporation of New York City had infringed patents owned by the Western Electric Company and others for use in making talking pictures.

Restriction Termed Legal

The litigation grew out of the purchase by General Talking Pictures of vacuum tube amplifiers from the American Transformer Company, which had a license agreement with the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, owner of the patents, and some of its subsidiaries.

The transformer company was not licensed to sell the amplifiers for use in theaters as a part of talking picture equipment.

Justice Brandeis, who delivered the majority decision, said:

"The question of law requiring decision is whether the restriction of the license is to be given effect. That a restrictive license is legal seems clear.

"As the restriction was legal and the amplifiers were made and sold outside the scope of the license, the effect is precisely the same as if no license whatsoever had been granted to transformer company, and as Picture Corporation knew the facts, it is in no better position than if it had manufactured the amplifiers itself without a license. It is liable because it has used the invention without a license to do so."

Justice Black Dissents

In his dissent, Justice Black said: "Almost a century ago this court asserted, and time after time thereafter it has reasserted, that when an article described in a patent is sold and 'passes to the hands of a purchaser, it is no longer within the limits of the monopoly. It passes outside of it, and is no longer under the protection of the act of Congress. . . . Contracts in relation to it are regulated by the laws of the State, and are subject to State jurisdiction.'

"A single departure from this judicial interpretation of the patent statute was expressly overruled within five years, and this court again reasserted that commodities—once sold—were not thereafter 'subject to conditions as to uses imposed by patent owners.'

"The departure here permits the patentee—by virtue of his contract with the manufacturer—to restrict the uses to which this purchaser and owner may put his tubes and amplifiers."

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev.	Yr. Ago
Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 @ 1	1 @ 1	1 @ 1
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1½
Com paper			
Prime	¾@1	¾@1	1
Time money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1½
Bar silver	42¾c	42¾c	44¾c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	1	1	¾@1
Time money	1½	1½	1½

Bankers Acceptance Market

30 days	½@⅝	½@⅝	½@⅝
60 days	½@⅝	½@⅝	½@⅝
90 days	½@⅝	½@⅝	½@⅝
4 months	⅝@¾	⅝@¾	⅝@¾
5-6 months	⅝@¾	⅝@¾	⅝@¾

London Market

Short bills	¾@ ¾-16	¾@ ¾-16	¾-16
3 mos bills	¾	¾	¾
Bar gold	149s 2d	148s 9d	140s
Bar silver	20⅛d	20¼d	19⅝d

Central Bank Rates

	Per Cent		Per Cent
Atlanta	1½	Bucharest	3½
Boston	1½	Calcutta	3
Chicago	1½	Danzig	4
Cleveland	1½	Lisbon	4-4½
Dallas	1½	London	2
Kansas City	1½	Helsingfors	4
Minneapolis	1½	Buenos Aires	3½
New York	1	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	1½	Ottawa	2½
Richmond	1½	Oslo	3
San Francisco	1½	Paris	3
St. Louis	1½	Prague	3
Athens	6	Riga	5
Amsterdam	2	Stockholm	2½
Berne	1½	Rome	4½
Berlin	4	Tokyo	3.29
Brussels	3	Sofia	4
Budapest	4	Warsaw	4½

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 Noon, Nov. 23

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Demand	$4.66⅛	$4.66⅝	$4.8397
Cables	4.66⅝	4.66⅞	4.8397
France—franc	.0261¼	.0261¾	*
Belgium—belga	.1692	.1690	.1695
Switz'd—franc	.2203	.2258	†
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4003	.4033	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5442	.5442	†
Sweden—krona	.2403	.2409	.4537
Norway—krone	.2344	.2349	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2082	.2087	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0087	.0087	.0220
Austria—schill'g	†	†	.2382
Czech via—koruna	.0343	.0343	.0351
Finland—finn'k	.0208	.0208	.0428
Hungary—pengo	.1785	.1785	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1884	.1884	.1899
Port gal—escudo	.0428¼	.0428¼	.0743
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0296
South America			
Argentina—peso†	.2265	.2265	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0595	.0595	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol	.2125	.2125	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3850	.3850	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2720	.2730	.8440
India—rupee	.3495	.3495	.6180
Java—florin	.5456	.5400	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2912½	.2931	*
Shanghai—dol	.1612½	.1612½	*
Str Settmts—dol	.5440	.5448	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9925	.9925	1.0931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2075‡	.2075‡	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai, not quoted. †Free market. ‡Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ^Paper rate. ‡‡Nominal. †‡Revalued by French decree on basis of 179 francs to the pound sterling ($.02653 as of Nov. 12).

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 3⅜s '43-40 June	105.8	105.8	105.8
7 3⅜s '47-43	109.23	109.23	109.23
1 3¼s '45-43	109.17	109.17	109.17
2 3¼s '46-44	109.18	109.18	109.18
2 3¼s '49-46	108.23	108.23	108.23
2 2½s '53-49	102.1	101.30	101.30
1 2¾s '54-51	103.15	103.15	103.15
3 3s '55-51	106.16	106.14	106.14
145 2⅞s '60-55	104	103.31	103.31
5 2¾s '63-58	102.11	102.11	102.11
Federal Farm Mortgage			
1 3s '47-42	105.26	105.26	105.26
1 3s '49-44	106.10	106.10	106.10
Home Owners' Loan			
2 2¼s '44-42	104.3	104.1	104.3
1 3s '52-44	106.10	106.10	106.10

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
15 Adams Exp 4s 48	101¾	101½	101½
1 Alleghany 5s '44	81½	81½	81½
4 Alleghany 5s '49	72	72	72
6 Alleghany 5s '50 st	36¾	36½	36¾
3 Allegh Val 4s '42	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 Allegh & West 4s'98	45	45	45
6 Allis Chalm 4s '52	110	109⅞	110
2 Am & For P5s 2030	53½	53½	53½
6 AmIGChem 5½s '49	104	103½	103½
1 Am Int 5½s '49	102	102	102
14 Am T&T 5½s'43	112½	112⅜	112½
3 Am T&T 3¼s '66	105	104⅜	104⅜
12 Am T&T 3¼s'61	105⅛	104⅞	104⅞
8 Am W W&E 6s '75	105?	105	105⅜
9 Anaconda Cp 4½s '50	105⅜	105½	105⅜
4 Arm Del 4s '57	97⅞	97¾	97¾
22 Arm Del 4s '55	98	97½	98
4 AT&SF 4s '95	105¾	105¾	106¾
23 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	89	89	89
6 AT&SF 4s 1905-'55	93¼	93	93
10 ATLine 1st 4s '52	85¾	85¾	85¾
10 ACL cit 4s '52	69½	69⅛	69⅜
1 ACLine 5s '45	79	79	79
1 AtlDan 1st 4s '48	31½	31½	31½
1 Atl Gu&WI 5s '59	53½	53½	53½
39 Bald Loco 5s '50 st	101	100⅜	101
15 B&O rfg 6s '95	18	17¾	18
32 B&O 1st 5s '48	49½	49	49¾
50 B&O rfg 5s '95	17½	16⅞	17½
15 B&O 5s '96 F	17½	17	17½
6 B&O 5s 2000 D	17	17	17
60 B&O cv 4½s '60	12¾	12⅜	12⅝
18 B&O cv 4s '48	49½	48¾	49½
8 B&O 4s '48 reg	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞
9 B&O4sPLE&WV '41	44⅛	44	44⅛
8 B&O 5s S W '50	33¾	33	33¾
2 B&O 4 T C '59	38	37¼	37¾
1 Bang&Aroo 5s cv '51 st	103½	103½	103½
1 Bang&Aroo 5s '43	109¼	109¼	109¼
5 BellTPa 5s '48	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
2 BellTPa 5s '60	128½	128½	128½
70 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	100¼	100	100⅛
10 Beth Stl 3½s '52	99	98½	98⅞
1 Boston&Me 5s '67	27¾	27½	27⅞
2 Bos&Me 4¼s JJ'61	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
6 Boston&Me 5s '55	29½	29¼	29¼
5 Bkly City RR 5s '41	49	48¼	49
145 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	78¼	76	77
5 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	87¼	87¼	87¼
7 Bkly U Gas 4s '57	107	106⅞	107
6 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	77½	77	77½
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	96¾	96¾	96¾
7 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
1 Buf Niag El 3½s '67	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
7 Buf R&P 4½s '57	27	27	27
2 Can Nor Pwr 5s '60 Oct	119¾	119¾	119¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞
1 Can Nor 6½s '46	123	123	123
4 Can Pac 5s '54	98¾	98¾	98¾
10 Can Pac 4½s '46	98⅛	97⅞	97⅞
9 Can Pac 4½s '60	94⅛	94¼	94⅛
13 Can Pac 4s perp	81½	81	81
2 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	90	90	90
9 Cen of Ga 5s '59C	5⅛	5	5
7 Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	103	102¾	103
4 Cen NewEnw 4s '61	25¾	25¾	25¾
3 Cen Pac 5s '60	56	56	56
10 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	73	72⅞	73
9 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	22¾	22	22⅜
7 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	21	20⅞	21
5 Cen Steel 8s '41	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
1 Certain-td 5½s '48	80	80	80
1 ChampP&F 3⅜-4¾s '50	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
2 C&O 3½s '96D	96½	96½	96½
1 C&O 1st 4s '89 R&A	110¾	110¾	110¾
10 Chi&Alton 3s '49	13	13	13
27 CB&Q rfg 5s '71	94⅛	94	94⅛
2 CB&Q gen 4s '58	98	98	98
10 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	104	104	104
11 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	98⅞	98½	98⅞
12 Chi&E Ill 5s '51	15¾	15¼	15¾
4 Chi & Erie 5s '82	83	83	83
13 Chic Gt West 4s '59	19¾	19½	19½
1 Chi I&L 6s '66	5½	5½	5½
6 Chi I & L 6s '47	15¼	15¼	15¼
1 Chi I&L 5s '66	5	5	5
4 CMSP&Pac 5sc '75	9½	9⅜	9⅜
47 CMSP&P aj 5s2000	3	2⅞	3
1 CM&SP 4¾s '89	25¼	25¼	25¼
9 CM&SP gen 4s '89	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛
23 CM&SP 5s '75	22¼	22¼	22¼
36 Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	4¾	4⅝	4¾
1 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	8¼	8¼	8¼
20 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	8¼	8¼	8¼
4 Chi & NW 3½s'87	14¼	14	14
1 CRI&P cv 4½s'60	3½	3½	3½
14 C R I & P 4s 88	16⅛	16	16
31 C R I & P rfg4s'34 ct	7⅛	7⅜	7⅜
3 CRI& P rfg 4s'34 ct	6¾	6¾	6¾
2 C T H & SE inc 5s'60	48½	48½	48½
1 ChUn Sta 4s'44	104½	104½	104½
7 Ch Un Sta 4s'63 D	108¼	108	108
9 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Ch Un Sta 3½s'51	102¼	102¼	102¼
12 Ch& W Ind 4s'52	89⅜	88⅝	89
1 Childs Co 5s'43	77	77	77
5 Cin Un Term 3½s'71	107⅞	107⅝	107⅝
2 Cin Un Term 5s'57 C	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Cin Un Term 4½s'93	72¾	72¾	72¾
5 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s'65	109	108¾	108¾
2 ClevUnTerm 5s'73	80¼	80¼	80¼
10 ClevUnTerm 4½s'77 C	73¼	72¾	72¾
1 Col & So 4½s'80	42	42	42
6 Colmbia G 5s'52 May	96⅞	96½	96⅞
16 Colmbia G 5s 1961	95	94⅝	94⅝
6 Col Ry Pw & L 4s'65	110	109⅞	109⅞
8 Coml Cred 3¼s'51	103¼	103	103¼
18 Coml Cred 2¾s'42	102¼	102½	102¾
2 Coml Inv Tr 3½s'51	106¼	106¼	106¼
10 Comwlth Ed 4s'68	106¼	106¼	106¼
14 Comwlth Ed 4s'81	108	108	108
37 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s'58	106⅞	106¼	106⅛
3 Comwlth Ed 3¾s'65	107¼	107¼	107¼
84 Cmwlth E cv 3½s'58 n	106¾	106⅛	106⅛
35 Con Edis 3½s'48	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Con Edis 3¾s'56	106½	106¼	106¼
3 Con Edis 3½s'58	104⅜	104¼	104⅜
3 Con Edis 3½s'56	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
19 Con Oil 3½s'51	102¾	102⅜	102⅝
5 ConsumPow3¼s'70	107½	107½	107½
1 ConsumPow3¼s'67	107	107	107
1 ConsumPow3¼s'66	105¼	105¼	105¼
13 Container 5s'43	100	100	100
3 Crane Co 3½s'51	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Crown Will 6s '51	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
11 Cuba RR 5s '60	38¼	38	38¼
12 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	57	56¾	57
12 D&RG 4s '36	12½	12⅛	12½
9 D&RGW 5s '55 Asd	4¾	4⅜	4¾
2 Det T Tun 4½s '61	94½	94½	94½
10 Duluth SS&A 5s '37	16	16	16
1 Duquesne Lt 3¼s'65	109¾	109¾	109¾
22 Erie rfg 5s '67	13	12½	13
43 Erie rfg 5s '75	13	12½	13
5 Erie 1st 4s '96	42	42	42
9 Erie gen lien 4s '96	22½	22¼	22¼
1 Erie cv 4s 53A	21¾	21½	21⅞
5 FedL&T 1st 6s '42	101½	101½	101½
1 Fed L T&T 5s '42	100¼	100¼	100¼
53 Fla E Cst 5s '74	9¼	8⅝	8⅝
6 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	8	8	8
2 Gen Amer 4½s '47	103½	103½	103½
1 Gen MotAccept3¼s51	106½	106½	106½
5 Gen Pub S 5½s 53	102	101¾	101¾
5 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	64	63¾	64
21 Goodrich 4½s 56	99¾	99¾	99¾
7 Goodrich 4s '65	100¼	100	100
14 Goodyr T&R 5s 57	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	83¼	83¼	83¼
12 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	96⅝	96¾	96⅝
10 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	85⅝	85¼	85¼
6 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	74⅜	74⅝	74¾
2 Gulf St Util 4½s 56	105½	105½	105½
1 Hudson Coal 5s26A	37¼	37¼	37¾
35 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	12¼	11⅞	12
7 Ill Cen 4s '52	50	50	50
9 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	53¼	53¼	53¼
20 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	46¼	45½	46¼
1 Ill Cen 5s 55	59	59	59
2 IC&CSL&NO 5s63A	52¼	52	52¾
2 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	48¾	48¾	48¾
1 Nnterb R Tr 7s '32	67½	67½	67½
33 Interb R Tr 6s 32	43	42	43
31 Inter RTr rfg 5s66	70¼	68¾	70¼
2 Interlake Iron 4s 47	90	90	90
1 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	3¼	3¼	3¼
5 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s52	17⅛	16¾	16¾
20 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	16½	16¼	16½
1 Int Hydro El 6s 44	75¾	75¾	75¾
5 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	55	54⅞	55
50 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Int T&T 4½s '52	64½	64½	64½
16 Int T&T 5s '55	68¼	67½	67½
9 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	4¼	4¼	4¼
3 KCFt8 & Mem 4s '36	36⅞	36¾	36¾
7 K C South 5s '52	69	68¾	68¾
1 K C South 3s '50	71	71	71
1 K C Term 4s '60	101½	101½	101½
1 Kans G&E 4½s '80	105½	105½	105½
3 Koppers Co 4s '51	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1 Lac Gas 5½s '53	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜
1 Lac Gas 5s '39	79¾	79¾	79¾
1 Leh & N Y 4s '45	37	37	37
2 Leh C&N 4½s '54C	55	55	55
1 Leh Val NY4½s'40	56½	56½	56½
22 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	25⅜	25¼	25¼
5 Leh Val 4½s 2003	23½	23½	23½
4 Leh Val 4½s 2003 asd	23½	22⅝	22⅝
12 Leh Val 5s 2003	23¼	23	23
9 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	23¼	22½	22½
2 Liquid Carb 4s '47	109	108¾	109
17 Loews 3½s '46	102¼	102	102¼
5 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	83	82¾	82¾
5 Louis & Nash 5s '59	81¾	81½	81¾
5 Lou&N 4½s 2003	88	88	88
2 Louis & N un 4s '40	100¼	100¼	100¼
25 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	84½	83½	83½
1 Maine Cent 4s '45	74	74	74
37 Manha Ry 4s '90	35¼	34¾	35¼
2 Marion StiRov4s'47	83¾	83	83
3 McKes&Rob 5½s '50	104¾	104	104
5 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	104¾	104¾	104¾
9 Met Ed 4½s '68	109½	109½	109½
2 MillSparta&NW 4s '47	15	15	13
5 M S L en 5s '34 ct	8½	8	8½
1 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	8¾	8½	8¾
9 Mo-Ill 5s '59	47½	47½	47½
4 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	39¼	39¼	39¼
1 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	15½	15½	15½
10 Mo Pac 5½s'49	9¾	9¾	9¾
10 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
2 Mo Pac 5s '65 A ct	17	17	17
2 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	17¾	17¾	17¾
2 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	17	17	17
29 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	18	17¼	18
4 Mo Pac 5s '80H	13	12¾	13
1 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	18	17⅞	17⅞
16 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	5⅜	5¼	5¼
1 Mob & Oh 5s '38	30¾	30¾	30¾
1 Mob & O 4½s '77	28	28	28
6 MonWPaPbSv4½s'60	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 MonWPaPubSv 6s '65	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
14 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	98¼	98	98⅛
4 Mor & Essex 5s '55	55	54¾	54¾
6 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	47	47	47
3 Mor&Essex3½s 2000	55¼	55	55
10 Mutual Fuel G 5s '47	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
3 Nassau El 4s '51	35	34½	35
36 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51ww	104	103¾	104
1 Nat Gypsum 4½s'50	104½	104½	104½
40 NtRRMex 4½s26asd	1	1	1
22 Natl Steel 4s '65	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
5 NEng Tel 4½s'61B	123¾	123¾	123¾
3 N O Pu Sv 5s'52A	102	101⅞	101⅞
15 N O Pub Sv 5s'55B	102	102	102
2 N Orl Term 4s '53	71	71	71
34 NO Tex&M 5½s'54	34	33⅞	34
4 NO Tex&M 5s '54B	33½	33⅛	33⅛
3 NO Tex&M 5sB '54ct	32¼	32¼	32¼
3 NO Tex&Mex 5s'56C	33½	33⅛	33⅛
3 NO Tex&M 4½s'56	33¾	33¾	33¾
2 NYC rfg 5s 2013	59¼	59¼	59¼
16 NYC 4½s 2013A	55½	55	55
16 NYC cn 4s '98	66½	66⅛	66⅜
5 NYC 3¼s'52	65	65	65
19 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	55¼	54¾	54¾
10 NYC&HR 3½s'97	83½	83¼	83½
15 NYC La Sh 3½s'98	64¾	64¾	64¾
5 NYC LA Sh 3½s '98	59	59	59
51 NY Chi&StL 6s '38	101	98½	101
14 NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	53	53	53
20 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	46	44	46
5 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	73½	73½	73½
1 NY Ch&StL 3½s'47	80¾	80¼	80¼
1 NY Dock Co 4s'51	58¼	58¼	58¼
1 NY Edis 3¼s '65	106¾	106¾	106¾
25 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	13⅞	13⅜	13⅝
5 NYNH&H cit 6s '40	22½	22	22
11 NYNH&H 4½s '67	13¾	13¼	13½
3 NYNH&H 4s '56	12¾	12¾	12¾
18 NYNH&H 4s '57	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
20 NYNH&H 3½s '47 reg	11	11	11
3 NY O & W rfg 4s'92	8	8	8
5 NY Prov & Bos 4s'42	68	68	68
3 NY Rys 6s '58 st	105	105	105
4 NY Tel 4½s '39	103½	103½	103½
13 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	43⅜		
2 NL&O Pow 5s '55 A	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1 Norf Sou 5s '61A	153⅜	153⅜	153⅜
1 Norf & W 4s '96	117½	117½	117½
5 Nor Am Co 5s '61	106	106	106
6 Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	105⅜	105¼	105¼
1 Nor Am Ed 5s '57 A	105	105	105
16 Nor Pac 6s 2047	65	63⅞	65
5 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	54	53⅞	54
17 Nor Pac 4s '97	83⅞	83¾	83¾
2 Nor Sta Pow 3½s'67	106¼	106¼	106¾
19 Ogden&L Cha 4s'48st	5½	4⅜	5
1 Ohio Ed 4s '67	106	105⅞	106
3 Ohio Ed 4s '65	106	105¾	106
12 Ohio Ed 3¾s'72	101½	101¼	101⅜
17 Okla G&E 3¾s '66	105⅛	104¾	105⅛
6 Or-WashRR&N 4s '61	104	104	104
3 Otis Steel 4½s '62	77½	77¼	77½
4 Pac G&E 3½s'66	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞
4 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	111½	111¼	111½
2 Pac T&T 3¾s '66C	107½	107½	107½
11 Para Pict 6s '55	99¾	99	99
1 Para Pict 3¼s'47	82½	82½	82½
2 Penn Gl Sand 4½s'60	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
3 Pen Oh&Det 4½s'77	95	95	95
8 Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	105	104¾	104⅞
8 Penn RR cn 4½s '60	103½	103	103½
2 Penn RR cn 4½s '60	115¾	115¾	115¾
79 Penn RR gen 4½s '65	95¾	95⅝	95¾
40 Penn RR 4½s deb '70	82½	82¼	82½
4 Penn RR gen 4¼s '81	92½	92¼	92½
39 US Steel 4½s '48	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 United Stkyds4¼s'51ww	92¼	92¼	92¼
5 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	95¾	95½	95¾
9 Utah P&L 5s '44	96½	96½	96½
4 Util P&L 5s '47	57½	57½	57½
6 Util P&L 5s '59	57½	57½	57½
1 Vanadium 5s '41	100½	100½	100½
1 Va Ir C & C 5s '49	44	44	44
3 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Wabash Ry 5½s '75	11	10⅝	10⅝
10 Wabash 1st 5s'39	44¼	44	44
1 Wabash 2d 5s '39	26¾	26¾	26¾
1 Wabash 7½s '78C	11¼	11¼	11¼
18 Walwrth 4s '55	68	68	68
2 Warner Bros 6s '39	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
21 Warren Bros 6s '41	46¼	44	46¼
2 Westch Lt 3½s'67	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 West Pen P 3½s'66	109¾	109¾	109⅝
2 WestVaP&Pap 4½s'52	106¾	106¾	106¾
22 Westn Md 4s '52	84	83¾	84
2 WNY&Pa gen 4s'43	104	104	104
1 Westn Pac 1st 5s'46	24	24	24
10 Western Un 5s '51	65½	65⅛	65½
21 Western Un 5s '60	65	64¼	64¼
5 Western Un 4½s'50	63	63	63
3 Wheel Stl 4½s'66A	95½	95	95
2 Wilson & Co 4s '55	101	101	101
8 Wis Cen 4s '49	9¼	9¼	9¼
27 Youngst S&T 4s '61	103½	103¼	103½

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	65	65	65
1 Agf Mk Bk '47	25⅝	25

Commerce and Finance

Urges U. S. Halt Mexico's Expropriation of American Property

Business and Industry

Congress Urged To Ease Way For Roads to Merge

WASHINGTON (AP) — The transportation conference of the United States Chamber of Commerce proposed that Congress act to make it easy for railroads to consolidate for reasons of economy.

Delegates to the conference—business men representing the railroads, shippers and other forms of transportation—rejected the theory of compulsory consolidation.

The resolution they adopted asked Congress to remove present consolidation requirements for maintenance of balanced rail systems, preservation of all possible competition and similar restrictions.

Need Economies

The important thing for the Interstate Commerce Commission to keep in mind when judging a consolidation proposal, the conference said, was whether it would "result in economies, assure adequate service and preserve reasonable competition."

J. J. Pelley, President of the Association of American Railroads, speaking to reporters on behalf of the conference, said the group rejected proposals to give either the Interstate Commerce Commission or a new Federal agency any power to compel consolidations.

Charles Donley of Pittsburgh, President of the National Association of Advisory Boards, a shippers' organization, said the resolution for voluntary consolidations was sponsored chiefly by shippers and farmers.

Earlier, the delegates proposed repeal of the undistributed profits tax, as part of a legislative program to rehabilitate the carriers.

The 50 transportation and business executives who attended the meeting discussed the subject first as a proposal to exempt the railroads from the tax. Later they amended it to ask that all business be relieved of the levy.

Want Rates Repealed

The delegates also advocated repeal of special rates for government freight, relief from part of the expense of grade crossing elimination, Government loans for new equipment, and avoidance of restrictive legislation.

Their recommendations will be submitted to the special labor-management committee appointed by President Roosevelt to devise a program of railroad aid.

A legislative proposal for facilitating reorganizations also found favor with the delegates. Its terms would permit a carrier and its stockholders and creditors to secure Interstate Commerce Commission approval of a reorganization plan which, when so approved, could be made promptly effective against small minority interests by a bankruptcy court, without the appointment of a trustee.

Treasury Bill Rate Lower at 0.026 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The weekly Treasury bill offering was sold this week at an average interest rate of 0.026 per cent, as against 0.027 per cent for the issue sold a week ago, according to an announcement by Secretary Morgenthau.

The Treasury accepted bids for $100,323,000 out of the total of $323,-934,000 applied for. The bids ranged from 100 to a low price of 99.993, equivalent to a rate of approximately 0.027 per cent, making the average rate about 0.026 per cent. Of the amount bid at the low price, 90 per cent was accepted.

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Copper Price Shows Weakening As Producers Expand Output

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—It is not quite true to say that the Reciprocal Trade Treaty just signed with Britain was wholly unreflected in Wall Street. In at least one minor department it produced a mild sensation. The zinc trade got the surprise of its life—or at least one of its biggest surprises in many years. The duty on zinc spelter was reduced from 1.75 cents per pound to 1.40 cents.

In the large, this is a cut of $7 per ton. It meant that brokers for European houses could offer zinc in New York well under the domestic price, and they promptly began to make such offers. It is said that a large zinc buyer here let it be known that he was in no mood to pay 35 points on zinc, or $7 a ton, for the privilege of buying American, and so the domestic producers yesterday promptly reduced their price from 5.05 cents East St. Louis down to $4.75.

The price had been held at 5.05 cents for two months, and the cut is one of the sharpest made at one blow in recent years, And it comes as an anti-climax to what had a few weeks ago looked like a shining example of a sellers' market; for only a few weeks ago consumers were buying as much zinc as producers would sell them, and now they are holding off entirely.

Pact Favors Foreign Zinc

European zinc is still cheap. It is worth about 3 cents a pound in Europe. When the importer figures 1.40 cents for the tariff and about 35 cents for freight he can still lay it down in New York at 4.75, which is considerably less than 4.75 East St. Louis. So Secretary Hull is not at present popular in the mining country of Arkansas.

There is a zinc cartel in Europe, but it is moribund. Zinc was in a very tight position in this country in the spring of 1937, along with most other commodities, and a sharp advance permitted European zinc to come in easily over the 1¾-cent duty. Recently, however, the American price has been too low to let much European zinc in, even with the trans-atlantic price around 3 cents. Now the foreign-domestic parity is changed. Continental as well as British zinc is benefitted, through favored-nation clauses.

The whole metal list, however, has been just about as weak as zinc, with the possible exception of lead. Copper, in particular, has turned in a disappointing performance. Because we are on an export basis, the European price has largely determined the domestic price. Month after month this year European consumption of copper has reached new all-time records, and both European and domestic primary producers' inventories of copper have been declining since May. As a result the price of copper has been strong on the London metal market all summer and the American price has been lifted from its 9-cent bottom up to 11¼ cents.

Rising Market Hits Obstacles

But producers both here and abroad have been quick to jump on the advancing market with increasing production. The leading producers here, Anaconda, Kennecott, and Phelps-Dodge, promptly began reopening mines, and American production jumped. By September deliveries to consumers had come up to consumption, for the first time in 12 months.

Early in October the world copper cartel increased permissible output from 95 per cent up to 105 per cent, and a week later removed the lid entirely. This meant an added production of about 20,000 tons a month outside the United States.

Copper inventory figures, both domestic and foreign, have looked exceedingly favorable since June. For the last five months refined copper stocks have dropped in this country by from 10,000 to 25,000 tons a month and foreign stocks have dropped 7,000 and 14,000 tons a month in each of the last four months.

However, blister copper inventories have not decreased as fast as refined. In fact they have increased in the United States in each of the last three months and in Europe during October. Blister copper is raw copper, smelted but not refined. A swelling in blister copper stocks is likely to appear ultimately in refined stocks just as a boa constructor's supper swells his neck and then on down.

Copper Prices Weaker

The figures are as follows:

Month, 1938	Refined Copper Change U. S.	Foreign
June	—10,838	+ 7,977
July	—19,000	—19,300
August	—24,000	— 3,893
September	—22,111	—14,959
October	—25,781	— 6,962

	Blister Copper Change U. S.	Foreign
June	+ 5,735	— 3,890
July	— 4,441	— 7,252
August	+ 6,595	— 7,120
September	+ 3,508	—11,216
October	+12,781	+ 7,051

Presumably as a result, the London price of copper has turned weak recently, and the American demand in New York for American copper has sympathetically weakened. Primary producers here are still quoting 11¼ cents, but copper can be obtained from "second hands" at 10.60 cents and some buyers are hopefully shopping for it at 10½ cents.

So nobody is buying from the primary producers and their price is expected momentarily to be reduced to more realistic levels in line with the London price. At present, if they want to sell abroad they have to take a lower price than they are asking here.

Meantime the world copper cartel, taking note of the weakness of copper in London, has abandoned its liberal gesture of mid-October when it took the lid off production. It has cut back the quota to 110 per cent which would equal about 5,000 tons of monthly output. In addition domestic producers may cut their price down from the present 11½ cents, possibly to 10¾ cents.

Commodity Prices Easing

Metals are not the only commodities to show easiness. Cotton has not advanced since the first of the month, but weakened slightly. The Commodity Credit Corporation's announcement last Friday that it had taken in 2,683,000 bales of the 1938 crop means that its total holdings of 1934, 1937, and 1938 cotton now amount to 10,000,000 bales.

Wheat sticks doggedly between 60 and 65 cents, unmoved by the eliminating of the 6-cent duty on American wheat into Britain; our export dumping program has pushed Liverpool down and held Chicago up so that they are at about the same level though shipping costs should keep Liverpool 20 cents above Chicago.

Rubber is off almost 1½ cents since the 1939 first-quarter quota was raised from 45 to 50 per cent. Cocoa has been very soft on alleged short-selling from the African coast, where the crop is coming in. Hides are down in sympathy with the stock market.

Weakness in sterling has contributed to weakness in many commodities, including copper, zinc, tin, rubber, and cotton.

Some here are conjecturing that American industry may be resolving to refrain from commodity speculation, as a result of the 1937-1938 experience, just as it went on a hand-to-mouth buying basis in the 1920's as a result of the 1918-1920 commodity upsets. This does not preclude prosperity, but it seems to be contributing to the unsteadiness of the stock market at the present time.

Steel Buyers Show Some Cautiousness As Year-End Nears

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Ingot production at midweek is estimated by Iron Age to be 61.5 per cent of mill capacity, down one point from last week. In the Birmingham district there was a gain of one open-hearth furnace, but elsewhere operations have either declined or remained at the previous week's rates. In four of the principal districts, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Youngstown and Wheeling-Weirton, operations are lower.

The usual year-end cautiousness of steel buyers is seemingly beginning to manifest itself. New orders are holding up fairly well, but November will not show important gains over October. There is no fear that production will fall off sharply during the remaining weeks of the year, but there may be no further substantial rise unless some prices should be advanced for the first quarter, a possible development regarding which there is no certainty at the moment.

Price announcements for the first quarter are logically to be expected within the next week or two, but there is no intimation as to whether any mill will attempt an advance. Opinion in the trade seems to be divided as to the advisability of such action, notwithstanding the desire of all producers for a better return. A fairly likely possibility is the reduction or elimination of quantity allowance, which on 150-ton orders of some products amount to $3 a ton.

Some of the recent upward trend in ingot production was due to a rush of specifications from the automobile industry, which, gaging its assemblies to retail sales, had apparently underestimated the public interest in the new cars. Now that shipments of cars are beginning to catch up, the pressure from this source may not be quite so insistent, although further large specifications are expected before the end of the year.

Construction Awards Show Sharp Upturn

NEW YORK (AP) — Construction contracts awarded in October in 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains amounted to $357,698,000, compared with $300,900,000 in September and $202,081,000 in October a year ago, F. W. Dodge Corporation reported.

The month's aggregate was approximately 75 per cent better than in the like period in 1937 and was the highest for any month since March, 1931. All types of building shared in the pickup.

Residential building contracts advanced to $112,673,000, the largest since May, 1930, and compared with $99,574,000 in September and $65,485,000 in October, 1937.

Non-residential work in October totaled $131,020,000, against $91,-997,000 in September and $75,295,-000 in October, a year ago.

Lackawanna Would Borrow To Pay State, City Taxes

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to borrow $2,000,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The railroad, which now is not indebted to the Government, seeks the loan to pay $1,968,594 in New Jersey taxes and $31,406 in city of Buffalo taxes. These taxes are due Dec. 1, and if not paid by then will carry a penalty of 1 per cent a month.

The railroad estimated it would have a net loss of $3,609,061 in 1938, but a net income of $463,200 in 1939.

Steel Scrap Price Up

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (AP)—Dow-Jones & Co. said today in a Pittsburgh dispatch that No. 1 heavy melting steel scrap is now quoted $15.50-$16 a ton, an advance of 25 cents and another new high in the current forward movement. Detroit and Chicago also posted higher scrap prices, according to trade advices.

Free Market, Not Federal Control, Lauded by Expert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—Exalting the efficiency of a "free market" and declaring that the organization of government unfits it for economic planning, Dr. Benjamin M. Anderson, Jr., economist of the Chase National Bank, New York, speaking at the John Hopkins University, stated that the success of this "free private enterprise with free movement of labor and capital from industry to industry . . . depends upon its flexibility and the quickness with which readjustments can be made, and this, in turn, depends largely upon the extent to which it is competitive and free from unified conscious control."

Dr. Anderson in upholding his thesis that the system itself is the best economic co-ordinator asserted that the "one instrumentality of economic control and co-ordination, which throughout the nineteenth century and down to the World War most clearly and definitely did keep pace with the growth of technology and productive power, is the market itself and the system of market prices. . . . Only as the market has developed has technological progress been possible. . . . And the causes of the greatest economic evils of the present national and world disorder are to be found in the great multiplication of interferences by government with the functioning of the markets, under the influence of antiquated doctrines"

Regulation by government was necessary, the economist said, but he deplored the "dangerous gains in power" made by government.

"Government, greatly strengthened by war and the disturbed state of the world since the war, has suppressed many individual liberties," he declared. "It has revived atavistic economic policies tolerable only in a state of war and applied them to a great world economic life which had grown up under economic freedom in an atmosphere of peace.

"The growth of these atavistic policies brought on the great depression and has intensified the great depression. Instead of finding our remedy in a relaxing of the strangling effect of atavistic governmental economic policies—foreign trade restrictions, price-fixing and currency debasement were stock-in-trade of medieval and early modern government—we have sought to escape from the depression by an intensification of these governmental policies.

"No conclusion stands out more clearly, I think, from a study of the nature of cultural lag than does the conclusion that the market place is a far more modern instrumentality of economic co-ordination, a far more efficient instrumentality of economic co-ordination, than government. The substitution of government control for control by freely moving market prices represents not progress but very dangerous retrogression."

Connecticut Bonds Sold at 1.5128 P. C.

HARTFORD, Conn., (AP)—The Bank of Manhattan, New York, has been awarded the $25,000,000 Connecticut funding and building bond issue on its bid giving net interest cost to the state of 1.5128 per cent. The bank bid 100.0528 for the 1939-1943 maturities as 1¾'s and the 1944 through 1958 maturities as 1½'s.

A syndicate headed by the National City Bank of New York was second high bidder, with interest cost to the state of 1.5159.

Governor Wilbur L. Cross issued a statement saying the issue was necessary because state revenue had declined over $35,000,000 between 1929 and the present.

Copper Production To Be Restricted

LONDON (AP)—The International Copper Cartel just announced that present unrestricted production of the red metal would be reduced Jan. 1 to bring it to 110 per cent of the basic quotas set some years ago.

(In October production was raised to 105 per cent of basic quotas from 95 per cent, but subsequently all restrictions were removed. Recently the price of copper had fallen in the London market as buyers feared a glut when the unrestricted output became available within 60 to 90 days. The copper restriction scheme applies to almost all foreign producers, but is not applicable in the United States.)

Brazilian Sugar Crop Forecast at New High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The current 1938-39 sugar crop in Brazil, which is now being harvested, is forecast at 1,105,-000 long tons as compared with 986,-000 tons produced last season, an increase of a little over 12 per cent, according to Lamborn & Co. The current crop is expected to set a new high record for production in Brazil. The previous high was established in 1932 when 1,015,000 tons were manufactured.

Brazil is a signatory to the International Sugar Agreement which was consummated at London on May 6, 1937. Under its provisions, a basic export quota of 59,052 long tons for the year ending Aug. 31, 1938, was allotted to Brazil. This was reduced by voluntary waivers and a 5 per cent cut by the International Sugar Council to 9,104 tons. The exports for the year, however, only approximated 350 tons. For the current 1938-39 crop year, the basic export quota of 59,052 tons was reduced to 56,100 tons by a 5 per cent cut voted by the Council on July 16.

Consumption of sugar during 1937-38 totaled 1,008,000 long tons, while in the previous year it amounted to 902,000 tons.

For 'Free' Markets

Underwood

Dr. Benjamin M. Anderson, Jr.
Economist of the Chase National Bank, New York.

Financing Auto Sales, G. M. Contends, Not Interstate Trade

HAMMOND, Ind. (AP)—Financing of automobiles, government attorneys contended in an anti-trust suit against General Motors Corporation, is a necessary element in interstate movement of cars to their purchasers.

Coercion with regard to financing, they asserted, directly restrains such interstate commerce and hence brings financing activity within the scope of the Sherman Anti-Monopoly Act.

This was in reply to the argument of Ernest Ballard, General Motors attorney, at a Federal Court hearing on a demurrer to an indictment accusing the corporation of violating the trust statute.

Federal Judge Thomas J. Slick ordered a brief filed by the Government in reply to the company's briefs and said two weeks or more would be required for his decision.

Mr. Ballard argued financing was not interstate commerce and therefore was outside the realm of federal law.

Holmes Baldridge of Washington, special assistant to the Attorney General, asserted the manufacturing company threatened cancellation of dealers' contracts and refused delivery of cars to dealers not financing sales through the General Motors Acceptance Corporation, one of the four indicted firms. He argued this was coercion and a direct restraint on interstate commerce in cars.

Mr. Ballard insisted this constituted no restraint but rather was a means of advancing competition. He said Indiana law regulated financing of cars and therefore the question was one of local rather than interstate business.

The General Motors, Ford and Chrysler companies were indicted last spring on charges of coercing dealers in financing through companies affiliated with the manufacturer. Ford and Chrysler declined to fight the charge, but General Motors refused to sign a consent decree.

Power Production 2.1 P. C. Above 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production in the United States for the week ended November 19 soared to the highest level since October last year, the Edison Electric Institute announced, as the nation's business chalked up further new tops in output.

Production in the latest period rose more than seasonally expected to 2,270,296,000 kilowatt hours, 2.7 per cent above 2,207,324,000 in the preceding week and 2.1 per cent higher than 2,224,213,000 in the comparable 1937 week.

Percentage gains over last year, according to major geographic areas, were reported as follows by the Institute: New England 10.2, Middle Atlantic 2.2, Southern States 2.8, Pacific Coast 4.9. Below last year were Central Industrial .1 of 1 per cent, West Central .2, Pacific Coast 2.2.

October Cash Farm Income $839,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department estimates the national cash farm income for the first 10 months of 1938 at $6,198,-000,000.

The income for the corresponding period last year was $7,083,000,000, or about 12 per cent more.

Included in the estimate were Government benefit payments totaling $395,000,000, or 11 per cent more than the $355,000,000 in Federal aid paid out during the first 10 months of 1937.

The Department estimated that the farm cash income for the 12 months of 1938 would be about $7,625,000,000 compared with $8,600,-000,000 last year.

The October cash income was estimated at $839,000,000 compared with $912,000,000 in the same month last year.

Eastern States Petroleum May Import Mexican Oil

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury said a permit had been granted the Eastern States Petroleum Corporation of Huston, Texas, to import Mexican oil for refining and re-export.

The oil comes from properties expropriated by the Mexican Government last spring from American and British companies. Treasury officials said the Eastern States Corporation had been receiving about 15,000 barrels a day since the permit was granted three weeks ago.

Says U. S. Should Force Mexico To Return Oil Lands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 23—The United States should immediately call a halt on the Mexican Government's expropriation of American property and demand the return "to their rightful owners" of land and other holdings which have been taken over by the State, in the opinion of Henry J. Allen, Editor of the Topeka State Journal and formerly Governor of Kansas.

"We would be doing a great favor to the Mexican people as well as to ourselves if we called a halt on President Cardenas," Mr. Allen declared before the 170th annual dinner of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York at the Waldorf-Astoria here.

"We wouldn't have to go as far as Hitler did at Munich. We wouldn't have to have a show of guns or to even make a bluff. All we would have to do would be to say firmly there must be no more confiscations."

Says Labor Rules

Mexico, Mr. Allen held, was sliding fast into "Trotskyist communism," declaring that the labor movement there, directed by Lambardo Tollendeno, "the Mexican John L. Lewis," was "brilliantly red." Mexican labor laws "make the Wagner Act seem childish," he added.

"And who is providing this Communist pattern?" he asked. "I think it is Trotsky. He has been there 18 months, and the expropriation is coincident with his residence there."

Declaring that Mexico was on the brink of bankruptcy, Mr. Allen said "maladministration" of the expropriated and other industries within the country had brought Mexico "to its knees."

"And when Cardenas has proceeded to the point where there is no cash or credit left, when the people are hungry," he continued, "there will be only one step remaining—the nationalization of all property in Mexico and the setting up of a Trotsky Communist state."

Deploring the "excessive" good neighbor policy adopted by this country toward Mexico, Mr. Allen held that because of it, the United States would go into the Pan-American Conference, soon to open in Lima, Peru, weaker than it had gone into preceding conferences.

Mexico, on the other hand, he held, would be in a position to exert strong influence there. This influence, he indicated, would, sooner or later, be reflected in labor legislation and the nationalization of resources and foreign property throughout the whole territory south of the Mexican-Guatemalan border unless adequate steps were taken to safeguard the rights and priivleges recognized in international law.

Dr. James L. McConaughy, President of Wesleyan University, and Lieutenant Governor-Elect of Connecticut, another speaker, told the members of the Chamber that the day when college professors and business leaders looked upon one another as "competitors" was over.

"There are evidences on all sides that college executives and people who carry large responsibility for business are understanding one another more than ever before and are looking at one another in a spirit of co-operation and partnership," he added.

Mr. McConaughy held that the business leaders need not fear Communist teaching in schools.

"The day is gone when you should waste time red-hunting in American schools," he declared. "You never stop those things by passing laws. You flatter us unduly if you think boys and girls drink in everything professors say."

Investigation to Start

Richard W. Lawrence, President of the Chamber, who presided, reminded members that the Temporary National Economic Committee's investigation into the economy of the nation was to begin next week. This investigation, if the Chamber is alert and on guard, will, he declared, prove constructive and afford an opportunity for business leaders "to get fairly before the public the true facts of their contribution to the well-being of the life of the people—facts that have been distorted and misrepresented, too frequently, to serve the selfish purposes of demagogic politics."

The Rt. Rev. William T. Manning, Bishop of the New York Episcopal Diocese, delivered the invocation, calling upon all Americans to "condemn all acts of oppression, inhumanity and persecution wherever committed."

Among those present at the dinner were John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Maj. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, U. S. A.; Rear Admiral Clark H. Woodward, U. S. N.; Kenneth F. Simpson, New York County Republican Committee Chairman; Morris S. Tremaine, State Comptroller; Winthrop W. Aldrich, Chairman of the Chase National Bank; Arthur Hays Sulzberger, publisher of the New York Times; Frederick M. Warburg, Thomas J. Watson, Albert G. Milbank and Thomas I. Parkinson.

Exchange's Out-of-Town Members Are Nominated

NEW YORK (AP)—The nominating committee of the New York Stock Exchange announced that the following had been suggested as candidates for out-of-town member of the nominating body for 1939: Eugene Ballard, Hartford, Conn.; Auville Eager, Atlanta, Ga.; Jean C. Witter, San Francisco, Calif.; Ralph Hornblower, Boston, Mass.; and John Strawbridge, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mengel Billings Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE—October billings of Mengel Co. of $850,239 were the highest for any month since October, 1937, and only 9 per cent below that period. Bookings in October were $774,259, an increase of 20 per cent over last year, and unfilled orders as of October 31 were $1,-459,072, or 1.1 per cent below a year ago.

Upturn in Building Contracts for 1939

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Construction contracts to be let in the 37 eastern states during 1939 will total $3,500,000,000, according to estimates by the F. W. Dodge Corporation. This figure compares with an estimated total of $3,200,000,000 for 1938, and an actual total of about $2,900,000,000 in 1937, the report says, explaining that none of these figures include repair and maintenance work.

Total building and engineering volume recorded from Jan. 1 through Nov. 15 of this year reached a total of $2,635,000,000 compared with $2,500,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1937, the report adds, envisaging that "contracts before the end of this year will materially increase the spread between the final 1938 and 1937 figures."

Big Block of Stock Of North American To Be Sold Publicly

NEW YARK (AP)—The Harrison Williams interests, controlling the $925,000,000 North American Co., has taken a step toward reducing holdings in the big utility system in a broad program designed to meet Federal Government requirements for revamping electric power set-ups.

The company announced plans for sale of about 775,000 shares of North American common by the American Cities Power & Light Corp. and Electric Shareholdings Corp., investment companies controlled by Central States Electric Corp.

In turn Central States Electric is controlled by Harrison Williams, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the North American Co., through the New Empire Corp.

American Cities Power & Light and Electric shareholdings were organized in 1928 and 1929 during the ERA of large-scale utility expansion and corporate promotion in the power field.

A registration statement, it was said, has been filed with the SEC for public sale of the shares from the portfolios of the two companies. Corporate records show they held around a million shares of North American common at the end of 1937, valued at more than $20,000,-000.

North American shares listed as outstanding totaled 8,574,677.

Asks Nations Devise Policy of Friendship In Economic Field

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The Council of the International Chamber of Commerce has made public a letter asking the governments of its member countries "to work out with the least possible delay a policy of friendship in the economic field."

The letter, signed by Thomas J. Watson of New York, President, included a resolution adopted by the chamber's council.

"At present, whether rightly or wrongly," the resolution said, "nations believe that their safety and well-being are threatened by the policies of other nations. Policies based on suspicion and fear must lead to progressive isolation and distress. . . .

"Whatever justification can be found for present trends of policy in present circumstances, no one denies that greater well-being for all would result from collaboration."

British Cotton Mission to Egypt To Discuss Duties

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—A British cotton trade mission left England recently for Egypt for the purpose of discussing the position of trade between the two countries, particularly the duties on cotton-piece goods entering Egypt.

The mission consists of Sir Thomas D. Barlow, a past President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Emmanuel T. Casdagli, Chairman of the Egypt Section of the Chamber, and Mr. H. Baker, Sectional Secretary of the Chamber, accompanied by Mr. A. R. Fraser, of the Board of Trade.

Duty increases on cotton goods were imposed in April of this year and shortly afterward the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations here claimed that they were "not only inequitable but inimical to the Lancashire cotton industry and also detrimental to the best interests of the people of Egypt."

Having regard to the fact that Lancashire is the largest importer of Egyptian cotton in the world, consuming more than one-third of the total cotton crop of Egypt, the belief was expressed "that the tariff increase will have the effect of turning the serious attention of spinners of Egyptian cotton in Lancashire to other growths of cotton, which must ultimately be to the serious detriment of the cotton producers in Egypt."

When Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha, Egyptian Prime Minister, visited England in July he invited a delegation from Lancashire to sent representatives to Egypt so that the matter could be further probed with the object of reaching a settlement satisfactory to both countries.

Concern at recent developments and their harmful results on Egyptian cultivators, coupled with a hope for a satisfactory solution, was expressed by Colonel A. Hamdy Seif-el-Nasr Pasha, President of the Egyptian Syndicate of Cotton Growers, and a former Minister of War for Egypt, when he visited Manchester recently to discuss "matters affecting the mutual well-being of the two countries."

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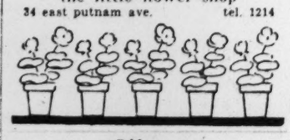

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CHRISTMAS GIFTS
From $1.00 Up
SHOP EARLY
CHANCY D'ELIA
242 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 654

CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH
(Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
Telephone Greenwich 3197-J
Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 6 p. m.
Monday, Tuesday and Thursday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Waffle Irons—Percolators
Electric Mixers
with Two Bowls
Toasters—Electric Tea Kettles
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 GREENWICH AVE. Tel. 605

HARTFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-3619
1-4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CAMERA SUPPLIES
THE Harvey & Lewis CO
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

MINCE PIES
3 Sizes
Beroth Bread Shops
559 Main Street 536 Asylum Street

6 YEARS OLD
Our advertising in the Monitor has brought to us many new and steady friends whom we appreciate. We are continuing our Monitor advertising and hope we may continue to serve you.
OLSON & JACOBSON
BEAUTY SALON
902 Main St. (Bet. Worth and Sage-Allen)
Phone 6-1341

Coombs
FLOWER SHOPPE
741 Main Street

SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
E. C. WEBB'S
AT 2 STATE ST. ONLY
HARTFORD, CONN.

CENTRAL DELICATESSEN
968 Farmington Ave. W., Hartford Center
Home-made Doughnuts Fresh Daily

MIDDLETOWN

CLOTHES
for
DAD and SON
R. W. Camp Co.
412-416 Main Street Phone 248

Empire Shoe Rebuilders
167 Main Street
SHOE REBUILDERS
Hats Cleaned, Reblocked

COMMUNITY STORE
Meats Groceries
Fruits Vegetables
Frosted Foods a Specialty
326 South Main Street Phone 446
WE DELIVER

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-2315
2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS

SYKES & LIBBY
INC.
Jewelers
Fine Watch Repairing
Our Specialty
808 CHAPEL STREET

ANDRÉ & JOHN
Hair Stylists

Also Children's Hair Cutting and Manicuring
39 Center St., cor. Church
Second Floor Tel. 5-5159

MOVING
in Padded Vans
Storage of Household Goods
Good Used Furniture for Sale
West Haven Trucking Co.
435 Congress Ave. 6-0343

Walk-Over
from $6.95 up
Are Featured at
SAMUELS SHOE SHOP
151 Temple Street

Herbert E. Francis
ELECTRICIAN
"Wire for Us and We'll Wire for You"
79 AUDUBON STREET 6-6130

Coombs
FLOWER SHOPPE
"Flowers by Wire"
1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

ORIENTAL RUGS
Domestic and Orientals Washed, Repaired and Stored
Work Guaranteed
M. H. KEBABIAN, Inc.
71 ELM STREET 5-0745

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

The Shop on Wheels
PLUMBING, HEATING
SHEET METAL WORK
REPAIR SERVICE
Charles A. Menzies, Inc.
67 Whitney Ave. 3-8107 2-1274

NEW LONDON

THE MARINERS SAVINGS BANK
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 5658
9 A. M. to 11 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

NORGE
Rollator refrigeration
Angevine Furniture Company
Fine Furniture
16 NORTH MAIN STREET
SO. NORWALK

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535
1 to 5 p. m. daily except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FIRESTONE TIRES—TUBES—BATTERIES—AUTO SUPPLIES — GASOLINE
MOTOR OILS
Factory-trained men and proven tested equipment for any specialized service, motor tune up, lights, brakes, alignment and lubrication.
For Convenience Open a Charge Account
Authorized AAA Garage
Mohawk OneStop Service Inc.
MYRTLE AVE. AT EAST MAIN STREET
Stamford, Conn. Phone 3-2163

FUEL OILS
BURNERS BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
965 Atlantic Street STamford 3-2188

The FIDELITY TITLE & TRUST Co.
129 ATLANTIC STREET

PETRO
FUEL OILS—BURNERS
SERVICE
Petroleum Heat & Power Co.
SOUTHFIELD AVENUE

FOUR-IN-ONE SHOP
Draperies, Slip Covers, Upholstering, Venetian Blinds
120 Bedford Street Tel. 4-4196
The Home of Hickey-Freeman Clothes in Stamford
Known as the best.
FRANK MARTIN & SONS INC.
261 Main Street Stamford, Conn.

Headquarters for
Manhattan Men's Shirts and Pajamas
THE C. O. MILLER CO.
BANK STREET, Stamford, Conn.

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959
Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
"It pays to shop at G. B. & H."
Come in and shop around the store
Gift merchandise at every turn at prices you can afford.
See our fine selection of gloves
"The Store of Feminine Christmas Gifts since 1897"
MUSLER LIEBESKIND
33 E. MAIN STREET WATERBURY

What could be more satisfactory than to entertain guests in freshly decorated rooms?

Finlay and Westwood
Painters and Paperhangers Phone 4-3636

The REDWOOD
Furniture Company
"THE HONEST STORE"
East Main at Mill St., Phone 3-3107

The Miller & Peck Co.
A lovely gift—glamorous lingerie by Seamprufe—slips, nightgowns, pajamas.
$1.98 to $3.98

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY
(Continued)

For Your Christmas Shopping
SUGENHEIMER'S
The Christmas Store
64 BANK STREET

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers telephone Plaza 6625
Hours 9 to 5 daily; Sat. 9 to 1
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FURNITURE
Solid Mahogany and Solid Maple reproductions for every room in the home. Conscience Brand bedding—and renovating.
WM. P. STEIN COMPANY
225-227 W. Saratoga Street

CALVERT 1080—1081
MACE PRODUCE CO.
FRUITS, VEGETABLES, EGGS
Seafoods in Season
LIVE AND DRESSED POULTRY
20 MARKET PLACE *We Deliver*
Please mention the Monitor

Phone Chesapeake 9374 Phone Belmont 9461
Kraft's Quality Market
TABLE LUXURIES
3809-11 Old York Rd. at Argonne Drive
Frosted Foods

Barometers Magnifiers
Binoculars Opera Glasses
Field Glasses Sun Glasses
HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.
Reg. No. 264—Reg. No. 296

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

Ventnor Fish Market
19 SO. LITTLE ROCK AVE.
SMITH BROS.
Delivery Anywhere Dial 2-1128
Pop Smith's Famous
Deviled Crabs—15c each
Deviled Clams, Fish Cakes—3 for 25c
Clam Chowder, 15c pt., 25c qt.
MADE DAILY

GRAMMERCY DRESS SHOP
Fashion Corner
DRESSES, COATS, SUITS, MILLINERY
SOUTH CAROLINA AT PACIFIC AVE.
Charge Accounts Invited

COLLINGSWOOD

BARTLETT-SEAMAN Co.
Jeddo Coal
Genuine Koppers Coke—Fuel Oil
Lumber and Building Material
Collingswood 1200 Haddonfield 1910

CRANFORD

TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD N.J.
PHONE 1492
Coal Lumber Millwork
Mason Materials Hardware
Paint

EAST ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 4-4571
9 a. m. to 10 a. m. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Individual Millinery
Silver
HATS Ready Made and to Order
11 North Harrison Street

GROVE BEAUTY SHOPPE

Expert Permanent Waving
All Branches of Beauty Culture
373 NO. GROVE STREET
OR 3-0797
At Park Avenue

For cheer, wear flowers and keep them in your home!
Or. 3-1244, Night Ph. Or. 4-1650
76-77 Central Avenue
HENRY HORNECKER

Betty Ann Shop
Gowns of Distinction
Telephone ORange 3-1279
584 CENTRAL AVENUE

A. B. C. Oil Burners
The home's most faithful servant — made by the oldest and largest exclusive manufacturer of domestic oil burners in the world.
HAROLD JOHNSON
Plumbing, Heating, and Roofing
140 Main St. OR. 3-8294

M. B. ROSS, Inc.
Victor and Decca Records
Radios $9.95 and up
All makes of radios repaired
621 Central Ave., Or. 3-8300

For Your
Fire and Automobile
INSURANCE
SEE
E. V. Starkweather
Agent and Broker
68 No. Munn Ave. Or. 3-7136

East Orange Homemakers! Why not enjoy that personal attention given to details at
BOND LAUNDRIES
We invite your inspection any day.
317 MAIN STREET Or. 4-7378

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE
(Continued)

For the
Christmas Cards

you will send
visit POST'S
in
East Orange
Post's

HACKENSACK

Willner's
Corset and Glove Store

Expert consultation and fittings for every type of figure Lingerie.
171 Main Street HACKENSACK
3 East Palisade Avenue ENGLEWOOD

HOBOKEN

You can always find good value at Rad's.
We invite you to inspect our large selection of beautiful gifts and jewels.
L. J. Rad
Bergenline Ave. 639
West New York, N. J.

IRVINGTON

Where Smartness Meets Your Budget
SHAPIRO BROS., FURS
1066 Clinton Ave., Irvington, N. J.

JERSEY CITY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Journal Square 2-6092-R
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The TRUST COMPANY of NEW JERSEY
- Convenient Branches for All Business Sections of Hudson County

HOLSTE-PLATT CO.
Certified
COAL and FUEL OIL
Also Genuine KOPPERS COKE
372-390 Mercer St., Jersey City
Tel. Bergen 3-2426

MAPLEWOOD

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Black Sweet Brand Black Pitted Cherries No. 2 Cans—2 for 45c
Crosse & Blackwell Tomato Juice—Quart Bottles—2 for 39c
Chateau Cheese .....2 Packages 33c
177 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-4300

Clairidge Beauty Shop
Three Items, $1.00
Special reductions on Permanent Wave, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays—
~~$6.00~~ $5.00
~~$5.00~~ $4.00
98 Baker St SO. 2-9886
357 Millburn Ave., Millburn MI. 6 2069

EARLS
SEA FOOD MARKET
"Shell Oysters and Clams"
Delivered Thanksgiving Morning and Every Holiday
5 Highland Pl. SO 2-0214

STRUBBE'S
Ice Cream for Your Thanksgiving Dinner in Special Attractive Moulds
HOME MADE CANDY FRESH DAILY
178 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-2465
1102 Clinton Ave., Irvington
Essex 3-3920

THE POWDER PUFF BEAUTY SALON
Specialists in New Hair Styling
166 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-9822

MILLBURN

Dave's Choice Meat Market
Meats — Poultry — Fish
Fruits — Vegetables — Groceries
Free Delivery
347 Millburn Avenue Mill. 6-2700

MONTCLAIR

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 2-1280
10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. BROWN
Furrier
467 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Mont. 2-4266

Personal Christmas Cards
We Urge You to Make Your Selection Soon
MADISON'S
427 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.

BOGART & HANSEN, Inc.
Electrical Contractors and Dealers
568 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR
(Continued)

Custom Venetian Blinds, Curtains, Draperies, Upholstery
GIFTS AND ACCESSORIES
Cooper Studio
Artists and Interior Designers
545 Valley Road, MO. 2-9179
Upper Montclair, N. J.
We repair practically everything in Wood, China, Marble, Glass and Metals

SHINING satin, gleaming lamé, delicate chiffon and whispering taffeta help to usher in the holidays. Gowns of unusual cut and color are available in all sizes.
The Primrose Shop
461 Bloomfield Ave., at the Center

JOHN SIDEY
South Orange Painting Service
Better Class Painting and Decorating
329 Academy St. SO 2-8656

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

INTERWOVEN HOSE
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
Gift Suggestions for Gentlemen
Wellmont Haberdashers
6 Church St. at Montclair Center
KNOX HATS FOWNES GLOVES

The Friendly Gift Shop
Greeting Cards
Lending Library Latest Books
307 Orange Rd., Montclair, N. J.

Delicious Cakes, Pies
Ice Creams, Confections
MARKER'S
594 Valley Rd., Upper Montclair

Smith's FLOWERS
Individual Attention Given to All Orders
Cor. So. Park and Church Sts.
MT. 3-1000

CALL MO. 2-4048
HANSEN SALES, Inc.
For Radio and Battery Service
4 So. Willow St., Montclair

Fine Jewelry
HENKE'S, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1889
Claridge Theatre Bldg. Montclair, N. J.

For QUALITY *and* SERVICE *Shop at*
MOORE'S HARDWARE STORE, Inc.
223 Glenridge Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Phones: Montclair 2-3210 and 2-3211

NEWARK

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When better laundering is done CRESCENT will do it
LAUNDERING DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200—Newark, N. J.

HAHNE & CO.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

NEW BRUNSWICK

H. W. CLAPP
Jeweler
313 George St., Telephone 2062

YOUNGS
60 years of selling quality merchandise

ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-1508
daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women
$5 to $6
Sold exclusively in Orange by

B. Grossman & Co. 235 MAIN STREET

SOUTH ORANGE

ALBERT VOSS
Orders are now being taken for Personal Christmas Cards
21 Vose Ave. SO. 2-1656

Irene's Flower Shop
We Give Thanks

126 SO. ORANGE AVENUE

NEW JERSEY

SOUTH ORANGE
(Continued)

ELITE ART & GIFT SHOP, Inc.
75 SO. ORANGE AVE. Miss Albert, Mgr.
Make your selection early for Christmas cards, toys, and gifts from our choice and varied stock.

PASSAIC

Stenchever's
FINE SHOES
for Men, Women and Children
38 LEXINGTON AVENUE, N. J.
96 Main Street Paterson, N. J. 188 Main Street Hackensack, N. J.

THE FAMOUS BUTTER COOKIES
Holland American Bakery
662 Main Avenue, Clifton, N. J.
Telephone Pa 2-2063

Phone Passaic 2-8789
HENRY VESPA
Merchant Tailor and Designer
949 Main Avenue Passaic, N. J.

PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-8709-M, 9 to 10 a. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Do Your
CHRISTMAS SHOPPING
EARLY
at
TEPPER BROS.
PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY
"A Safe Place to Shop"

The **State Trust** Company
Plainfield, N. J.
Member Federal Deposit Ins. Corp.
Offering Complete Banking Facilities

ANDREW HAYE & SON
Realtors Insurance
Farms, Suburban Homes
City Properties
135 No. Ave. Plfd. 6-1617

RIDGEFIELD PARK

Emil Gehm
REAL ESTATE—INSURANCE
79 Teaneck Road Hack 2-6314
Property Management
MRS. HELEN PHILLIPS
116 Beechwood Ave., Bogota
Hack. 2-6242
Avon Products *Lingerie and Hosiery*

RIDGEWOOD

BERGER'S BAKERY
For Better Baking
41 East Ridgewood Avenue
Phone R 6-0864
Delivery Service
Every Flower a Forget-Me-Not
Schweinfurth 63 No. Van Dien Avenue
Tel. Ridgewood 6-4760—4761

LOUIS WEINBERG
Manhattan Shirts
Underwear, Pajamas, Arrow Shirts
Cravats, Interwoven Hose,
Smithson Clothes
43 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE

RUTHERFORD

Only Four Weeks to Christmas
It's not too early to choose "His" Gift at
WERNER'S
Complete Outfitters to Men
5-7 SYLVAN ST. RU. 2-1178

"CHEVROLET"
Is America's Choice
Be Modern to the Minute
see
J. O. ANGEL at Laird-Johnson, Inc.
325 Park Ave. Ru. 2-2500

SUMMIT

CENTRAL MARKET
Fancy Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
Meats and Sea Food
FREE DELIVERY
Summit 6-1116-7-8 366 Springfield Ave. SUMMIT

Joseph O. Chrystal
INC.
Heating Engineers
OIL HEATING, FUEL OIL
AIR CONDITIONING
PLUMBING, METAL WORK
WATER SOFTENERS
Sum. 6-2808 387 Springfield Ave.

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW JERSEY

SUMMIT (Continued)

STEPHENS-MILLER CO.
Building Materials
'blue coal'
FUEL OIL
Summit 6-0029 38 Russell Place

B. L. SCHLOSSER
CLEANER
We Challenge
Any Cleaner, Anywhere
to Surpass Our Workmanship
37 Union Pl. Sum. 6-2122-23

TEANECK

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
819 QUEEN ANNE RD. Teaneck 6-4991

TRENTON

DIAMONDS—WATCHES
on Credit
Expert Watch Repairing
at Reasonable Terms
REID'S
15 East State St. Trenton, N. J. Tel. 5829

UNION CITY

YOUR PORTRAIT
The Christmas Gift That Only You Can Give
MATERNE STUDIO
140-48 St., Union City, N. J.
Pastime Thea. Bldg. Union 7-3042
Open Daily 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Sunday 9 to 7

We are thankful for your response to our advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

BOB SHORT 'Furnishings for Men'
784 Bergenline Ave., Near 39th St.

WESTFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Westfield 2-1893
9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Meet Me at
KLINGERS MARKET
70 Elm Street
Specials Each Week
Meats Poultry Groceries
Fruits Fresh Vegetables
Telephone 2-2640

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL Yard and Office SERVICE
817 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

NEW YORK

ALBANY

WHITNEY'S
ALBANY, N. Y.
We're "fixin' up" our store for you. You'll appreciate the new arrangements on our first floor.
Use Your CHARGA-PLATE

When You Think of
FURS
Think of
COTRELL and LEONARD
472 BROADWAY, ALBANY, N. Y.

Announcing Service of
SOCONY FUEL OIL
Your patronage will be appreciated
JOHN T. D. BLACKBURN, Inc.
PHONE 4-9111

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs
Cushman Galleries now open, showing a complete assortment of Colonial Creations in Maple.
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY, NEW YORK

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

BINGHAMTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Binghamton 2-7064: 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-351 Grand Ave., Dial 7-2349
Atlantic Range and Fuel Oil
Coal, Coke, Building Supplies

Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 COURT STREET
Featuring beautiful I. Miller Shoes. Among other shoes here are Foot Savers, Dr. Locke's, Vitality, and also Florsheim and Bostonians
I. MILLER Beautiful Shoes

Ann M. Lewis
Harper Hair Parlor
95 State Street Dial 125026

The Holiday Hostess
will find much of interest in our pre-holiday sales of linens, table service and kitchen utensils
at McLEAN'S

BRONXVILLE

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
Coal—Wood—Oil Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

BOOKS
Select Personal Christmas Cards Now
Renting Library
Miss Williams Shop
81 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 3379

Armbruster-Scottow
QUALITY
Photographs
Established 1884
48 Fourth Ave., Mt. Vernon
OAKWOOD 9542

Hair Styles in Good Taste
MARTIN LUNGARD
HAIRDRESSER, Inc.
67 Pondfield Road Tel. 1101

Comstock's
Christmas Outfitters for Men and Boys
40 Palmer Avenue Tel. 1030

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage
Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST Tel. 2251

Meats, Poultry Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
82½ Pondfield Road Tel. 0153-0154

Excellent Food
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon, 35c-50c
Dinner 65c-85c-$1
Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 P. M.
85c-$1.00
Also 50c Supper
Fujiyama Tea Room
20 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4288

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion
Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

BUFFALO

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431
10 a. m.-2 p. m., except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

KENMORE BUILDERS SUPPLY CO.
Masonry Supplies
BRICK, CEMENT, LIME, PLASTER
DUPONT PAINTS
HOUSE INSULATING MATERIALS
28 HINMAN AT DELAWARE AVENUE
RIVERSIDE 5000

EDWARDS
Where Your Dollar Goes Farther
Wirges & Starker, Ic.
HABERDASHERS—HATTERS
Arrow and Manhattan Shirts
Interwoven Socks Stetson Hats
HOTEL STATLER
Phone Cleveland 4578 Open Evenings

The Vassar Beauty Shop
Experts in all branches of Beauty Culture
1362 Kenmore Ave. DE 1033
Next to Kenmore Floral Co.

Unterecker's
INCORPORATED
HOME MADE CANDIES
7 Stores — Phones Free Delivery
Office 247 Allen St. Buffalo, Kenmore
Li. 7676 and Snyder
Made in Buffalo by Buffalo People

WHEN YOU
"Say it with Flowers"
Say it with Ours
Palmer's
LAF. 7896
260 DELAWARE AVE.
HOTED STATLER 304 MAIN ST.

CORTLAND

Here Is an Idea for a Christmas Gift—
YOUR PHOTOGRAPH
ADAMS STUDIO
Second Floor, Turn Right
77-79 Main Street Phone 2044-J

The Chocolate Shop
TRY THE
Holiday Specials on our Dinner Menu and Our Holiday Confections and Ice Creams
59 MAIN STREET

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

GLENS FALLS

Lindy's Flower Shop
QUEENSBURY HOTEL
Phone 2-3148

GLOVERSVILLE

Fuel Oil Range Oil
Kerosene
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

THE
Wayside Furniture Store
"Quality Furniture at Low Prices"
KIMBALL PIANOS
280 South Main Street

Thanksgiving Specials
Glaced Fruits
Hard Candies and Novelties
Fresh Salted Nuts
Fancy Boxes
BOSTON CANDY STORE

Every House Needs
Westinghouse
B. E. SHELL CO.
53 West Fulton Street

AND NOW—
Approved by the World-Famous American Institute of Laundering
Your Assurance of the Best
ROBISON & SMITH
Launderers and Cleaners

NEW SPORTWEAR DEPARTMENT at
The Linen and Craft Shop
89 N. Main St., Mildred Preston

ITHACA

Ithaca's Decorating Headquarters
WALL PAPER — PAINT
LINOLEUM and SHADES
R. F. SMITH
120-122 WEST STATE STREET

Grace's Quick Beauty Shop
For Appointment Phone 2047
Specializing in Ladies' Haircuts and the Machineless Permanent
Specialist in Children's Hairdressing
405 College Avenue
Good Gulf Service Station
Registered Lubrication
GOODYEAR
Tires—Batteries—LifeGuards
Washing—Polishing—Accessories
ServiCenter, Inc.
Cayuga and Green Sts. Dial 9128
ITHACA, N. Y.

JAMESTOWN

PHOENIX HOSIERY
The ONLY Hosiery that is VITA-Bloom Processed for longer wear and added beauty.
79c to $1.15
LOCKWOOD'S
JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK

SHOP NOW for
Christmas Gifts
7 Big Floors
Abrahamson-Bigelow's
Jamestown's Leading Specialty Shop
Millinery—Coats—Suits—Dresses
The BONNET SHOP
308 N. Main Street

OUR stocks in homefurnishings are more beautiful than ever this year. We will welcome an opportunity to show them to you... "Where Good Homefurnishings Are Not Expensive."
FIELD & WRIGHT CO.
100-106 Main Street

Personal Christmas Cards
Printed with Name
GENERAL CHRISTMAS CARDS for Members of Family, Sweetheart or Friends. We have just the card you want
GEER-DUNN CO.
The Greeting Card Center
PHOENIX HOSIERY
For Her Christmas Gift
Vita-Bloom Processed for Added Beauty and Longer Service
79c to $1.15
LOCKWOOD'S
Third at Cherry

KENMORE

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
16 LINCOLN BLVD.
RI. 1330

LARCHMONT

Chrysanthemums
for Thanksgiving
Phone us, Larchmont 81
Grant's Greenhouses
96 Weaver Street

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

LARCHMONT (Continued)

TURNBULL INSURANCE AGENCY
Insurance of Every Description
159-A Larchmont Ave.
Telephone Larchmont 2430

Long Island

BALDWIN

R. A. STAHL
Jeweler and Optician
"Let us repair your Watches and Clocks. There is a Difference."
79 S. Grand Ave. Frpt. 1614

Service Quality Cleanness
OUR DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

FAR ROCKAWAY

"Try Our 8-Hour Speedy Service"
CROSSWAYS
Cleaners and Furriers, Inc.
Featuring Rug Cleaning
● CURTAINS ● BLANKETS
● SLIPCOVERS ● DRAPES
Main Store: 1859 Mott Avenue
BRANCH STORES:
1517 Central Ave., 2125 Mott Ave.

'blue coal'
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
Call Far Rockaway 7-7434
New Haven Avenue
"Ask About Our Budget Plan"
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

Exclusive Agent for
Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Foot Guard Shoes
for Children
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

FAR ROCKAWAY Cedarhurst
It's Smart to Shop Locally
The price is the same. We meet department and chain store prices on all nationally known makes.
RADIOS, VICTROLAS, REFRIGERATORS, GAS RANGES, WASHERS, OIL BURNERS
Westminster Sales & Service
513 CENTRAL AVENUE

FLUSHING

For information regarding local and national advertisers
phone Flushing 9-8620
Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pictures Framing Gifts
The Glasscraft Shop
136-72 Roosevelt Avenue
Mirrors Venetian Blinds Paintings
Independence 3-4400

Whitman's Auction Rooms
Incorporated
Furniture, Antiques, Works of Art, Pictures, Books, etc. Bought and Sold.
154-16-18 Northern Blvd.
Phone Flushing 9-1811

NEW FORMAL AND DINNER GOWNS
THE BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.
Open evenings Mon., Wed., Fri.

Are you now purchasing fruits and vegetables that really meet your standard of excellence? If not, we would appreciate your visit, and feel that we can successfully meet your requirements.
Korbin's Fruit and Produce Exchange
Flushing 9-0344 136-16 Roosevelt Avenue
Orders promptly delivered.

For the 16th Christmas
CROKER-EVANS
again offers
Radios and Electrical Gifts to the Readers of The Christian Science Monitor
41-27 MAIN STREET
Near Post Office Fl. 9-6056

The Most Beautiful Gift for Christmas
A FINE FUR COAT
made by
Blachas and Mellides
41-16 Main St. Independence 3-5235

J. WIGOD
THE ENTERPRISE STORE
Curtains, Draperies, Domestics
36-48 MAIN STREET

FOREST HILLS

Dr. Posner's Famous Shoes for Children, Fitted by a Well-Trained Staff
WALTERS
Shoes for Children
72-14 Austin Street

Paints Hardware
SCHWIEBERT'S
House Furnishings, Electrical Supplies
Radio Service
107-10 CONTINENTAL AVENUE
Bou. 8-5678

Your Things Cleaned RIGHT on Our Premises
Efficient Cleaners, Inc.
72-06 Austin Street Bou. 8-4786

Order Your GIFTS and Personal CHRISTMAS CARDS *Early!*
Distinctive Wrappings
THE INN GIFT AND KNIT SHOP
19 Station Square Bou. 8-6290

FOREST HILLS (Continued)

Order
MRS. SHORTMEIER'S
Cakes and Cookies—Bou. 8-2969
Her ENTIRE WHEAT BREAD
On Sale at Boerner's
71-19 Austin St. Bou. 8-6580

GREAT NECK

Fleur de lis Flower Shop
EMILE FARDELE
Flowers for Every Occasion
80 Middle Neck Road Phone 632

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M
6-8 P. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SUPERIOR ROOFING CO.
Reroofing, Residing
Rock Wool Insulation
Applied by Specialists
Terms to Suit Your Convenience
5 COVERT STREET HEMPSTEAD 2039

josephine joseph, inc.
254 FULTON AVENUE
HEMPSTEAD, LONG ISLAND
Hempstead 1688
Dresses, Gowns, Sportswear, Coats, Suits

Fall Sale of Household Items
Linoleum, Radiator Shields and Inclosures
Glass Ventilators
BLUMBERG'S
278 Front Street Hempstead 6000

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN *and* STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON STREET, HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

Hempstead Tea Shop
RESTAURANT
Air Cooled—Air Conditioned
Delightful Surroundings
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
SUNDAY DINNER 75c
Private Dining Room for Parties
277 Fulton Ave. Hempstead 1601

RE-UPHOLSTERING
NOW is the time to re-upholster your 2-piece living room suites. We carry a large selection of Brocatelles, Friezes and Tapestries ..... From $49.50
Slip Covers and Venetian Blinds Made to Order
Mattresses Remade at Lowest Prices
Nassau Upholstery Co.
298 Fulton Avenue Opp. R. R. Station
Tel. Hempstead 422

HESSE
Quality Chocolates
Delicious Ice Cream
Tasty Sandwiches
Home-cooked Food
50 MAIN ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

Sales Ford Service
AUTHORIZED DEALERS
FORD--LINCOLN ZEPHYR--MERCURY
WILFORD AUTO SALES, Inc.
Roosevelt Ave. at 81st St., Jackson Hghts.
PHONE HAVEMEYER 4-0611

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-HOUR SERVICE
(If Desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery Service
8213 37th (POLK) Ave.
HAVEMEYER 4-0110-1

CUSTOM SHIRTS SUPERB NECKWEAR FINE HOSE
Geo. I. Brown HABERDASHER
35-63½ 82nd St. • Jackson Heights

The Curiosity Shop
Established 1925
Antiques—Interior Decorating—Gifts
You will like our unusually nice assortment of Christmas and Everyday Greeting Cards
79-19 37th Ave. Ha. 9-4747

Huffman's
3727 82ND STREET
Curtains—Draperies
Linens and Yard Goods

elsa de wolf
DRESSES — COATS — SUITS
Styles of Distinction at Budget Prices
Courteous Service
83-22 Roosevelt Ave. Hav. 6-0070

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street, Jackson Heights
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES
Ready-to-Wear CLOTHES, $35

The World Moves so does
LENIHAN, INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
Local and Long Distance Moving
90-10 Roosevelt Ave. Hav. 4-3700
Crating—Shipping—Packing
ESTABLISHED 1895

GUSTAV STOCK
Furs { Made to Order / Remodeling / Repairing
Latest Styles Reasonable
Finest Workmanship
37-08 90th Street, Jackson Heights

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

JACKSON HEIGHTS (Continued)

ARROW SHIRTS
Neckwear and Underwear
Dunlap Hats
Rabhor Robes
Interwoven Hose
McGregor Sportswear
Swank Jewelry
Paris Suspenders
Meyers Gloves
Sherman Bows
Faultless Pajamas
Chalmers Underwear
Kaynee Youth Furnishings

Shelley Stores, Inc.
37-16 82nd Street
JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.

HAvemeyer 4-8220
Orders Promptly Delivered
J. HABERMAN
Butter, Eggs and Groceries
82-12 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.

HARVEY'S
LUGGAGE AND GIFT SHOP
Trunks—Bags—Leather Goods and Novelties
Ph. NEwtown 9-6085 37-41A 82d St.

BARBARA MARSHALL
Hairdresser
Ladies' Hairdressing at Moderate Prices
8316 Northern Boulevard
(Bet. 83rd and 84th Sts.) Hav. 4-0810

8 Different Services
Each with no wear, no tear, no loss
PURITAN LAUNDRY
Phone NEwtown 9-8360

JAMAICA

Silvertog Dress Shoppe
89-39 163 Street
Frocks, Uniforms, House Dresses, Ready Made and Made to Order
Specializing in Odd Sizes
REPUBLIC 9-4863

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Real Estate and Mortgages
INSURANCE
In All Its Branches
170-23 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-8070-8071

Hats of Individuality
by **Betty**
37-31 82 St. Jackson Heights
89-61 164 St. Jamaica
Rep. 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling

John Lee
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164TH STREET
COME IN AND SEE US
Large selection of fine fur coats. Garments made to measurement without extra charge.

J. KURTZ & SONS
FURNITURE
RADIOS—RUGS—LAMPS
Men's and Ladies' Clothing
Deferred Payments If Desired
162-24 JAMAICA AVENUE
Corner N. Y. Ave.

LITTLE NECK

Allen's Greenhouses
Fresh Cut Flowers
Floral Designs for All Occasions
A welcome gift—always
5440 Little Neck Pkwy. Tel. Imp. 4148

RELIABLE BOOTERY
RED CROSS SHOES
Opp. Theatre Phone Bayside 9-1238

LYNBROOK

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Washable Wallpaper
Lucas Paints—Barreled Sunlight
Cabot's Products
88 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook, N. Y.
Phone Lyn. 3155

S and M Service Station
(Suc. to Frank's Service Station)
GREASING—WASHING—SIMONIZING
General Repair Service—Estimates Given
Esso
MICHAEL COVELLO THOMAS SAMSON
133 Broadway—Phone Lyn 3164

Purchase Goods
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—
please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

LYNBROOK (Continued)

Van Roon's
Featuring Corsets by Flexees, P. N., Munsingwear, Maiden Form. Hosiery —Barbizon Slips—Van Raalte Gloves
25 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook
90 So. Main St., Freeport

A Christmas Suggestion
Your Child's Photograph Taken in your own home.
Ask for Estimates
LEE HENDRICKSON
Tel. Lynbrook 6206 74 Taft Ave.

JOHN WATTS
Choice Meats and Provisions
87 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook, N. Y.
Telephone Lynbrook 8422

SUNN UPHOLSTERING
...WILL MAKE THEM LIKE NEW
LYNBROOK 195
126 Atlantic Ave. Lynbrook

WALTER S. MILLER Jr.
Opening a New Shoppe
64 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook
About November 28th with a Complete New Line of Gifts and Christmas Cards

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

'blue coal'
Koppers Coke Fuel Oil
Call Lynbrook 2777 Second Street
"Ask About Our Budget Plan"
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

PATCHOGUE

Style-Eez Shoes for Men and Women
$5.00 to $7.00
We know of no more comfortable shoe and none more stylish.
SWEZEY & NEWINS
SHOE DEPT.

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

PORT WASHINGTON

CHEVROLET **LYONS**
CHEVROLET Inc.
Established 1928
11 Haven Ave., Port Washington
2496 Northern Blvd., Manhasset
Sales — Service
Dependable Used Cars

QUEENS VILLAGE

Faust Bros.
Now serving customers in two communities:
at
219-11 Jamaica Avenue
Tel. HOllis 5-8467
QUEENS VILLAGE
and at the new
FAUST SUPER-MARKET
(Self-Service)
Tulip and Plainfield Avenues
Floral Park
"Quality Foods at Low Prices"

IMPORTANT
Your boy or girl needs the perfect shoe for growing feet—Dr. Posner's—fitted by experts the X-Ray Way.
SOL ROSEMAN
SHOES
215-19 Jamaica Avenue

I Create My Own Designs
SAMUEL SCHNEIDER
FURS
86-11 Springfield Blvd. Queens Village MI-7-0527

RICHMOND HILL

JEWELRY
E. D RUMMEL
Jeweler—Watchmaker
116-19 Jamaica Ave. near 117th
PHONE RICHMOND HILL 2-2283

Vick's Service Stations
TEXACO GAS
General Auto Repairs
TIRES—BATTERIES—IGNITION
Cor. 102nd Street and Atlantic Avenue
Phone VIRGINIA 7-4440

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your insurance needs:—I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

John's Fruit and Vegetable Market
Fresh Vegetables and Fruits Daily
Phone Orders Delivered Promptly
112-16 Jamaica Ave.
VIR. 7-6583

Gowns? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12:00 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Thanksgiving
JAHN'S
Home-Made Chocolate Covered
Nuts and Fruits 88c lb.
117-03 Hillside Avenue
Vir. 7-3888 Next to R. K. O.

RICHMOND HILL Woodhaven

Budget Your Home
Refurnish
There's inspiration for refurnishing in our displays of traditional and modern styles of furniture.
CHAS. FRIEDOPFER
9206 Jamaica Avenue
Vir. 7-1189 — 7-1190

GELLER'S
Slip Covers
Draperies
Curtains
Estimates Gladly Given
91-17 Jamaica Avenue Vir. 7-2030

RIDGEWOOD

PLUMBING
HEATING
Gas and Oil Burners
Gas Refrigerators and Ranges
FRANK J. WIESMAN CO.
1110 CYPRESS AVENUE
RIDGEWOOD Hegeman 3-3111

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762
8 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Emilie Dress Shop
Announces the Opening of a new French Shop
6A SO. PARK AVE.
R. V. C. 2945

C. Filling Stations, Inc.
South Park and Lincoln Avenues
Mobilgas

ROY WENTZEL FUEL CO.
ESSO BLUE KOPPERS
OILS COAL COKE
404 Long Beach Rd., Ph. R. V. C. 4426

Tel. R. V. C. 438
The Rug Store
BESSIE WOLF, Prop.
Give Something Useful for Christmas
274 Merrick Road

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. JE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

HERMAN BROWN
MEN'S WEAR
USEFUL CHRISTMAS GIFTS
9 NORTH PARK AVE.
Tel. R. V. C. 2540

Phone Rockville Centre 7929
33 S. Park
VALENTE
Your Hairdresser
Hair Styling
Permanent Waving a Specialty

MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Manager
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW STREET
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

Get a Schick Shaver for comfort, economy and service. Authorized Dealer
CAPPUS *Pharmacy*
110 MAMARONECK AVE.

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 2348-W
9-11 a. m. daily except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Pair 4-2800 Oak 2800

Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio, Proprietor
THE CIRCLE VALET
Tel. Oakwood 9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON
(Continued)

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO-HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

RED CROSS SHOES — ALL STYLES ALL SIZES $6.50
We Carry a Complete Line of Gift Slippers for the Entire Family
THE **York Shoe** STORE
21 South 4th Ave. Mt. Vernon — 18 Main St., Yonkers

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Retailers of Fine Furniture for Over Fifty-nine Years

NEWBURGH

SINCLAIR
Super Flame Oil For Heat
RAY W. TRESCH
Newburgh, N. Y. Tel. 3111

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

The C. F. S. Milk Co., Inc.
High Grade
MILK AND CREAM
DAIRY PRODUCTS
77 West St., Newburgh, N. Y.
TELEPHONE 1655

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 6075, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Kathryn Stayert INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless Odorless. Non-Shrinkable
33 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

I. B. COHEN
- Hickey-Freeman Clothes
- Bostonian Shoes
- Arrow Shirts
- Stetson Hats

507 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

CORSET CARE 1.00 — A complete service rendered in our workroom includes resizing, replacing of laces, hooks and eyes, worn garters, seams and bindings sewed. (New sections of elastic extra).
LA ROSE SHOPPE
525 Main St. (Kresge Bldg.)

ALVIN C. HIRSCH
Certified Public Accountant
11 Park Place, New York City
BArclay 7-3100
Residence—480 East 21st Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. BUckminster 7-0567

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Shore Road 5-1818 9-11 A. M. Mon., Wed., Fri. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Delicious
HOMEMADE PIES
made on the premises daily
LEMON MERINGUE—APPLE—PEACH
Also Chicken Pot Pie
SCHROEDER BROS.
Groceries and Delicatessen
1597 Flatbush Ave., Corner Avenue "H"
MAnsfield 6-7620

Local and Long Distance Moving
Storage—Packing—Shipping
CHAS. A. JOHNSON
772 Coney Island Ave WI. 6-4040

Massab & Massab, Inc.
Importers
Linens—Damascus, Chinese
Art Goods
We Cordially Invite You to Come In and Look Around Before Christmas Shopping
864 Flatbush Avenue BU 2-8210

Sterling Palace Garage
Mobilgas
Storage—Service
Lubrication
Repairs
117 STERLING PL.
STerling 3-1249

Manhattan

RE 2-5498 Est. 1837
Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estates Liquidated

BARBER SERVICE
ANYWHERE IN NEW YORK
OUR EXPERTS WILL CALL AT YOUR OFFICE OR HOME
The Barclay Barber Shop
BARCLAY HOTEL
111 East 48th Street WI. 2-5900

WADSWORTH 3-1850, 1861
Orders Called For and Delivered
HUDSON VIEW MARKET
BRAUNSCHWEIGER BROS.
High Grade
Meats, Poultry and Sea Food
810 West 187th Street, New York City
At Ft Washington Ave

GEORGE SEAMON
Direct Receivers of Fresh Dressed Turkeys and Nearby Poultry
1706 Amsterdam Ave.
Between 144 and 145 Sts.
Phone Ed. 4-8395

NEW YORK

PEEKSKILL

Commadine FARMS
UNEXCELLED GRADE A MILK IN CREAM TOP BOTTLES
Phone 2327
If you live in HARMON OSSINING or CROTON call CROTON 664 for direct service

W. J. OWEN
Feed, Grain, Hay, Straw, and Fertilizer
907 MAIN STREET Telephone 489
Baby Chicks, Lawn Seeds, Lawn Fertilizers, Garden Seed Supplies, Dog Food, Bird Foods
The store with the checkerboard front

PELHAM

MAYFLOWER SERVICE STATION
151 Wolf's Lane
Tel. Pelham 0465
BOB ANDRUSS, Mgr.

ASTRA HOME-MADE CANDIES
Ice Cream Fancy Forms
Spumoni and Biscuit Tortoni
We pack and ship to all parts of U. S.
Party Package
231 Wolfs Lane, Pelham, N. Y.
Astra Shop
618 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Free Delivery, Phone Pelham 3458

Esso
Larry Quigley
ESSO SERVICE STATION
WASHING—LUBRICATION
BATTERY—TIRE SERVICE
Cars Called For and Delivered
Fifth Avenue and Fourth Street
Telephone Pelham 0304

Automotive Station
Burgess B. Field
SUNOCO — INCORPORATED Boston Road at Hutchinson River Parkway Pelham Manor, N. Y. — Esso

Pel-Mel
BEAUTY SALON
Why not try for your next permanent wave $-14 Duo Art, $10 complete.
133 WOLF'S LANE
Near Sparks Ave., Pelham, N. Y.
Phone Pelham 1130

Tel. PELHAM 2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S. PAINT, General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks, Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum, Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters.
A Kramer coiffure with a "Celesta" permanent makes the ideal hair style for the New Fall Vogue.
KRAMER'S BEAUTY SHOP
7 Fifth Avenue, Pelham
Phone Pelham 2041

PORT CHESTER

W. T. Grant Co.
108 N. MAIN STREET
Good Values Every Day in Wearing Apparel and Household Furnishings

ROYAL SCARLET STORES
GEORGE A. NAEF, Proprietor
Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
Meat and Poultry
44 So. Regent St. Free Delivery
Tel. 1767

POUGHKEEPSIE

Luckey's SNOW SHOP
JUST OPENED . . . and ready to equip you with professionally styled
- Ski Suits
- Flannel Shirts
- Ski Pants
- Parkas

Everything for skiing!
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.

SEE SIRING BROTHERS
for SPORTING GOODS
Skates, Skis, Sleds, Hockey Sticks. One of the Largest Toy Departments in the City. Well stocked with the most popular toys and games such as Lionel Trains, Erector Sets, Chemcraft, Lincoln Logs, etc.
Saranac Buckskin Gloves and Mitts
Rubber Footwear for the Family
277 MAIN STREET, Next to Rialto Theater

SANKA COFFEE
Non-Stimulating Coffee with Rich, Full Flavor
B AND M FOOD MARKET
Phone 6160 460 Main St.

May we suggest that you try one of our large variety of pies?
Pumpkin—Mince—Custard Fruit and Cream
Theresa Bake Shop
272 MAIN STREET

We're all wrapped up in Christmas
THE WALLACE COMPANY

UNITED
CLEANERS and DYERS
Telephone
761—762
Prompt and expert service, moderately priced.
6 LIBERTY STREET

Marinoff
Where Art Is Performed
Specialists in
PERMANENT WAVING
and
Complete Beauty Service
26 Academy Street

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Glen. 6037 9 A. M.-9 P. M. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AIR CONDITIONED
"TOP-ICER"
COAL • ICE • COKE
ROCHESTER ICE
And Cold Storage Utilities, Inc.
• 55 CANTERBURY RD.

Kairouan
Furriers—Ladies Tailor
70 EAST AVENUE
with Balla & Son
Cloth Coats to Measurement
From $55 up
Fur Trimming Extra
Cloth Coats
Restyled Into New Modes

Elder's Market
We Appreciate Your Patronage Slips
Meats
Groceries
Fruits
Vegetables
PHONE MONROE 1050
527 Monroe Avenue

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
'blue coal'
Try it today. You'll order it tomorrow. We ask your patronage MAIN 18

Christmas Cards
75c per box, up
Beautiful Display to Select From
Monroe 6092-M
H. H. MANZLER
Printing Service for Your Needs

CHOICE MEATS and GROCERIES
"Not How Cheap but How Good"
FRED WABNITZ
1057 Clinton Avenue South
We Deliver—Phone Mon. 9241

McCURDY'S
HUMMING BIRD STOCKINGS
will be her favorite gift

INSURANCE
that has always paid dividends
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Clinton Ave. S. at Court
Call or Write
BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Avenue Glenwood 144
SEALTEST RADIO PROGRAMS
N. B. C.—Red Network
5:30-5:45 P. M. (E. S. T.)
Monday through Friday

Jesimine
Crawford Coffee Corner
LUNCHES and DINNERS
35c up 45c up
Week days only
Bridge parties by appointment
291 Alexander St. Stone 3105

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen 6161

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

MILLER
For Better Design Right Construction and True Economy!
DRAPES, RUGS AND ALL FURNITURE
MILLER CRAFT SHOP
286 Court St. Stone 4986
COMPLETE HOME FITTING SERVICE.

Edith Ellis OF ROCHESTER
bring the family in for dinner. quality food at reasonable prices. seasonable gifts and candies.
38 EAST AVENUE

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
60 North Main Street, Pittsford, N. Y.
Our Dairy-made Ice Cream with Bireley's Orangeade makes a very tasty orange frost. Try our Tomato Juice, Cottage Cheese, Butter, and Buttermilk.
MON. 6616—PITTSFORD 56

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
GLENWOOD 1240
FARMEN FOR LOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

MAY RYAN Beauty Parlor
"Frederics" Permanent Wave Specialist
80 East Avenue Stone 2723

Projansky
Scientific
FUR STORAGE
on premises
39 EAST AVE. STONE 337

NEW YORK

SCARSDALE

For Your Printing
PRINTER'S Wick
SCARSDALE NEW YORK
Telephone 2222

PLUMBING • HEATING
FURNACE CLEANING
24 Hour Oil Burner Service
RETUBING STEEL BOILERS
JOHN R. PHILIP
54 GARTH ROAD
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

UPHOLSTERY
DRAPERIES BEDDING
Antiques Restored—Refinished
BENNET TOWBIS & SON
70 Palmer Ave. Bronxville, N. Y. Tel. Bronx 5127
34 Garth Road Scarsdale, N. Y. Tel. Scars 3939

The County Trust Company
Caleb Heathcote Branch
Every Banking Service
40 EAST PARKWAY

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
6 Chase Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones Scars. 3900, W. P. 8868

SCHENECTADY

Barneys FURNITURE
Rugs and Floor Coverings
Schenectady's Largest Linoleum Contractors. Estimates Readily Furnished.
PHONE 4-4811

Books—Toys—Gifts
Greeting Cards
Circulating Library
The Union Book Co.
INCORPORATED
257 State Street

Now Is Time to Select Your CHRISTMAS CARDS!
You will find distinctive greetings of five major card publishers at
BOB'S BOOKSHOP
135 BROADWAY Tel. 6-5439
Books, Office Appliances, Typewriters

SYRACUSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 9-2197 daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren, opp. Onondaga Hotel

The Hawley Shop
Fine Gifts and Antique Furniture
142 East Onondaga St., Hotel Syracuse

Oldest Millinery House in Syracuse
ESTABLISHED 1881
H. A. HYDE
New style trends in interpretations most pleasing to you—and very agreeably priced.
MABEL HYDE TALLMAN
435 S. WARREN STREET

WILKNIT
Guaranteed
HOSIERY
Elizabeth J. Ormsby
668 Roberts Avenue Tel. 5-9041

Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-0163

Fleisher's Food Market
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Orders $1.00 up Delivered
552 Westcott St. Tel. 5-3189

SOCONY
Tires, Batteries Repairing, Towing
Hudson and Terraplane Sales and Service
Forman Genesee Garage
800 EAST GENESEE STREET

Griffeth's
SWANKY DINER
Budget Lunch 25¢
Regular Dinners Daily and Sunday 50 and 60 cents
415 West Onondaga Street
24 HOUR SERVICE

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

When You **Purchase Goods** Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK

TROY

Miss Jane M. Bennett
FEYL'S HAT SHOP
81 FOURTH STREET
Opposite Proctor's Theatre
Troy, New York

UTICA

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 56 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

The Family Dept. Store
A Bigger, Better Holiday Through Sears Savings
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
245 GENESEE ST., UTICA, N. Y.

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Radios, Washers
Cleaners, Ironers, Ranges
Schwenders
201-207 Columbia Street Phone 251

The Store of Gifts
REID SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
of Quality
Watches—Diamonds—Jewelry
Silver—Sterling and Plated
From a Quality House
ROEDEL'S, *Jewelers*
Genesee-Hopper Bldg., Utica

WHITE PLAINS

Let Us Prepare Your Car
for Winter
PRESTONE - ZERONE - PYRO
ALLISON GORDON, INC.
34-40 Grove St., White Plains, N. Y.
Tel. W. P. 7949

COMPLETE SELECTION of Costume Jewelry
Lingerie *Handbags*
Hosiery *Gloves*
Wein's Specialty Shop
82 Mamaroneck Ave., Tel. W. P. 2656

Kruger's Sport Shop
featuring
HOLGATE'S
Educational Toys
Also dolls, games, toys, wagons, scooters, etc., and sporting goods. Everything to delight the boy or girl at Christmas Time.
105 Mamaroneck Avenue
Tel. W. P. 9085

Gifts for CHRISTMAS
Chase and Revere Chrome and Copper Lamps—Useful Items for the Home—Clocks —All Electrical Appliances—Radios
RAY **KLINE** INC.
75 MAMARONECK AVENUE W. P. 2012

FOR CHRISTMAS
Lovely Dresses—Gay Snow Suits, etc. Things every child can use.
brother & sister SHOP
126 Mamaroneck Ave., White Plains
Opposite Altman's

JULIUS SHERMAN
Announces the Opening of
SHERMAN'S
Boys' and Young Men's Shop
Sizes 8-20 Sizes 34-40
86 Mamaroneck Avenue
Next to Colony Theatre

UNITED SERVICE MOTORS
We Know Our Business
Motor Tune Up
Wheel Alignment
LARSEN'S
Auto Electric and Brake Service, Inc.
50 BANK STREET TEL. W. P. 3308
Nights, Sundays and Holidays, Tel. W. P. 443

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Chas. J. Goyert & Co., Inc.
Guaranteed Oil Burner Service
We manufacture and install
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Also many other makes.
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Tel. W. P. 2726

DU PONT DUCO
Hardware
Glass
Sporting Goods
DuPont Paints
BURKE & McCOWEN
20 EAST POST ROAD W. P. 2389

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
R. Young Bros. Coal Co., Inc.
206 Ferris Avenue Phone 5780

Exclusive Distributors of
Hickey-Freeman
CUSTOMIZED CLOTHES
For White Plains and Vicinity
STONE'S CLOTHES SHOP
199 MAIN STREET W. P. 1279

United Cleaners & Dyers, Inc.
Repairing and Altering Expertly Done
CALL AND DELIVER
103 Mamaroneck Ave. W. P. 4310

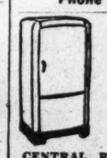
Commadine FARMS
20 PAULDING AVE. PHONE 8810
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

WHITE PLAINS
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone White Plains 1597-W, 9 A. M.-11 A. M. except Sat. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Tire Service, Inc.
U. S. TIRES
U. S. Batteries with new Uscoloid Lifetime Separators
Drive in Service
45 Orawaupum Street
Phone White Plains 1245



NORGE
Refrigeration
CONCENTRATOR RANGES
AUTOBUILT WASHERS
DUOTROL IRONERS
OIL BURNERS
Also complete 24-hour service on all makes of refrigerators.
CENTRAL REFRIGERATION CO., Inc.
85 West Post Road Phone W. P. 1034

For A Reliable Furrier
Expert Renovations or Remodelings, Try
S. GREENBERG
15 William St.
Tel. White Plains 7380

Radio Service
Guaranteed Work at Reasonable Prices
Herbert Spohn
121 Lake Street
Tel. White Plains 6737

MARGOT
136 MAMARONECK AVENUE
Lovely Gift Merchandise
Chenille Robes—House Coats—Pajamas
Lingerie—Sweaters—Handbags
Hosiery—Gloves—Jewelry
BARBIZON LINGERIE

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
Everything in Flowers
Plants—Decorations
Phones 9685—9686—9687
WE DELIVER EVERYWHERE
906-12 Hamilton Street

METHERHOLD & METZGER
The Store of Famous Shoes
710 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
—Steps of Fashion
—Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children

OVER 70 VARIETIES
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC CHEESE
FERENCE'S
CHEESE SHOPPE
925 HAMILTON STREET

DEPENDABLE wearing apparel for men, students, and boys at prices to meet the average present day income.
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
721 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

REBER-KORN CO.
Allentown, Pa.
Heating Contractors
GENERAL ELECTRIC OIL BURNERS

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

ARNOLD'S BAKERY
Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa.
Four Retail Stores for Your Convenience

BALA-CYNWYD

GOWNS AND ACCESSORIES $7.95-$29.95
DOROTHY WINTERS
130 Bala Ave. Cyn. 640

CHESTER

"TRUTREDS"!
Our Trutred equipment rebuilds tires by a process vastly superior to mere retreading.
HARRIS & LEONARD
1301 West 9th Street, Chester

ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413 9:30-10:30 a. m. daily ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Trask, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE ERIE, PA.
Order Your Personal Christmas Cards Now
Samples Are Ready

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE
(Continued)

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West Tenth Street
"Merry Hull" Finger Free Gloves
First change in Glove Construction for 100 years.

HARRISBURG

Allan Stuart
Haberdasher
Just around the corner from
19 NORTH THIRD STREET

"Be Kind to Your Clothes"
CLEANERS
TAILORS
HATTERS
FURRIERS
Model
1210 No. Third St. Telephone 2-4266

Drapery Service
May we submit estimates on your Draperies, Shades, Curtains, Venetian Blinds, Carpets, Rugs, Gift Items, etc.
Personal Service at Reasonable Prices.
HUGHES DRAPERY SHOP
231 N. 2nd St., Harrisburg Ph. 3-6138

OLD YORK ROAD—Glenside

KARP
Cleaning—Dyeing
We do our own cleaning
Eight-Hour Service
120 S. Easton Road
Ogontz 1658

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown

Hutchison's
Jewelry Store
Repairing of
- Clocks
- Watches
- Jewelry

217 York Road Ogontz 1416

BARGAIN
'38 PACKARD Touring Sedan—Price $1050
Radio, heater, defroster included
WALLER MOTORS
York and Harte Roads Ogontz 3100

Flo-Jean
Gay New Frocks for Holiday Parties
from $7.95
DAYTIME EVENING
615 West Ave., Ogontz 185

THE CEDAR CHEST
A. J. Miller, 3rd
Apparel for Men
414 York Road Open Evenings

PHILADELPHIA

RCA-VICTOR Combination Sale
Console 35.00
Subscription 2.00
Victrola Attachment 14.95
Victor Records 9.00
Sale Price $99.50 $110.95
(Save $11.00)
JOHN M. ROSE
8439 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia
Germantown 6149

Sound Equipment
SHRYOCK RADIO Sales • Rentals
PENNypacker 4404, PENN A. C. BUILDING
Everything in Radio, Phonographs, Sound and Recording Equipment

FRANK C. FORDERER
REAL ESTATE INSURANCE
2729 No. Front Street
Reg. 0844 Philadelphia East 9258

ATTENTION
"Help Others to Help Themselves"
The Women's Exchange
109 So. 18th St., Phila. RIT. 1882
Phone orders gladly taken
HOME MADE PASTRIES
of all kinds on sale and to order

"He Who Hesitates Is Lost"
Come in now to select your Christmas cards and gifts. (Hundreds from which to select.)
THE PANSY SHOPS 3627 N. Broad 5603 N. Broad

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
AIR CONDITIONED
A. SCHWARZ, Prop.
209 W. CHELTEN AVE. PHILADELPHIA
Your Individualism Is Our Objective
Open Wed. and Fri. Eves. Phone Ger. 5812

MEYERS DAIRIES
AMBLER, PA.
Milk from Montgomery County Farms

PRINTING
Greeting Cards, Novelties, Gifts, Wedding and Social Stationery
Bradlee Cards a Specialty
ATKINSON'S
Room 2274 3 South 10th St.

PENNSYLVANIA

PITTSBURGH

Buy Your CHRISTMAS GIFTS
THE REAL SILK WAY
SHOP AT HOME
Men's and Women's Hosiery—Lingerie—House Coats—Robes. Phone for appointment
MONTROSE 2128 ALICE TRILL

READING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-7543 9:00 to 11:00 A. M. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

POMEROY'S
New RCA-Victor Record Department
Is Ready to Serve You
Monthly Lists of New Recordings on Request

RICHARDS TOY CORNER

The Real Toy Shop
An early selection is advisable.
FRONT and BUTTONWOOD STREETS

We are able to meet all your MUSICAL NEEDS with our full line of band and orchestra instruments, music and accessories.
YORK STUDIOS
134 N. 5th St. Dial 33800

More People in Berks County EAT
Maier's BREAD
Than Any Other Kind

TYPEWRITERS
FOUNTAIN PENS
STATIONERY
Office Service Co.
WALTER E. DIETRICH, Prop.
115 N. 6th St. Dial 5453

ST. LAWRENCE Electrovert **MILK**
BEST because it's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

SCRANTON

WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
WOODLAWN MILK
ARISTOCRAT ICE CREAM
DOLLY MADISON ICE CREAM
Scranton Pittston Wilkes-Barre

MOFFITTS Shoe Repairs
Stop at the Sign of the GOLD BOOT
140 Washington Ave.
Tel. 5248

COURSEN'S
Fine Groceries and Meats
345 Jefferson Ave. Tel. 2-8201

Schultheis Florist
"Say it with Flowers"
612 Linden Street
Phone 8246

C. M. DARLING ART SHOP
SCRANTON LIFE BLDG.
Fine China, Glass, Pictures and Picture Framing
GIFTS OF RARE CHARM

SEWICKLEY

CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
ESTABLISHED 1874
"The Market for Good Things to Eat"
SANKA COFFEE

SWARTHMORE

Complete Fuel Service
WILSON COAL & SUPPLY CO.
Wallingford, Pa. Tel. SW. 600

Get a Schick Shaver for Comfort, Economy and Service
Michael's College Pharmacy

Tot-Ta Baby and Gift Shop
Christmas Gifts
409 Dartmouth Ave. Phone 2349

UPPER DARBY

TED'S Service Station
S. W. Cor. State Rd. and West Chester Pike
Lubricate and Change Transmission and Rear Grease Now
Texaco Gas—Quaker State, Kendall, Pennzoil and Havoline Oils
SUNSET 1958

WILKINSBURG

PRINTING
Engraving and Multigraphing
J. P. HAMILL
First Nat. Bank Bldg. PEnhurst 2311
"Names Printed on Your Christmas Cards"

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

IN NO SENSE ABROAD

Which May Mean Humorous Impressions In Any Country

Wheels Within Wheels

Travel becomes ever speedier, cheaper, easier. Soon we may all even be darting around on, or in, vehicles without any visible means of propulsion.

At least that is the impression we get from a talk with G. H. (Wilfred) Jones, British engineer who specialized in producing the means

"Better make it a full thimbleful."

for the not-so-wealthy to get from A to B "under power."

Mr. Jones is largely responsible for the latest British travel vogue, of which readers may have learned already, the baby one-horsepower motorcycle, familiarly known as the Wilfred Pootle. These machines, a big little development over the well-known motorized push-bikes, can go 150 miles in six hours on a gallon of gas.

But Mr. Jones, who is the designer of the Wilfreds, and therefore has the interests of all pootlers at heart, is not satisfied. He has already produced a motocycle of only two thirds of a horsepower; and he now sees the possibility of building one of only half a horsepower, which would go more than 200 miles on a gallon of gas and average about 20 m. p. h.

"The way I look at it," Mr. Jones told us, "is that we must get as near as we can to the ultimate ideal. I mean, what you and I really want is a bicycle which will take us along without either motor or pedals."

As we told Mr. Jones, at the same time coining a phrase, we believe he has got something there.

♪ ♪ ♪

Free Offer

We, also, have invented something. Although we do not claim that it gets within a mile of Mr. Jones' baby-bikes. Nevertheless we offer it free to all.

Our invention consists of a pair of small wheels, of adjustable span, attached to long leather straps. These can be fitted to the base of any suit-case, grip, or small packing case, so that luggage can be wheeled about. Seriously, this saves a great deal of hard labor, and solves a problem for those who live any distance from the railroad.

What Do You Think?

At Ealing, London, the Mayor has also had a problem to tackle. And what a problem! According to English custom, each Mayor is supposed to have a lady Mayoress to act as hostess for him. Traditionally, the Lady Mayoress is the Mayor's marriage partner, unless the Mayor is single.

It so happens that the new Mayor of Ealing is a lady, Mrs. Emily Sophie Taylor. The question at issue has been: Could her husband be Lady Mayoress?

After much thought it was decided that while a Mayor can be a lady, a Mayoress can not be a gentleman. So Mrs. Taylor handed the role to her daughter.

What happens, however, when a lady Mayor has no daughter?

♪ ♪ ♪

Rooting for Tooting

Last, we come to Tooting. Last, but we hasten to add by no means least. Our haste to stress this point is caused by the fact that the Tooting we have come to is not a musical condition, but a place, the borough of Tooting, London; and it does not do to belittle Tooting nowadays. As a result of a lecture delivered at London University recently, Tooting has gone way up on the social scale, and, for reasons we will explain, writers must be careful to strike exactly the right note.

Tooting, for fairly obvious reasons, used to be spelled with a capital Tee-hee, being an easy target for the barbs of comics of all kinds, radio, stage, press, and home-cooked. Only yesterday, it seems, it was all very funny for humorists to retell for the umpteenth time the string of Tooting tales, like the one about the invader from Barking Creek who caused a riot because he went about the place barking and creeking instead of tooting like the natives.

Only yesterday, too, the mere mention of the borough's name was enough for a cheap laugh if a show

The King of Tooting.

was not going too well. But now, we repeat, Tooting is too, too dignified.

The remarkable change has been brought about through the agency of Miss E. Jeffries Davis, greatest authority on London place names, who revealed in a lecture the other day that Tooting, far from being a funny modern suburb, is really the most ancient and historic settlement of outer London, having been founded around 500 A. D. by a Saxon king.

This king, when in Britain house-hunting, settled in what he reckoned to be the finest site south of the Thames. And, as he had the whole south to choose from, he probably knew what he was doing when he settled where he did. The King's name was Toota, and his kingdom become Tooting, which it has been ever since.

Second only to Tooting in ancient glory is Wapping, apparently founded only slightly later by a King Wappa.

These kings must have been mighty men, for it is not every absolute ruler who could maintain his dignity unimpaired while his subjects referred to him as Toota. Or, Wappa. J. A. M.

Parliamentary Practice

Viva Voce Election

Question: When there are two inspectors of election to elect and there are four nominations, how should the vote be taken?

Answer: Presumably this refers to an election by voice, or viva voce, although the question does not say. If so, the procedure is the same as if one were to be elected, except that the voting continues until two are elected—that is, receive a majority.

For example, suppose A, B, C, and D are nominated. The chairman takes the vote on each in the order of nomination, saying, "Those in favor of Mr. A, say Aye. Those opposed say No." If there are more ayes than noes, the chair then says, "The ayes have it, and Mr. A is elected." If not, he says, "The noes have it, and Mr. A is not elected." Then the chair proceeds to take the vote on Mr. B in the same way and continues until two are elected.

If two are elected before all are voted on, no further vote is taken. For that reason, it is necessary for those who favor the later nominees to vote in the negative when the vote is taken on the first nominees. This negative does not mean opposition so much as preference for another. By motion, or by general consent, the election may be by ballot, in which case each member voting writes two names on the ballot.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Rainbows occur only in the morning or afternoon; never at midday. The sun must be rather low for this phenomenon to occur.

Found on a Penny: 1, one cent (sent). 2, wreath. 3, arrow. 4, bow (beau). 5, shield. 6, brow. 7, temple. 8, crown. 9, United States. 10, tulips (two lips). 11, dates.

Letter Changing: Soil, sail, said, sand, land.

What Is the Height?: 2 feet.

Hidden Quotation: Opportunity is like fishing, says a lazy man, big ones escape.

Fishermen's Parliament, Cornwall

Mrs. J. Macmaster, Exmouth, Devon

Seven Old Salts Line Up Along the Sea Wall—a Striking Picture Captured by an Alert Member of the Monitor Camera Club

Party Fun

Measuring Up

Players are given slips of paper and pencils to record their guesses as to the number of inches various things or spaces measure. The one in charge of the game might say: "How tall is Mr. Jones?"; "How thick is this book?"; "How long is that table?"; 'How far is that picture from this one?"; 'How far is it around Miss Smith's wrist?"; "How long is Mr. Brown's shoe?"; etc. All measurements must be expressed in inches.

After all have completed their estimates, the leader takes a tape measure or ruler and measures the various distances. The one having the highest number of correct answers wins.—A. C. H., York, Pa.

What They Say

Bragging

"I'm just a diplomatic baby tossed into a country to do the best I can."—J. P. Kennedy, United States Ambassador to Britain.

An Idea

"If railway directors were obliged occasionally to travel third-class, I think there would soon be a change in the depth and pitch of the seats."—Raymond Mortimer.

In Lighter Vein

Sh-h!

Here is Vienna's latest joke:

One Viennese to another: "How are you, old chap?"

"Marvelous, thanks."

"It's quite all right, we are not on the telephone, you can tell me the truth."—London Evening Standard.

To the Point

The employer was leaving the office. He was instructing his new secretary as to what to say if anyone called in his absence.

"I may be back this afternoon," he told her. "And then again I may not."

The secretary nodded. "Yes, sir," she said. "Is that definite?"

P. S., He Got the Magazine

The college student, son of a clergyman, discovered he was uncomfortably short of money, so he spent some time concocting a letter which should have the right effect upon a somewhat severe and pious parent. When finally completed, the letter read:

"My dear Father: I wonder if you will oblige me very greatly by sending me a copy of this month's Parish Magazine, also $50. P. S.—Don't forget the Parish Magazine."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Spendthrift

The ragged, unshaven man walked into the bank, walked up to the cashier's window, and presented a check with a flourish. The check was made out for five cents.

"Here, my good man," said the tramp imperiously, "cash this check for me."

The cashier studied the check. Then, apparently satisfied, he reached into a drawer and handed over a nickel piece.

The man shoved back the nickel. "If it's all the same to you," he exclaimed, "I'd prefer to have it all in ones!"

Quotation for Today

"WAITING patiently" gets us nowhere; it's "working patiently" that does it.

—ANON.

Daily Anecdote

Filling His Place

When Franz Abt, the beloved Saxon song writer, was a young man he aspired to compose great operas, vast orchestral masterpieces, and mightly oratorios filled with noble and lofty religious sentiment. But, alas, he soon found that such ambitious works were beyond his own simple talents and capacities. What then? He would fill, as worthily as he could, the humble place for which he was fitted. He would write the simple heart-songs of the people, sweet, transparent melodies set to the language of the common people, entertaining, cheerful, comforting.

One day, when he had begun to doubt the value of his work, he saw a lad sitting on a park bench singing one of his little love songs to a girl, while she nodded silent assent to his proposal made in the simple tune.

"Ah, these songs reach deep into the hearts of the people," Abt exclaimed to himself. "I am satisfied!"

The Best Puzzle

"Translating from one language to another is the finest of all intellectual exercises; compared to it, all other puzzles, from the bridge problem to the crossword, are footling and vulgar."—Cyril Connolly.

Did You Ever Wonder

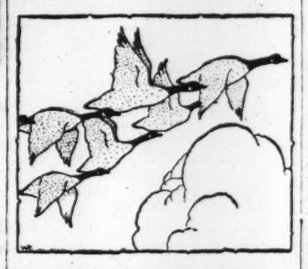
Why Wild Ducks and Geese Fly in V-Formation?

A party of explorers making their way through trackless jungle undergrowth or tall grass might welcome a trail-breaker, though they would be more likely to follow him in single file than to spread out in a V.

In the air, however, following directly on the heels of a leader would be a distinct disadvantage to flight, as has been discovered through airplane studies and experiments. It is moving air (at least, air which is moving relative to the wings of the flyer) which makes flight possible. This is illustrated when we fly a kite. So long as the breeze is blowing, the rush of air holds the kite aloft; but when the wind dies, the kite sinks to the ground.

If the flight leader in the V-formation really broke or lessened the force of the wind for those following, it would make it harder, not easier, for them to stay aloft. And, too, the passing of any rapidly moving body through the air sets up eddies and air currents which make flying difficult for the flyer behind, as aviators who have swooped too close to the rear of a moving ship or train have discovered.

What wedge-formation flying, used



by aviators as well as by wild fowl, does is this: It permits the remainder of the flight to avoid the turbulent wake of the flyer in V-point position, while at the same time it allows the flight to have a leader.

It has been observed that when the wind is blowing across the line of flight, one limb of the V tends to be longer than the other, or the birds on the leeward limb take positions so that they occupy spaces between the birds on the windward limb and are thus exposed to the benefits of the wind current. Occasionally, if the side wind is very strong, the birds abandon the wedge-formation entirely and fly single file.

W. P. Keasbey

Brevities

Judge: Berlin's dog population, mostly dachshunds, has dropped to 13,000. The loss, viewed horizontally, represented six city blocks.

Portland Oregonian: To prevent further confusion among the many queens, the time for a visit by her Britannic majesty would be after the ice carnivals and before the blossoms.

Milwaukee Journal: A vagrant picked up in Colorado was found to be wearing six shirts. It is doubtful, though, if this problem of a cotton surplus can be whipped single-handed.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Thanksgiving

Seattle, Wash.

Many years ago, in a small, isolated town, was a kindly couple, whose hospitality was of a particularly gracious kind.

On holidays Mrs. O— would prepare the usual turkey dinner, replete with all the delicacies that seem to be a part of such a feast. Then on the morning of the holiday Mr. O— would go down into the town and bring home a number of men who had no friends or home and entertain them for the day, thus bringing happiness and joy to those who otherwise would have spent a lonely and cheerless day.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

And, at the end of one, a pot of gold, 'tis said:

BOWSRAIN AXXZB ASYV WS UTQ PABSWSL AB OKUQBSAAS; SQJQB OU PWHHOV. UTQ NZS PZNU RQ BOUTQB YAI KAB UTWN GTQSAPQSAS UA AXXZB.

Found on a Penny

This is shared by a Boston reader: The following items may be found on a U. S. 1-cent piece: 1, A messenger. 2, A symbol of victory. 3, A weapon. 4, A devoted young man. 5, A piece of armor. 6, A portion of a hill. 7, A place of worship. 8, An emblem of royalty. 9, One way of expressing matrimony. 10, Cultivated flowers. 11, Tropical fruits.

Letter Changing

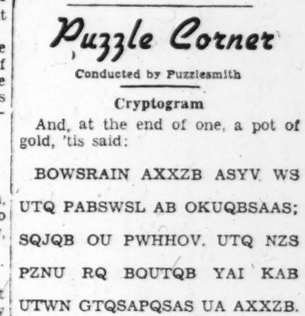
Here's another from Cape Town, South Africa: Following the usual rules, try changing SOIL to LAND in 4 moves.

What Is the Height?

A rectangular solid, 4 feet wide and 6 feet long, has a volume of 72 cubic feet. What is the height?

Hidden Quotation

By inserting letters of the words defined below in the proper spaces, a quotation will be found:



32, 17, 5, 40—absolutely nothing.
3, 26, 38—vessel for washing out gold.
16, 38, 8, 24—a monarch.
34, 29, 41—a male adult.
6, 4, 2, 19, 46—subject or theme.
1, 7, 10—not in.
20, 14, 11—crafty, artful.
48, 9—sixteenth letter of Greek alphabet.
37, 15, 39—large.
18, 12, 23, 42—not coarse.
33, 49, 43—aye, yea.
21, 31, 27—grass cut for fodder.
45, 44, 47—ocean.
30, 35, 28, 25—young girl.
22, 13—third person singular present indicative of the verb "be."

(Answers on This Page)

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

'Sincere' Milk

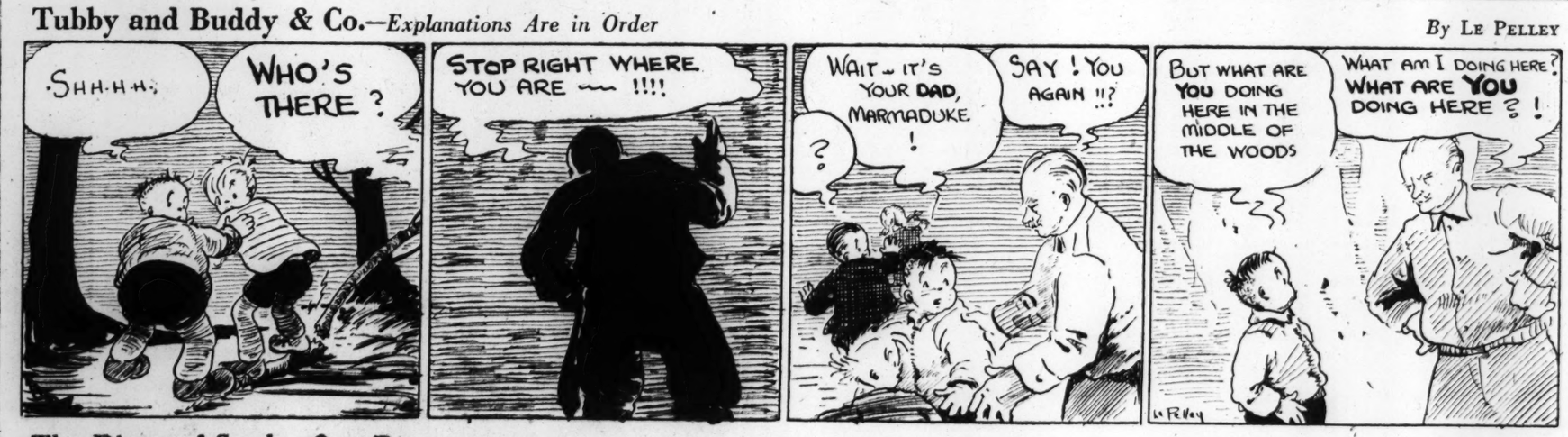
In the First Epistle of Peter (2:2) one discovers, in our Common Version, the somewhat puzzling exhortation to the effect that one should "desire the sincere milk of the word."

Since "sincerity" is not a quality ordinarily predicated of milk, it is of interest to examine further the Greek word which is used at this point. The term rendered "sincere" is *"adolos,"* which did indeed mean "without guile" in classical Greek; and for long its meaning in I Peter remained an enigma, until papyrus letters dating from the early centuries were discovered, which regularly make use of the word with reference to the quality of grain and other foodstuffs, to mean "unadulterated or pure"—a sense which readily fits the context in the verse now under consideration.

Hence the reference is not to "sincere" or "guileless" milk, but simply to that which is "pure."

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Explanations Are in Order*

By Le Pelley


SHH-H-H.
WHO'S THERE?
STOP RIGHT WHERE YOU ARE — !!!!
WAIT — IT'S YOUR DAD, MARMADUKE!
?
SAY! YOU AGAIN!!?
BUT WHAT ARE YOU DOING HERE IN THE MIDDLE OF THE WOODS
WHAT AM I DOING HERE? WHAT ARE YOU DOING HERE?!
LeP'ley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Tough Customer*

By Carmack

"Oh Boy!" I said to myself today, "There goes the truck with the cookie smell again!" And I followed it to its next stop—
"Remember me?" I wagged to the driver; and sure enough he again said, "Hi Pup—"
"Well," I barked, "how about a sample of your nice-smelling cookies?"
But all he would say was, "Hey, Is this a hold up?" or something like that—
Now what do you suppose he meant by that?

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Post-Duck Sees All, Knows All*

By The Hagers

THE POST-DUCK WHISTLED CHEERILY. "A LETTER, WADDLES. LOOK!" SAID HE.
"AND FROM YOUR AUNT MATILDA, TOO. WELL, THAT'S NICE! SHE'S INVITING YOU
TO SPEND THANKSGIVING DAY WITH HER DOWN ON THE FARM." I QUACKED, "YES, SIR!
AND TELL ME PLEASE WHAT MORE YOU KNOW." JUST THIS, THE POST-DUCK GRINNED, "YOU'LL GO!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"*

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Arming Fascism

"DAD, why does President Roosevelt want 12,000 fighting planes in the next two years?"

"Why, Son, have you been asleep? Haven't you heard about Munich? Don't you know America must defend the Western Hemisphere from Fascism?"

"Do you believe Germany or Italy is going to attack South America, Dad?"

"Well, no, not directly. But we can't be sure and we have to be prepared. Germany is said to have the strongest air force in Europe. And since Munich we are not sure just how much Britain can help."

"But why do Britain and America help arm the Fascist countries? I saw somewhere the other day that in 1936 and 1937 the United States sent $1,600,000 worth of war materials to Germany, most of it airplane engines. How many planes has Germany?"

"There have been all kinds of estimates; General Goering was reported the other day to have said 3,600."

"Why should America furnish engines for several hundreds of them and the license under which the motors for some of their best types were made?"

"Well, Son, you must remember the National Munitions Control Board can't stop American companies shipping supplies to any country unless it is officially at war under the Neutrality Act."

"But, Dad, that seems a funny way to defend South America. If new American planes are to match the Fascist air forces, why give Germany American wings? I know I'm only a kid and don't understand diplomacy, but I'd do something about that."

Profit Sharing

SHARING of profits by successful industry is good business but would not be good law, in the opinion of companies which have made outstanding successes of profit-sharing systems. This was the gist of the testimony Monday by Richard R. Deupree, President of the Procter & Gamble Company, M. B. Folsom, Treasurer of the Eastman Kodak Company, and Robert E. Wood, President of Sears, Roebuck & Co., before a Senate committee.

The witnesses believed that profit sharing is good business for firms that have profits to share, but they doubted the soundness of attempting to push this practice on business generally by "incentive" taxation—that is, special tax exemptions. One danger is that it may cut into wages, and these payments certainly should not be made or allowed to take the place of adequate wages. The companies have found that profit sharing pays dividends in worker morale, efficiency and thrift. Their executives hold, in other words, that such plans in other businesses will be more genuine if directed toward obtaining worker loyalty than if aimed at obtaining tax exemptions.

November

NOVEMBER with its shafts of mellow sunshine rifting blue-gray clouds, drifts by us once again. Its khaki leaves march to the music of the north wind as they move in flying squadrons to bank themselves along ever-new frontiers. To protect the evergreen shrubs, the clumps of rhododendrons and the perennial borders. Oak leaves and maple. Hickory and horse-chestnut. Different in kind but all in unison scurrying to position. Flanking the house and barn for another winter's siege. Hiding the cache the squirrels have made. Filling the hollow places with their russet regiments.

A gardener in November must make ready for winter with the same zest and thoroughness that in March he prepares for summer. Annuals to be plucked up from the moist dark earth. Their blossoms, though drooping, still show gay courage. Late marigolds with gold now tarnished to be also uprooted and laid for November fires. Phlox and peonies to be cut trimly to the ground. Petunias, lupines and snapdragons yet defying frost with an occasional brave flower towering above their blanket of green leaves, to be left until another day.

The plucking-up process is accompanied by a scratching sound made by the white-throated sparrows that for the last week have been sojourning under the shrubs before continuing their journey south. Handsomer than ever in their winter feathers of deep rich brown striped with even darker shade. Occasionally giving a sharp chirp.

Tulip bulbs to be planted deep in clump formations between the peonies. Darwins and Breeders that in the spring will lift their red, purples and bronzes like torches aflame. The crocus bulbs to be tucked under the shrubs, with instructions to the whisking squirrels that they are this year not to dig them up in their search for hidden treasure.

November, breathing its potential vitality. Holding fast both in its sunshine and shadow that "to every thing there is a season and that which hath been is now."

AN AUTHOR of children's books has said that the hope for world peace lies in very young children and in giving them an understanding of foreign peoples as human beings. Yes, and how long must we wait for adults to grow up?

Les Arts Politiques

ILLUSTRATIVE of the interplay of international with domestic affairs in France is the coincidence of French labor troubles with the visit of the British Prime Minister and his Secretary for Foreign Affairs to Paris. Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax might not have crossed the Channel had defiance of Premier Daladier's decree program for French recovery developed among French Parliamentarians.

To gain time for recovery plans to show results before exposing them to Parliamentary attack, M. Daladier and Paul Reynaud, his Finance Minister, prevailed upon the Finance Committee to put budget discussion ahead of debate on the decrees. The Committee evidently was under strong pressure by members of the Chamber of Deputies to discuss the decree program immediately, and to win his point M. Daladier seems to have been forced to threaten to cancel the visit of the British leaders to Paris.

In this post-Munich world no Frenchman would wish to risk an advertisement of division of opinion in France, particularly where such division might be interpreted as further weakening France's international position. M. Daladier must have been thoroughly aware of this fact.

But what French labor appears to be as keenly aware of is the increasing threat to social legislation in France since the Munich agreement. Decline of French influence in Eastern Europe is being interpreted by powerful French leaders in terms of internal weakness in France. They ascribe this to an unwillingness to work, one symbol of which they see in the forty-hour week.

Among the Daladier plans for French recovery are demands for an increase in the length of the work-week. French labor, loath to relinquish the gains it made under the Socialist Premier, Leon Blum, replies it is willing to work overtime but insists on keeping the forty-hour week as a standard.

M. Daladier's program for increasing production by increasing work-hours has been met on the industrial front by strikes among workers in arms and other factories, and on the political front by increasing demands for revision of decrees. These repercussions had echoes in that meeting of the Finance Committee at which M. Daladier, to regain at least a temporary grip on domestic issues, linked them to international concerns on which French sentiment is always more likely to prove cohesive.

Public Idol No. 2

EDDIE SHORE is back, and the Boston Bruins again are on their way. The dramatic manner in which the man they call the Edmonton Express finally "arrived" makes a story-book ending to the holdout siege that had sidetracked him for all too long a time. The Garden clocks showed less than four minutes to go when the Bruin with the big 2 on his burly back roared down rink with the throttle wide open to engineer the winning play in the game against Detroit. Such drive and spirit is typical of the man who has proved himself through twelve seasons of play to be a rock on defense, a Pavlova at ragging a puck around mid-ice, and a dynamo on attack. Judging by his explosive return to the Boston team, the 1937-1938 winner of the National Hockey League's most valuable player award is beginning right where he left off last year.

CIO for Poets?

THAT poets have a low income is hardly news. Time magazine prints some, shall we say revealing, figures. It does not tell how low is low. The low of low, it appears, is too low to mention. On the other hand, the high of high is really not high enough to stand as an attractive sentinel for those contemplating a life in which work is song and song is bread and, hopefully, butter.

If you are a successful poet—that is, are hailed by critics as "unmistakably anointed by the muses," with four volumes to your credit—you may expect to earn as much as, now hold your breath, two hundred and fifty dollars of the best currency. Of course, you may earn another $250 from the sale of your poems to the magazines. But at that the only comfort you may gain from a contemplation of the total is in thinking about the discomfort of revenue officials when your failure to pay an income-tax arouses suspicion.

But the poet who is one whether he will or no is not likely to be discouraged. Few modern poets depend on the income from their poetry to sustain them. Despite this, it can hardly be said that the quantity or quality of poetry is threatened. Poets will be poets and, tradition to the contrary, few have starved. They may need a C. I. O. but it is unlikely that they would strike if they had one.

SENATOR GEORGE W. NORRIS appraises the results of the recent American elections by saying that Liberals got a setback and "we probably deserved it." Heretical words, these, but perhaps the Senator is a politician who believes in democracy even when it votes against his own opinions.

Song of the Bells

HIGH over Rangoon, towering in its scores of spires and minarets and domes, rises the mighty Shwe Dagon, Mecca of all Buddhist pilgrims and to them so sacred that you may walk about it only in bared feet. Not even the thinnest of slippers are permissible here.

The Shwe Dagon is really far more than a single shrine. It is a whole village of them, the center with a tower more than two hundred feet high that glows and flames at the tip with what are declared to be a million dollars' worth of priceless genuine rubies. Mark how the far-come pilgrims cluster about its base, men, women and little children kneeling there, their faces alight with the serenity that comes of satisfied aspirations and contented hearts. They have come, it may be, from the distant north, walked hundreds of miles through jungle and across sun-baked plain in order to pay homage at the foremost shrine of their faith.

* * *

Others have perhaps come from lands other than Burma itself, possibly even from Japan, or from the forests of Siam. Nor are there lacking occasional European Buddhists, white men and women at the temple of a thousand bells.

But for the most part within the great Shwe Dagon there is no particular atmosphere of solemnity nor gravity of contemplation. A few minutes of that at one or another of the individual shrines and then the pilgrims become much more like holiday-makers. In the vast temple enclosure are shops and curio-stalls, vendors of all sorts of objects both sacred and secular, a free rest-house for far-come and indigent pilgrims, places where you can buy everything from a tiny ivory Buddha to a genuine ruby.

There is freedom of movement, of converse and social intercourse, but it is all in a kind of undertone that never swells into boisterousness. Children play quietly about the nooks and terraces of the shrines, elders squat in calm discussion at the base of the jewel-tipped central tower, pilgrims from far away eat their simple fare on benches beside the marble-flagged promenades. And ever through the hours of the hot day and the sweet refreshing night the bells, large and small, peal and tinkle. Always in the soft breeze the tiny silver bells at the tips of the towers and the minarets blend in harmony tender and devout. Unceasingly the song of a thousand bells of the mighty Shwe Dagon whispers benignly to the followers of the Gautama and bids them seek Nirvana through a closer adherence to his teachings.

* * *

And so, disregarding the fact that the Shwe Dagon is not, perhaps, in every detail a thing of unblemished beauty and that the Asiatic throng partakes in some respects of characteristics of the East not altogether in accord with Occidental prejudices, you wander about shoeless and stockingless, contemplating with pleasure the delights of rich coloring, brilliant gems and exotic Oriental architecture, above all the serene benignity that seems to pervade everything. You take pleasure and find cheer in the amiability that marks the social intercourse of all these far-come and varied peoples, these eastern races gathered here to listen to the song of a thousand bells.

M. T. G.

Humanity Mobilizes

Men and Insects

Book News of the Day

IF THIS were not the age of man it would most certainly be the age of insects. Such are the MARVELS OF INSECT LIFE (New York: McBride. $3.75) that credit must be given the denizens of backyard jungles for their part in making possible the fall harvest in garden and orchard. Because of their pollen activities there is abundant food in the form of fruits and vegetables, and if the price of lamb chops and sirloin steak vary sharply from year to year, it may be due in part to a New Deal among the insect guests of alfalfa and clover.

Edward Step, F. L. S., has combed the photographic world to bring to his readers some 636 pictures made available only in recent years through increased activity in nature photography. Such photographs as are contained in his latest book could not have been made until modern high-speed lenses were available. The text of necessity contains much that is regular stock in trade among entomologists, but as the author signs his work as "editor," the search for originality boils down to methods of presentation.

Though it lacks the genius of a Maeterlinck, the charm of the great Jean Henri Fabre, and the completeness of Kellogg's classic reference on American Insects, it nevertheless opens the way for those who know little or nothing about insects and wish to add a more than cursory view to their knowledge store. For the beginner there are flashes of inspiration that would make anyone want to buy a collecting net and head a private expedition to the nearest park or meadow. Yet if collecting were attempted and this book thumbed for reference, there would be many common hexapods left unidentified.

Among the moths alone there are many glaring gaps. A New England youngster collecting a tent caterpillar moth, for example, would find nothing here to tell him what it might be. The beautiful, not too common luna moth whose picture stands out on the cover is known to every collector of lepidoptera as the pale empress of the night, yet no mention of her is made in the text, nor of the brown-tail moth, the Mexican bean moth, the codlin moth, and others equally famous or infamous.

However, we must take Step at his word. His arrangement is wholly his own and throughout, rightly or wrongly, he has entirely eliminated the atmosphere of classification. Nearly 500 pages can hardly be called a "condensed review" of the subject, but perhaps there is a class of reader to whom elimination of "weighty details" means much. Your reviewer, however, feels the first question the uninitiated possessor of a strange insect wants answered, goes like this, "What is it?"

H. B. N.

Rumania's "Managed Democracy"—for Unification?

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In his article appearing in a recent issue of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. R. H. Markham makes certain statements and assertions which leave the impression that twenty years after their union with Rumania, Transylvania and other provinces which have joined their mother country after the World War are anything but Rumanian in character.

It is an undisputed fact that a substantial part of the population of Timisoara and other large towns in the newly acquired provinces is non-Rumanian. This is due—chiefly in Transylvania—to the Magyarization policy relentlessly pursued by the pre-war Hungarian administration of that province. But the proportion of the minority population is nowhere near the figure mentioned by your correspondent.

It was, perhaps, to their advantage that the Rumanians did not crowd the cities, but stayed in the country. In this way, they preserved their national character, their language, their customs, and their Faith unimpaired. Thus, they have successfully resisted the process of Magyarization, and could assert their national will in the fateful days of 1918, when the minorities, living in the crumbling Austro-Hungarian Empire, decided their fate.

If the towns still retain their foreign element to a large extent, the hinterland and the rural centers are, with the exception of a few minority "islands," overwhelmingly Rumanian. In Transylvania, where the Rumanians form 57.6 per cent of the population—as against 29.1 per cent Hungarians—61.7 per cent of the Rumanians live in the country, while 39.3 per cent are town dwellers. The proportion is 59.9 per cent rural and 40.1 per cent town dwellers in Bessarabia, where the Rumanian population aggregates 56.2 per cent of the total, as against 12.3 per cent Russians.

From the fact that there were a dozen political parties in Rumania, Mr. Markham draws the conclusion that 14,000,000 disunited Rumanians could not possibly absorb 6,000,000 aliens, and that, according to him, explains "the creation of a Royal dictatorship."

The existence of a number of political parties, unusually large if judged by American or British standards, does not necessarily imply national disunion. Nevertheless, inasmuch as the political strife was handicapping the general development of the country, His Majesty King Carol II found it advisable to take certain measures under the newly modified Constitution, to ensure the internal tranquillity of the country under what I will call a managed democracy, thus enabling the nation to cope with the serious situation obtaining at the time.

Washington, D. C. RADU IRIMESCU, Rumanian Minister to the United States

League

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Human nature being what it is, dictators will always be found climbing to power through ruthless force with millions following them.

They can only be stopped by a higher and stronger force.

The League of Nations was to have been that higher and stronger force.

When the United States refused to join, it was doomed to failure.

With the ever-increasing frightfulness of our weapons of destruction, ruthless force will only be stopped and war prevented when civilization has a real League of Nations which shall stop it.

Quincy, Mass. DELCEVARE KING

Airplane Orders From Japan

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is most heartening to find that "the American arms industry has virtually ceased accepting new airplane orders from Japan," as reported in your recent issue, and to learn that this is, in part, "a result of the effort which Cordell Hull, Secretary of Sate, launched last May to shut off these exports by moral suasion."

As I was one of those who wrote to you in support of the splendid work of The Christian Science Monitor in publishing side by side statistics of airplane exports from the United States and bombing raids by Japan in China, I feel I must express now gratitude and appreciation for the measure of success so far attained.

The Monitor's way of giving prominent place to good news in these days when the world is surfeited with the reverse is something for which to give thanks, which many of your readers are doing.

Hastings, Eng. B. M. S.

The Farm Vote—One Explanation

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

You seem to be somewhat at a loss to explain the results in the last election. As the daughter of a farmer, I may be of some assistance.

I do not believe the farm vote, at least in Ohio, can be attributed either to clear thinking or an awakening of good Americanism. It can be much better explained by the flood of false propaganda, and an entire lack of knowledge, on the part of the farmers, of economic conditions both at home and abroad. It was the farmers' vote that turned the tide.

I see by your editorials that you are glad for a strong opposition; as if any country ever became great by being divided into opposite camps. Just how can the good of the country be promoted by its becoming reactionary?

You blame President Roosevelt for not co-operating with big business. Why not try, in the columns of your paper, to urge big business to co-operate with the Government? Government in the United States represents all the people; business only part of them. Don't you think it is rather foolish to base all your criticism on that worn out idea that a corporation is private business or property? A corporation is not ordained by God, it is a creature of the state and as such can be regulated or even dissolved by the state.

The President has never, in any of his speeches, proclaimed himself as an enemy of honest business or reasonable profits. If the newspapers of the country had urged co-operation with the New Deal instead of opposition, much more would have been accomplished. As it is, we have come a long way since 1932.

Toledo, Ohio J. SCHERING

[Editor's Note: The Monitor has pointed out that co-operation must be two-sided.]

The Wide Horizon

Future of the Small Business Man

By Nathaniel H. Engle

Assistant Director, United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce

THE successful politician with a nose for votes has made a new discovery which may be of far reaching importance to Mrs. Consumer. He has found ready-made for his purposes a vast army in the small-scale retailers of America. There are about a million of these really small business concerns (nearly two-thirds of all retailers) doing a business of $10,000 each per year or less. The average business is very small, amounting as it does to less than $3,500 per annum, but the total amounts to $3,500,000,000.

The political significance of their discovery by state and national politicians is not difficult to find. First of all these million stores provide some semblance of employment for 1,500,000 people which, with their families, comprise a sizable bloc of potential votes.

Second, these retailers subsist on the ragged edge of nothing and are therefore as fertile soil for political cultivation as are their small-scale brothers on the farms. With average sales per annum no greater than $3,500, the gross income of these small business men, after paying for the goods they sell, is less than $100 per month on the average.

To be sure many of these small stores in both city and country are by no means the sole source of income for the family. They are frequently operated in one room of a dwelling house by the wife and children of a mechanic, a truck driver, or a laborer in some other occupation. The store often serves to augment, however slightly, the total family income. The family frequently finds its chief benefit in the wholesale prices secured on the goods it consumes.

A third point of political moment is the fact that most of these small stores are independently owned and operated. The competition of the usually more efficient chain stores has been keenly felt by them and has served as a common rallying point. The result has been a banding together of some of these dealers for political action against their more efficient competitors. Politicians have been quick to seize the opportunity presented by this combination of circumstances to press for legislation designed to relieve the small-scale retailers.

* * *

Oblivious alike to the fact that competition has not limited the numbers of these small-scale retailers and to the fact that large-scale retailing, especially in the chain store field, appears to have reached or at least to be rapidly approaching its zenith, laws have been passed in State after State to curb the activities of large-scale retail distributors. National legislation has likewise been passed and there are now threats to introduce a bill in the next Congress to eliminate the chain system of distribution entirely.

Chain stores and other large-scale types of retailing emerged from the competitive process of modern business to meet the challenge of mass production with a matched system of volume distribution at low cost. These modern merchandising developments have contributed to economical consumer purchasing in two ways. They have first made possible lower prices for those who were able and willing to buy from the chains, the department stores, the mail order houses, and the super markets. Indirectly by the pressure of competition, they have forced prices down in the market areas in which they operate.

* * *

Of course, not all small-scale retailing is inefficient. Small-scale stores may be inefficient because of their size or they may be small because of their inefficiency. On the contrary some small establishments are very well managed indeed and offer fully as great values in view of the services rendered as do some of the large-scale stores. Many independent retailers of today gained their training as clerks and managers for large-scale retail stores. Some of these merchants are able to give their former employers the severest kind of competition, which is all to the good for the consumer. It is not from this type of retailer that agitation arises for legislating the chains out of business. The efficient independent retailer, and there are many of them, does not fear competition but welcomes it in the traditional American spirit. He asks no odds in his struggle with the giants. He will tell you that the best location for a store is between two chains.

The emergence of this type of retailer, who incidentally does not remain long in the small-scale class but soon finds himself doing a very substantial volume of business, casts doubts on the wisdom or the necessity for restrictive legislation at least on the frequent argument that there are no longer opportunities for successful independent business men in retailing. Certainly large-scale retailing has not yet eliminated small-scale retailing or independent retailing, nor is there evidence of any grave danger of monopoly in the retail trade at large. On the contrary, the sharpest kind of competition has resulted, with consequent reduction of prices to consumers and a leveling upward of retailing efficiency. Every consumer should be keenly alert to proposed legislation, under whatever guise, which directly or indirectly threatens economical purchasing. The net effect of such legislation must inevitably be reduced purchasing power and lowered living standards for all consumers.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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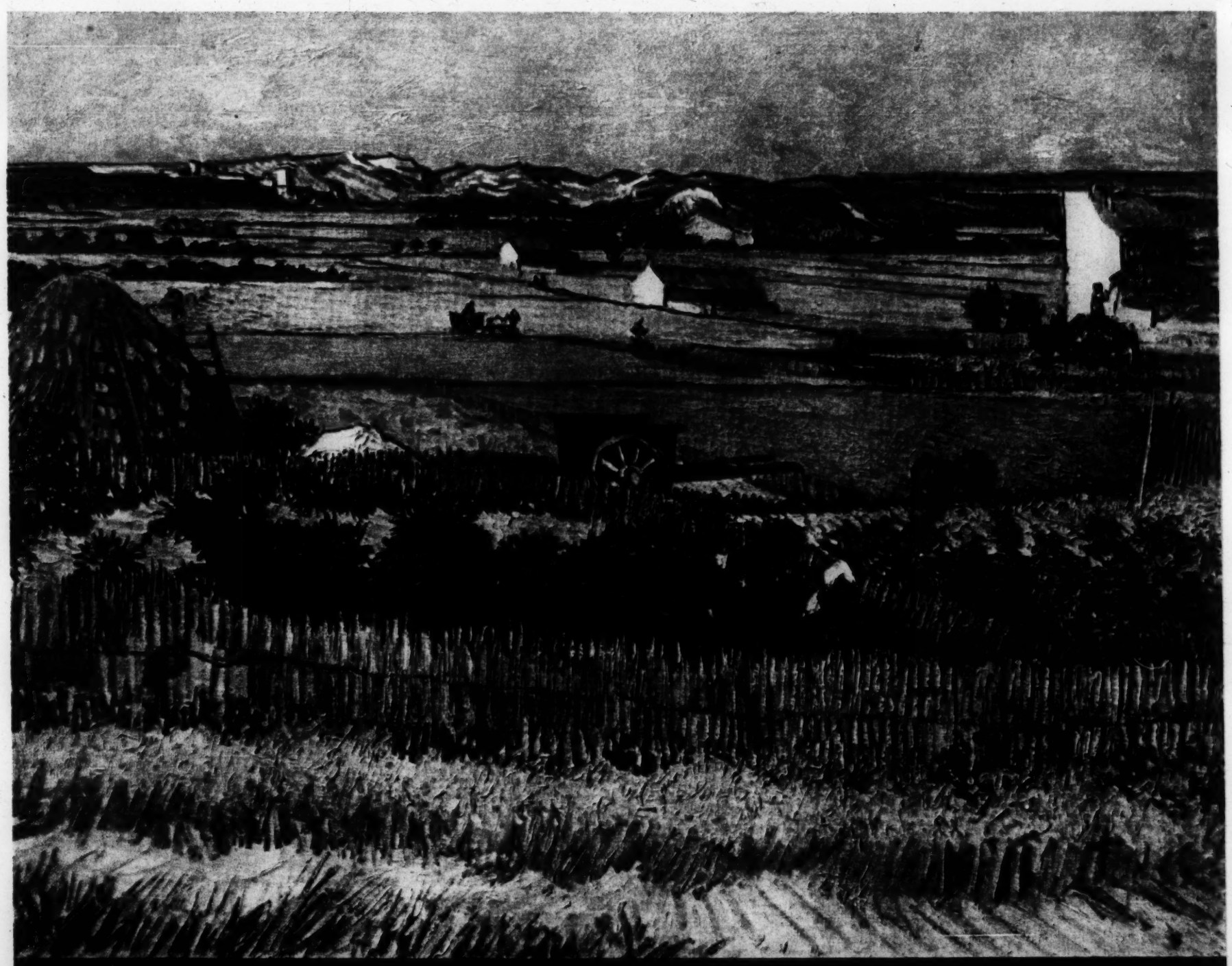
BOSTON, NOVEMBER 23, 1938



VEGETABLE GARDENS - oil painting

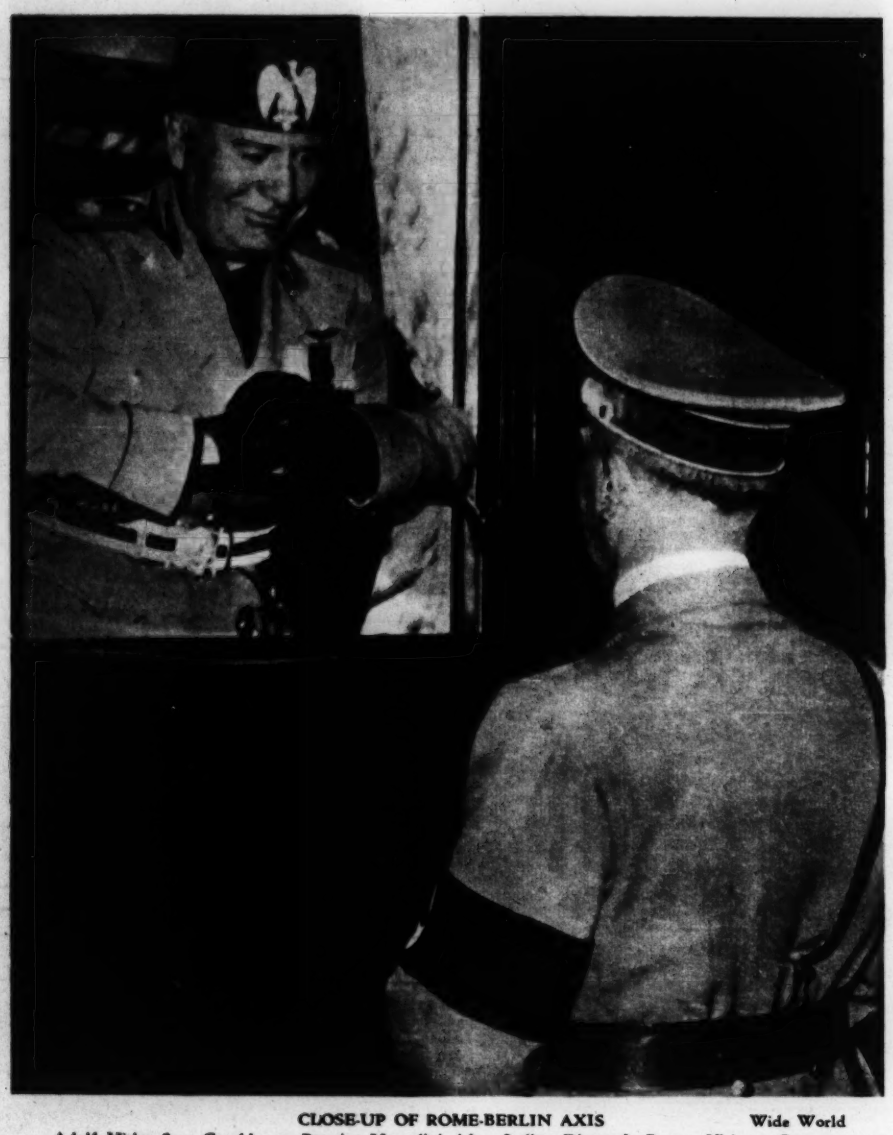
"...I RECOMMEND TO MY FELLOW CITIZENS THAT... THEY DO REVERENTLY HUMBLE THEMSELVES... AND... OFFER UP PENITENT AND FERVENT PRAYERS AND SUPPLICATIONS TO THE GREAT DISPOSER OF EVENTS FOR A RETURN OF THE INESTIMABLE BLESSINGS OF PEACE, UNION AND HARMONY."

FROM THE 1864 THANKSGIVING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Italy's Expanding Empire

Signor Mussolini Seen as Following a Well-Defined Plan of Territorial Acquisition in Harmony With Germany's Program

By Alfred Bradford



CLOSE-UP OF ROME-BERLIN AXIS Wide World
Adolf Hitler Says Good-by to Premier Mussolini After Italian Dictator's Recent Visit to Germany

Part One of this article was printed in the Nov. 16 number.

ROME

UNDER FASCISM, Italian foreign policy has followed a zigzag course, in response to changing domestic and international situations. Italy's relations with the other powers are determined by one man—Signor Mussolini—even when he does not happen to be nominally Italy's Foreign Minister. In foreign relations, just as in domestic affairs, Signor Mussolini exercises his dictatorial powers in full. Unlike Herr Hitler, who in "Mein Kampf" has made known in advance his main lines of policy, Signor Mussolini has not committed himself to pursue a given policy. Students of Italian affairs are thus often somewhat in the dark as to his actual intentions.

There are, it is true, his public speeches and writings, but these form no sure guidance to outside observers of his plans, since they have been mostly made or written for home consumption and are sometimes contradictory. Though helpful, they should be examined in relation to other important factors in an effort to get a fairly precise picture of Italy's future course of action.

The Munich agreement has temporarily brought peace to Europe. If and when this peace is threatened by a new clash of ideologies, it is to be expected that Fascist Italy will take the field on the side of National Socialist Germany.

It is no secret that Italy's eyes are covetously fixed on territories in Europe and in Africa, now held by France and Britain, and possibly also in Asia Minor. And what Italy would surely ask of Britain and France, or alternatively of Germany, as a reward for active military support or as a price for her neutrality in the event of a war, is French and British territory.

Since Italy's claims, even if met only in part, would upset the present balance of power in the Mediterranean, establishing a virtual Italian hegemony in that sea and depriving France of highly valued national territory, it is hard to see how Italian aspirations can be fulfilled unless Italy can exact the cession of such territories as a victorious power. Fantastic as this dream of Italian expansion may seem, it is nevertheless in the minds of Fascist imperialists.

Of course, should Signor Mussolini realize that his calculations on the alleged military weakness of the "decayed" democracies are mistaken, he may postpone the realization of his plan to a more convenient date. But the plan just outlined appears to the writer to be Signor Mussolini's present program.

These views are not shared by all observers of Italian affairs. There is a large and influential section of the Italian people which, while appreciating all the political benefits derived from the Rome-Berlin axis, is strongly opposed to an Italo-German military alliance. They maintain that Signor Mussolini is playing a skillful and Machiavellian diplomatic game on the European chessboard, that all this talk of an Italo-German alliance is a bluff on his part, and that he is merely trying to secure important concessions, threatening to cross the Rubicon if his demands are not satisfied.

Blackmail again. Such observers point to the conclusion of the Anglo-Italian agreement in April last as proof of Signor Mussolini's desire to restore the broken friendship with the Western democracies. Of course, there may be something in this theory, but personally the writer is not inclined to subscribe to it. If that is Signor Mussolini's game it is a most dangerous one and might easily land him exactly on the shore where he is only pretending to go.

Further, it should be remembered that Signor Mussolini has founded an empire: he has not merely annexed the Ethiopian empire to Italy: he has founded a new Italian empire which, in his idea, should be on the model of the First Roman Empire. And the conclusions to be drawn from the existence of the new Italian empire are so obvious that they need hardly be mentioned. Nor is it wise to be too optimistic on the future of Anglo-Italian relations.

Italy has drawn exhaustively upon its resources during the wars it has waged during the last quarter of a century. Since 1911, when Italy moved to the conquest of Libya, it may be said to have been on a constant war footing. The colonial war against Turkey was followed by the war against Austria-Hungary, the reconquest of Libya and other "police" operations in Italian Somaliland, the war against Ethiopia and now the war in Spain. There are limits beyond which even dictators cannot go. If the Duce does not want to stake everything in a big and doubtful gamble, he should firmly pursue a policy of peace and devote all his energies to develop the resources of Italy and her empire.

But let there be no illusion about the final aims of Signor Mussolini's Mediterranean policy. His participation in the Spanish civil war—regarded in Italy as an "Italian" war waged for exclusive strategist Italian interests—is yet another confirmation of those aims. His main object in fomenting the Spanish civil war first, and in occupying some of the Balearic Islands later, is to assure for Italy important strategic positions in the Western Mediterranean.

No one in Italy attaches much importance to the pledge given by the Fascist Government in the Anglo-Italian Agreement not to seek territorial, economic or strategic advantages in Spain. The Duce has already secured the use of the Balearic Islands for Italy in the event of war under the secret pact made with Primo de Rivera. Surely, the Italians say, our country will be duly rewarded for the help it has given Franco. How variously the Anglo-Italian Agreement may be interpreted may already be seen from the difficulties which have arisen over the ratification of that instrument.

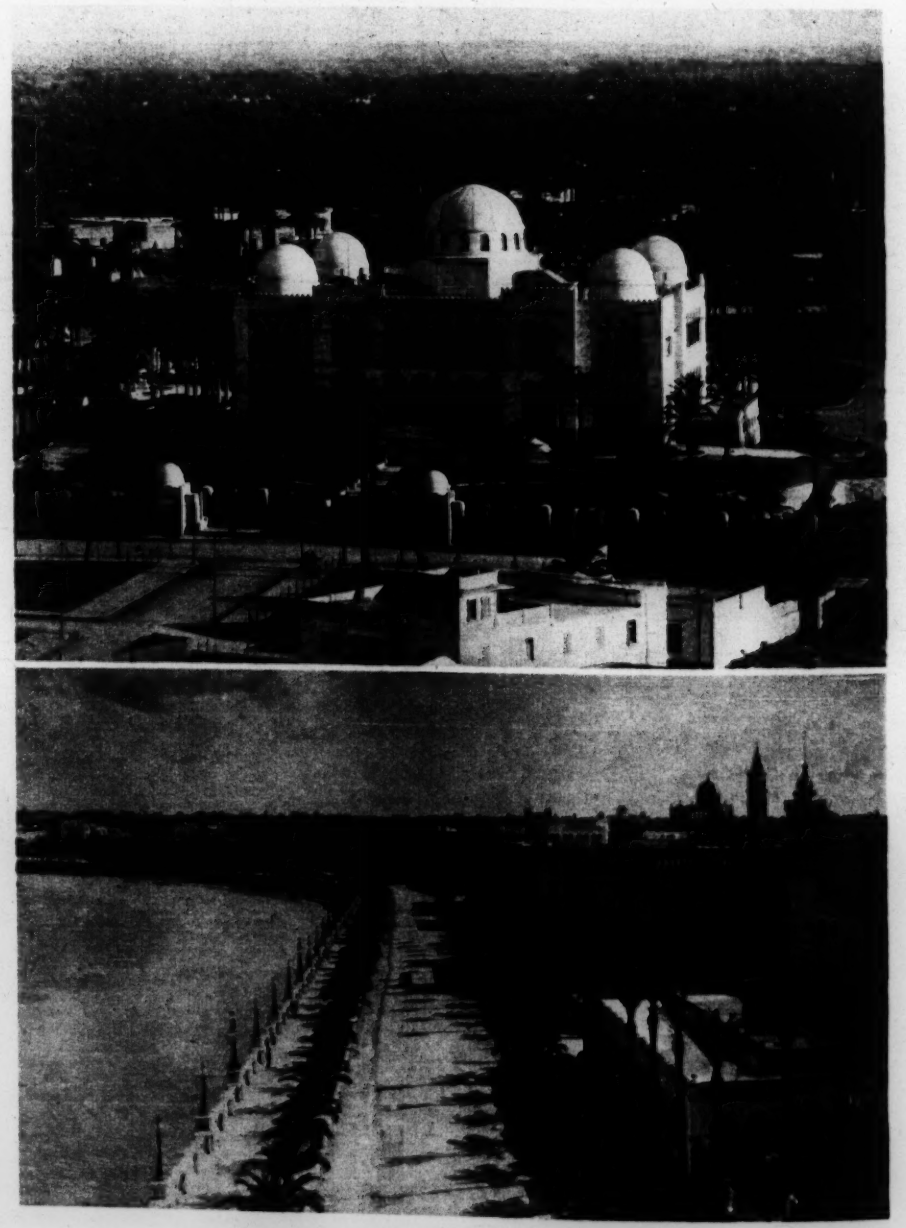
Italy's financial conditions, though precarious, are not so bad as is generally imagined in foreign countries. Her economic position, on the other hand, is causing anxiety. How Italy is handling her financial difficulties is a mystery which baffles not only the average person with some knowledge of financial problems, but all the experts. Part of the revenue collected to meet the extraordinary expenditure arising from the Ethiopian and Spanish wars and from the rearmament program has been raised in a most ingenious way, without increasing the public debt. In the opinion of bankers and economists there is no immediate danger of a financial collapse in Italy, and the Government can carry on for some years, using national resources. The taxes are heavy, but their yield has been satisfactory; no difficulties are met in their collection.

From the economic standpoint the situation is steadily deteriorating. This year's wheat crop is not believed to have yielded 80,000,000 quintals as claimed by the Government. The poor quality of the bread has caused considerable discontent, especially among the workers and the poorer classes in general, who depend on it for their main sustenance. However, this situation recently has been in part remedied and more palatable bread made available.

While monthly statistics prepared by the Government show hardly any variation in the price lists of essential commodities or in the general cost-of-living index, there is a slow but steady rise in foodstuffs, home-made manufactured goods and other products. One of the problems few people seem able to solve is how people in Italy, where salaries and wages are generally low, manage to make both ends meet. For there are few outward signs of misery or hardship in the big Italian cities.

In the industrial field difficulties are encountered by those concerns which need raw material from foreign countries for their products. Only firms

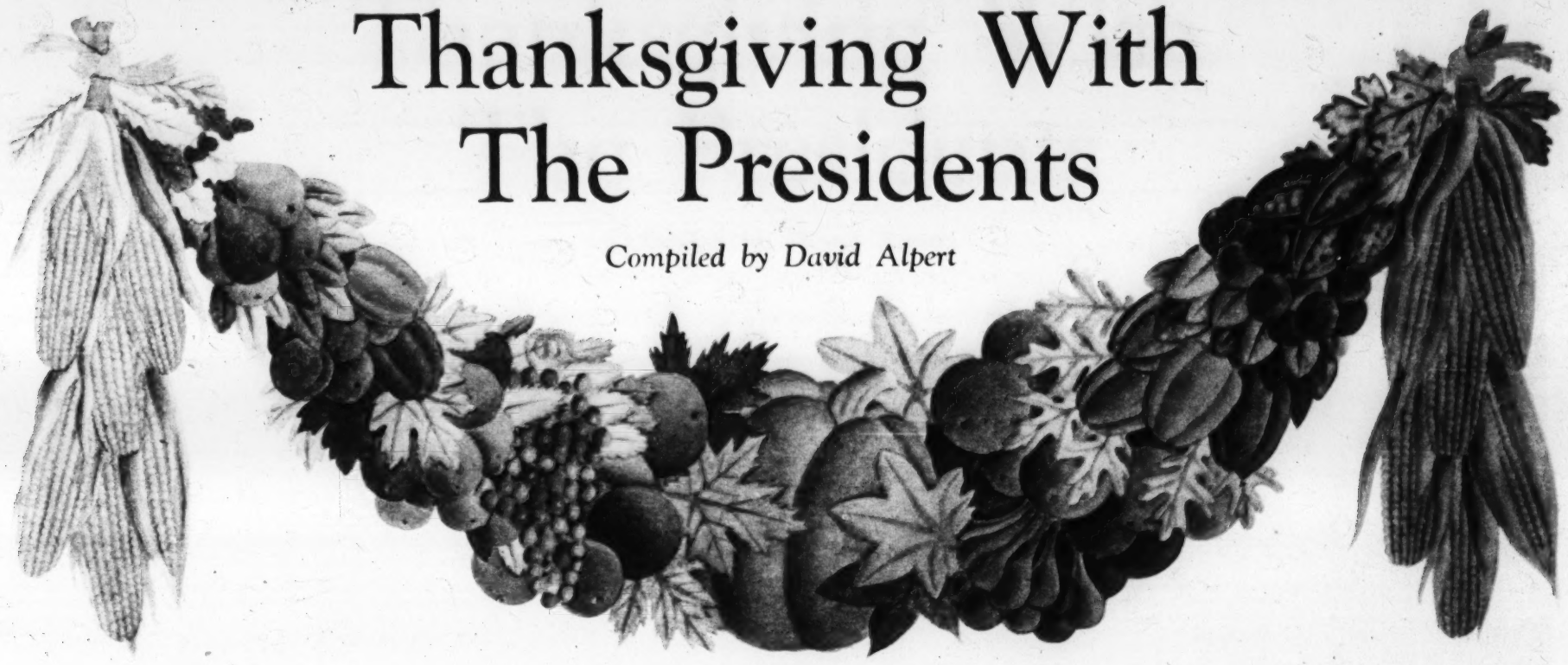
(Continued on page 12)



SYMBOL OF ITALIAN EMPIRE, MODERN EDITION Paul's Photos
(Above) Palace of Governor of Libya in Tripoli. (Below) Tripoli Looks Out Upon the Blue Mediterranean

Thanksgiving With The Presidents

Compiled by David Alpert



ON TWO OCCASIONS each year, the President of the United States reports on the country at large. The first report is required by the Constitution; it is the official message "on the state of the Union," dealing with taxes and budget and legislation.

The Thanksgiving proclamations by the Presidents are addressed to the conscience of the United States, being designed to describe the moods and strivings of the people. Each President colors his proclamation with his own personality, in his selection of the highest and most worthy, in his account of the reasons for gratitude.

President Roosevelt departs from conventional openings and in forthright manner begins, as no predecessor did, with the appointment of Thanksgiving. "I, Franklin D. Roosevelt . . . hereby . . . designate a day of National Thanksgiving. . . . in our relations with other peoples (1936) we stand not aloof but make resolute effort to promote international friendship; and by the avoidance of discord, to further world peace, prosperity and happiness . . . we have a deepening sense of our solemn responsibility to assure for ourselves and our descendants a future more abundant in faith and in security."

Brief and concrete were Hoover's Thanksgiving messages. "The measure of passing adversity (1931) which has come upon us should deepen the spiritual life of the people, quicken their sympathies and spirit of sacrifice for others, and strengthen their courage," he said in part.

Coolidge, in his six proclamations, maintained a uniform mood and spirit. "The goodness and mercy of God (1928) . . . our fields have been abundantly productive; our industries have flourished; our commerce has increased; wages have been lucrative; comfort and contentment have followed the undisturbed pursuit of honest toil. As we have prospered in material things, so have we also grown and expanded in things spiritual."

* * *

The messages of 1926 and 1927 are almost identical in thought and phrase, advising that "people gather by the family fireside and in their accustomed places of public worship. We have gained in knowledge of the higher values of life. We have raised the mental and moral standards. In continuing to remember those in affliction, we should rejoice in our ability to give them relief." Coolidge customarily began with a description of the fall of the year.

Harding's two messages reveal the state of mind of people in the aftermath of war. "The approach to normal ways again" (1921) "finds opportunity for very great service, if we shall prove equal to it."

The movement toward, and away from, the war can be seen in Woodrow Wilson's proclamations. Armistice is his theme of 1919. "Let us not forget to seek the divine guidance . . . and pray that in all we do, we shall strengthen the ties of friendship and mutual respect upon which we must assist to build the new structure of peace and good will among the nations."

Taft wrote (1912) that "a God-fearing nation, like ours, owes to its inborn and sincere sense of moral duty to testify its devout gratitude to the All-Giver. . . . The year . . . has been notably favorable to our fortunate land . . . strong in the steadfast conservation of the heritage of self-government. . . ."

Theodore Roosevelt repeated several sentences in his proclamations, such as, "As much has been given us, much will be expected of us" (1901, 1904, 1907). "We beseech Him (1903) that our hearts may be roused to war steadfastly for the good, and against all forces of evil, public and private. We pray for strength and light, so that we may with cleanliness, fearlessness, and wisdom do our allotted work on earth . . . "

"No other people (1905) has ever stood on as high a level of material well-being as ours now stands. We are not threatened by foes from without. The foes from whom we should pray to be delivered are our own passions, appetites, and follies; and against these there is always need that we should war."

"We speak of what has been done by this nation (1904) in no spirit of boastfulness or vainglory, but with full and reverent realization that our strength is nothing unless we are helped from above. Our success will mean much not only for ourselves but for the future of mankind."

* * *

McKinley, in 1898, wrote: "We may laud and magnify His Holy Name that the cessation of hostilities" (Spanish War) "came so soon to spare both sides the countless sorrows and disasters of protracted war."

Cleveland saw the rise of industry and the growth of great cities: "And with our thanksgiving (1895) let us humbly beseech the Lord so to incline the hearts of our people that He will not leave us nor forsake us as a nation. . . . Let us, also, especially remember the poor and the needy, and by deeds of charity let us show the sincerity of our gratitude."

"The gifts of God (Harrison in 1892) have been so abundant. . . . He has given us more love for the free civil institutions in the creation of which His directing Providence was so conspicuous." "By the grace of Almighty God (1890) . . . the blessings of peace and the comforts of plenty."

Cleveland, in his first administration, persistently spoke of the need of charity to the poor and distressed. "He has not visited with swift punishment our shortcomings (1888) . . . let us give thanks for peace and for social order and for contentment within our borders, and for our advancement in all that adds to national greatness. . . . Let us not forget that He has enjoined upon us charity. . . ."

"In recognition of this hallowed custom" is the only comment of Chester Arthur's proclamation of 1884. "For the preservation of the national faith and credit (1882), for wise and generous provision to effect the intellectual and moral education of our youth, for the influence upon the conscience of restraining and transforming religion, and for the joys of home. . . ."

Garfield issued no Thanksgiving proclamation in his brief term of office.

Rutherford B. Hayes (1880) said: "Never has the material prosperity (1879) enjoyed by our whole country been more conspicuous. . . ." "In all that concerns our strength and peace and greatness as a nation (1877), in all that touches the permanence and security of our government . . . the protecting hand of God is full of promise and hope for the coming generations."

Grant wrote with brevity and dispatch. "Our government (1876), established a century ago, has been enabled to fulfill the purpose of its founders." "We unite . . . in the cultivation of kindly feelings toward each other (1874). . . ." "The people (1870 and 1869) . . . have special cause to be thankful . . . exemption from . . . civil strife."

Andrew Johnson, through Biblical quotations and other ways, sought to emulate the dignified language of his predecessor, Lincoln. This is especially evident in his earlier proclamations. "The art, the skill (1868), and the labor of the people of the United States have been employed with greater vigor . . . our highways have been lengthened . . . and new and prolific regions have been occupied. We are permitted to hope that long-protracted political and sectional dissensions are . . . to give place to returning harmony and affection. . . ."

* * *

Until Lincoln's time, the observance of Thanksgiving was sporadic, not established by custom, not regularly announced by the President, and never on a fixed date. Washington had proclaimed days of Thanksgiving, and was followed by only few of his successors. Lincoln, in the dark days of the Civil War, ordained many occasions for petitions in humility. With Lincoln the Thanksgiving proclamations reach their most fervent eloquence and reverence.

"It has pleased Almighty God (1864) to prolong our national life another year, defending us with His guardian care against unfriendly designs from abroad and vouchsafing to us in His mercy many and signal victories over the enemy who is of our own household. . . . He has largely augmented our free population by emancipation and by immigration. . . . Moreover, He has been pleased to animate and inspire our minds and hearts with fortitude, courage, and resolution. . . . I recommend to my fellow citizens that . . . . . and . . . offer up penitent and fervent prayers and supplications to the Great Disposer of Events for a return of the inestimable blessings of peace, union, and harmony.

"In the midst of a civil war (1863) of unequalled magnitude and severity . . . order has been maintained, peace has been preserved with all nations, the laws have been respected and obeyed, and harmony has prevailed everywhere except in the theater of military conflict. . . . No human counsel hath devised nor hath any mortal hand worked out these things. They are the gracious gifts of the Most High God, who, while dealing with us in anger for our sins, has nevertheless remembered mercy. . . . And I recommend that while offering up the ascriptions justly due to Him . . . they do also, with humble penitence for our national perverseness and disobedience . . ."

* * *

Earlier that same year, under the attrition of war, Lincoln appealed to the people by proclamation for "the needful end of our national reformation as a whole people. We have been the recipients of the choicest bounties of Heaven; we have been preserved these many years in peace and prosperity; we have grown in numbers, wealth, and power; . . . But we have forgotten God . . . we have vainly imagined, in the deceitfulness of our hearts, that all these blessings were produced by some superior wisdom and virtue of our own. Intoxicated with unbroken success, we have become too self-sufficient to feel the necessity of redeeming and preserving grace, too proud to pray to the God who made us. It behooves us then to humble ourselves before the offended Power, to confess our national sins . . . in a day of national humiliation, fasting, and prayer . . . (may) the united cry be heard on high and answered with blessings no less than the pardon of our national sins and the restoration of our now divided and suffering country to its former happy condition of unity and peace."

"It is peculiarly fit (1861) for us to recognize the hand of God in this terrible visitation, and in sorrowful remembrance of our own faults and crimes as a nation and as individuals to humble ourselves before Him and to pray for His mercy that we may be spared further punishment, though most justly deserved . . . a day of humiliation, fasting, and prayer."

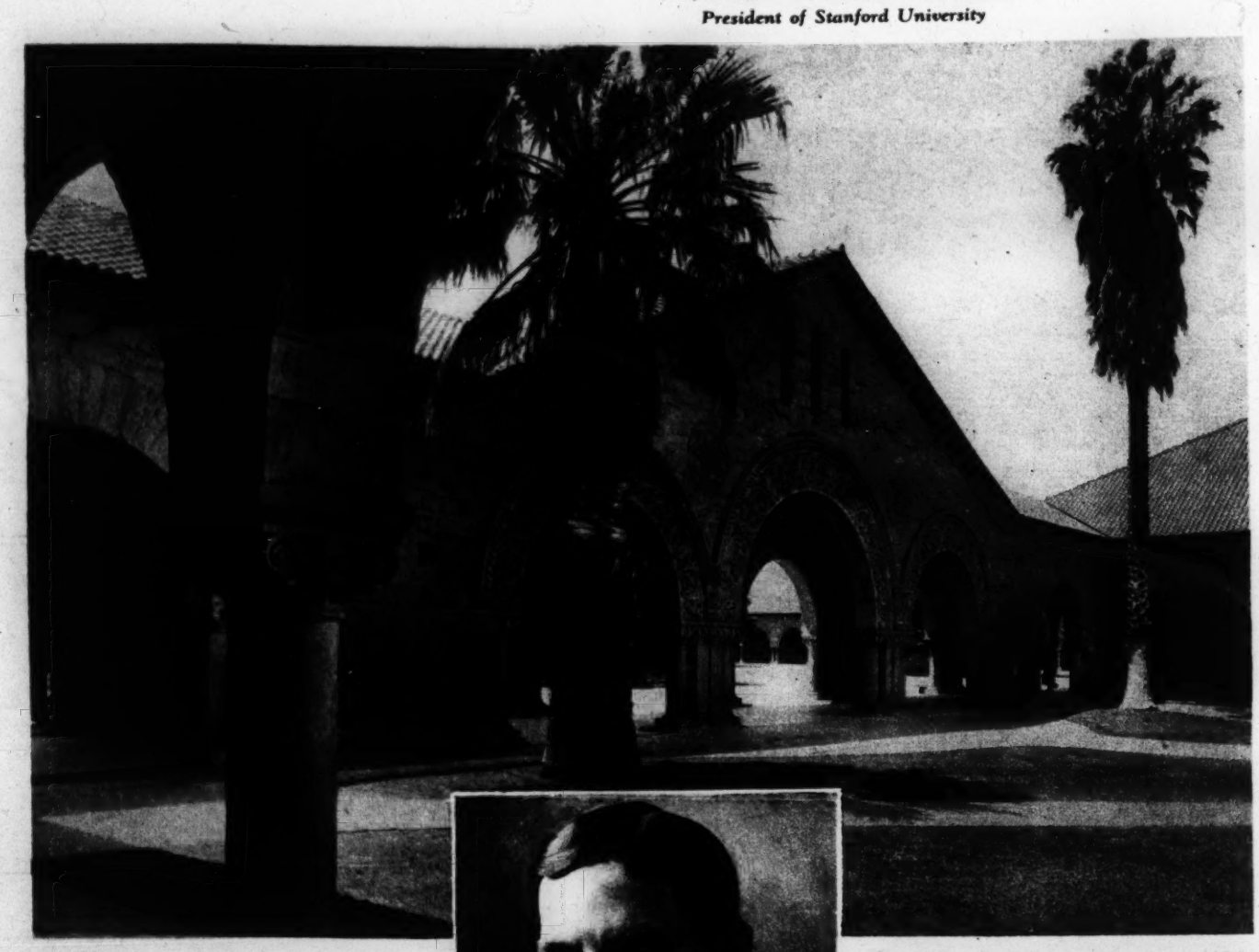
Back to the earliest days of the Republic, with some lapses, the official Thanksgiving Day could be traced. In these proclamations, the Presidents trace the significant growth of America. Even more, they breathe a moral exhortation and purpose for America. In these annual messages, we see a leading of the United States toward world responsibility, with a deep concern for peace and justice.

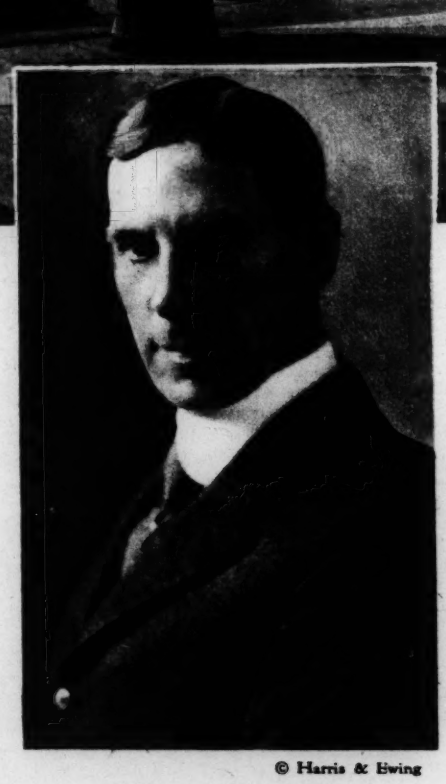
Laboratory of Democracy

Stanford University's Student Government Provides Experience in Community Administration, Emphasizes Citizenship Responsibilities, and Makes Personal Conduct a Matter of Honor

By Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur

President of Stanford University





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DR. RAY LYMAN WILBUR

As Secretary of the Interior in the Hoover Cabinet, Dr. Wilbur was in Washington 1929-1933 on Leave of Absence from Stanford University, of Which He Has Been President Since 1916. (Top) A Quadrangle Gateway at Stanford.

DeCou, from Ewing Galloway

WEANING A YOUNG American from home and teacher control and developing in him a sense of personal responsibility for good self-management and good citizenship is not only difficult but often unsuccessful. Our kind of a democracy, though, can do its job well only when that job is participated in by those who feel that they must do their share in developing and maintaining good government.

At Stanford University, we have tried to push back upon the student the responsibility of running himself and most of the student activities. Young people have become so accustomed to being steered and directed, or to accepting without much thought the things they find about them, that some of them are rudderless for a time when set comparatively free. We have tried at Stanford to develop machinery and devices that would bring to student notice the details of all of their activities and financial operations, rather than to prescribe how these shall be carried out.

Originally, our Faculty Committee on Student Affairs and on Athletics had considerable supervisory powers, with the final responsibility in the hands of the President of the University. Eventually, by agreements worked out with the Academic Council and the students, student government was inaugurated with elected Student Councils reporting to the President of the University; and a Board of Athletic Control representing students, alumni, and faculty was set up to handle athletic affairs.

* * *

Certain fundamental standards of conduct were agreed to and their maintenance accepted by the students. Acting under a Constitution introduced in its first form by Herbert Hoover when he was Treasurer of the Associated Students, an Honor Code was adopted later for student conduct and student behavior in examinations. Certain official positions in the Associated Students carry salaries, which makes it possible to insist on satisfactory administration. Mr. Hoover was one of the first to urge that the Treasurer and Manager of the Associated Students be paid to ensure that the work be well done. Characteristically, since he had been elected Treasurer, he insisted that the salary not begin until after the close of his term of office. Certain open accounting methods, including order by requisition, had been learned by Hoover as an assistant on the United States Geological Survey and these were introduced and have been used in some form ever since.

Fundamentally, Stanford is a residence university. It is situated on a very large tract of land a mile from the nearest town, Palo Alto. The students live on the campus in dormitories or in fraternity or sorority houses. The Stanford community is made up of students, professors and their families, and a few other persons. There is no municipal or community organization. This puts the various problems of order, the control of fire, distribution of water, maintenance of streets, etc., in the hands of the University authorities.

The first-year students are required to live in the dormitory for one year. During this period, through the appointment of "sponsors," representatives of older students, a special effort is made to bring about acquaintance between the students who are to be together for four years or more of college life and to bring them to an understanding of student government and the Honor Code in examinations and in conduct. The sponsors are outstanding older students who are selected because of personality, character, and leadership to live in the freshman dormitories and act as personal friends and advisers to the new students—help them "get on the boat."

Geographically, by the different locations on the campus of the dormitories and the fraternities throughout the history of Stanford, there have been in general two political factions—the non-fraternity group and the fraternity group, or the "Hall versus Row," as it is called here. I think that the presence of these two groups, about equally divided in political power over most of the history of the University, has been helpful in developing interest in student government and in keeping it active and clean.

The Stanford honor system is not defined in rigid constitutional terms. Conceptions regarding it have varied in different student generations; but it has always stood for wholesome standards and has placed back upon the individual student responsibility for honorable conduct particularly in examinations. While there have been breaches of conduct, these have been dealt with severely by the student committees concerned. The result has been more effective than faculty control, not only from the standpoint of the University and its examinations, but also in the development of character and a sense of decency, responsibility, and honor on the part of the individual student.

* * *

There are many automobiles on the 1,500-acre Stanford campus. Their control has been turned over by special act of the California Legislature to the University authorities, with regular traffic policemen assigned to report directly to the Men's Council and Women's Council any violations of the traffic regulations. The Student Councils can reprimand, fine, or take away the license of a student violator. Once in a while some graduate student complains that he does not want to be tried by a "bunch of kids."

In a recent case when this was reported to me as President of the University, I expressed great willingness to have the violation handled directly by the judicial system of the county and said that I would be glad to attend the Court personally and tell the judge what I thought about the whole situation. After very brief consideration, the "sea-lawyer" student decided that he would pay the fine assessed by the Student Council.

In dealing with financial matters, each student organization—including the fraternities and sororities—is operated on the basis of paying its bills. There is a co-operative buying plan by which the University pools the buying for its dormitories and hospitals with that of the fraternities and sororities. The accounts of the fraternities are properly audited and kept up to date. All student organizations handling funds do so through the Students Organizations Fund with a centralized accounting office. For this service a small charge is made. There is no attempt to control how the student organizations shall spend money, but a record of how it is spent is published each year. This open publicity has stopped abuses and is very helpful.

* * *

Hundreds of thousands of dollars also are handled through the Board of Athletic Control, which deals with all of the athletic activities of the University. An expert General Manager is employed on a good salary. The details are in the hands of the Board of Athletic Control, made up of three members of the University faculty, three alumni, and three students. All actions of this Board are subject to the approval of the President of the University. Students working in the handling of the crowds at athletic contests and in dealing with student dances and other student meetings have developed a student police, well disciplined and paid for their services, and very effective. Students are also active in handling the Stanford Union and the Women's Clubhouse.

Wherever possible, students have been brought into the functions of the University, so that they may learn something of organization and of government. There is as little interference as possible with student government of their own enterprises. The constitutions of the various student organizations are subject to the approval of the President of the University; but when once approved, if there is no invasion of the functions of some other student organization or of the University itself, a very large measure of freedom is given.

* * *

In general, I think that this Stanford system has worked out very well. With the fundamental standard accepted by the students, with the ultimate power in the hands of the President of the University, with the help of the deans and of the various advisers and sponsors, students, although young, do accept responsibility, do learn something about government, and handle their affairs rather better than local communities do on the outside. The women of the University are more effective in their student organizations than are the men. Occasionally the problems to be met are so intricate that older heads have to be called in. After trials of any students for breaches of conduct before the Councils there is always the opportunity of final appeal to the President of the University.

The University, like every community, has each year a crop of greenhorns to be instructed. Here at Stanford we make a serious effort to give these beginners a knowledge of how they can be good citizens and what part they can play in student government. We think that whatever they learn here will be carried into their futures, no matter where they may go.

Whatever may be the reason, I believe that in general one can say that Stanford men and women, after graduation, have shown more interest in participating in community and public life than have the graduates of many other institutions of higher learning. Surely in our American democracy it is most important that our young men and women learn as early in the game of life as possible to govern themselves and to take on responsibility and positions of leadership.

Chaco Peace Sheds Tiny Light

Conciliation Can Happen Here — Bolivia-Paraguay Settlement Proves the Wisdom of the Conference Method and the Wastefulness of War

By Roland Hall Sharp

PEACE REIGNS in the green twilight of the Chaco Boreal. Trenches, filled in by the Military Commission in midsummer of 1935 as a symbol of truce, disappear beneath young trees where toucans pause in flight and whet their ponderous, gaudy beaks. Surveyors mark the new frontier between Bolivia and Paraguay as arbitrated by representatives of six neutral American Republics.

After a century of trial, war emerged from the jungle struggle discredited. Conflict bled both combatants until resumption of hostilities, threatening again only last July, documented its own futility. To walk the streets of La Paz, Bolivia's capital, 1,000 miles west of the low-lying Chaco and 12,200 feet high in the Andes, or of Asuncion, Paraguay's river capital, is to become aware of the impoverishment war strews in its wake.

This is not a peace imposed by a military victor. Neither party won a clear-cut verdict at arms. The settlement offered by neutral nations was accepted with rejoicing by the peoples of Bolivia and Paraguay. Their leaders subordinated many demands, being aided in this by the conference method and the devotion to conciliation by a few men who refused to admit defeat.

* * *

Bolivia, the larger country, lost some territory and did not obtain its maximum demand for its own developed port on the Paraguay River, but kept the oil lands which were Bolivia's chief concern. Paraguay accepted less than its maximum territorial demands, and guaranteed Bolivia port facilities at Puerto Casado. Bolivia also has the possibility of filling swampy ground to build a northern port on the internationalized Paraguay River.

A boundary never before defined acceptably to both parties has been settled. On the deficit side, it is true that the mediated line follows substantially the results of stalemated military action. A frontier set primarily by resort to arms is recognized. Yet, though no gains were registered for the policy of not recognizing territorial gains brought about by force, observance of the arbitration award promises prevention of future bloodshed in the Chaco, where 100,000 soldiers are said to have fallen.

The Chaco ranked for years with Manchuria and Ethiopia as test for efforts toward organized peace. Manchuria, Ethiopia, and now most of China, have gone the way of armed conquest, ungraced by hardly a precedent for future nonviolent settlement of disputes. The Chaco quarrel had been embittered by a century of legal battles among a people to whom legal technicalities and national honor weigh heavily. Settlement records a triumph for conciliation at a moment when armed force, or the threat of armed force, again oppresses humanity.

Paraguay and Bolivia each had long claimed all of the Chaco Boreal by right of ownership traced back to grants of the Spanish kings. In 1907 they reached an agreement to respect each other's position in the Chaco as of that date. Later, both disregarded that agreement and clashes of armed forces multiplied.

Three years after the League Council had averted a Greco-Bulgarian war by means of a telegram framed by Aristide Briand to the disputants, the Council met again, this time in Lugano. On Dec. 11 M. Briand telegraphed a peace appeal to Bolivia and Paraguay. Neither had availed itself of the right of every League member to invoke the Covenant against another League member.

Delegates of the Americas, meeting in Washington as an International Conference of American States on Conciliation and Arbitration, found Bolivia and Paraguay receptive to peace proffers. Incidents of 1928 were patched up in September, 1929, by a commission under direction of the Washington Conciliation Conference. Yet the clash of basic interests remained.

* * *

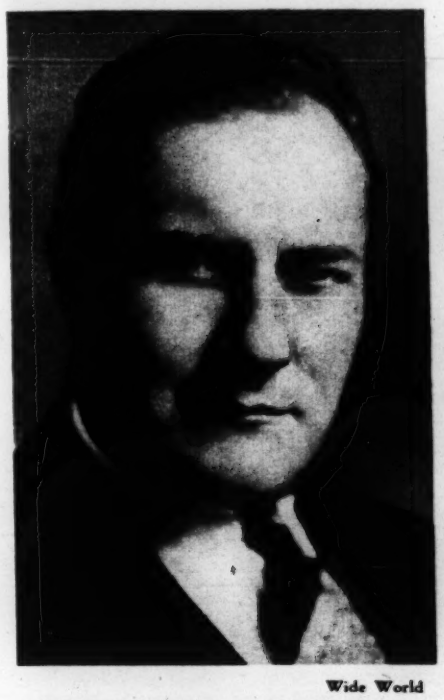
War broke out in 1932, and was formally declared by Paraguay in May of the following year. Japan's adventure in Manchuria and the Chaco war at that time shared the odium of shattering visions of organized world peace.

As fighting dragged on, the Chaco became a laboratory for testing the League method, the Inter-American method, and the relations between these two. Bolivia and Paraguay chose for several years to overlook their opportunities and responsibilities under the Covenant. The League, not wishing to antagonize any of the American nations, granted every latitude to the American peace system, even though the dispute involved two League members.

Neither Bolivia nor Paraguay had an obligation to accept mediation by the other American nations. The chief stumblingblock to American organized peace—unratified peace instruments—was conspicuously obstructive in this case. One party or the other had not ratified the essential treaties. Even so, the 19 neutral American republics sent delegates to the Washington conference. On Aug. 3, 1932, these neutrals appealed to the disputants to stop hostilities, stating that no territorial gains achieved by force would be recognized.

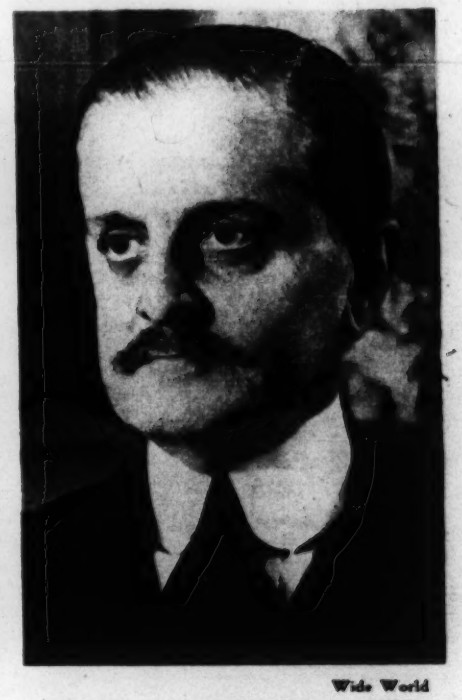
Fighting continued. The plan of the 19 neutrals was declined as well as a proposal drafted by the ABCP powers—Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Peru. However, Paraguay and Bolivia finally accepted the project for a League inquiry. The commission of the neutrals withdrew in favor of Geneva.

A commission of inquiry, similar to the Lytton Commission on Manchuria, studied the dispute in South America from Nov. 3, 1933, to the following March. The Seventh Pan American Conference, in session at Montevideo, assisted in arranging a truce. But the League Commission's plan for settlement proved unacceptable to both sides. War was resumed.



Wide World

SPRUILLE BRADEN, U. S. MINISTER TO COLOMBIA, FORMER AMERICAN AMBASSADOR-AT-LARGE FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA



Wide World

DR. CARLOS SAAVEDRA LAMAS, FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER OF ARGENTINA, NOBLE PEACE PRIZE WINNER, AND ADVOCATE OF MONROE DOCTRINE

Anthony Eden proposed at Geneva an arms embargo against both Paraguay and Bolivia. Paraguay had access to the internationalized Paraguay River and Bolivia was landlocked. In self-defense against the League embargo, and hoping to have Paraguay ruled to be an aggressor against whom economic sanctions could be applied, Bolivia appealed to the Covenant under Article 12 and later under Article 15. Meanwhile, 27 nations, including the United States, applied an arms embargo as action by individual nations.

On July 9, 1934, Paraguay rejected the definitive League report, just as Japan had rejected the Manchuria report a year or more earlier. Several other efforts at conciliation failed, then the League ruled that the arms embargo could be lifted from Bolivia. In effect this placed Paraguay in the position of aggressor, and it served notice of withdrawal from the League.

* * *

When things looked darkest, a few men individually started the Chaco on the way to peace. They were aided by the fact that both Paraguay and Bolivia were war weary.

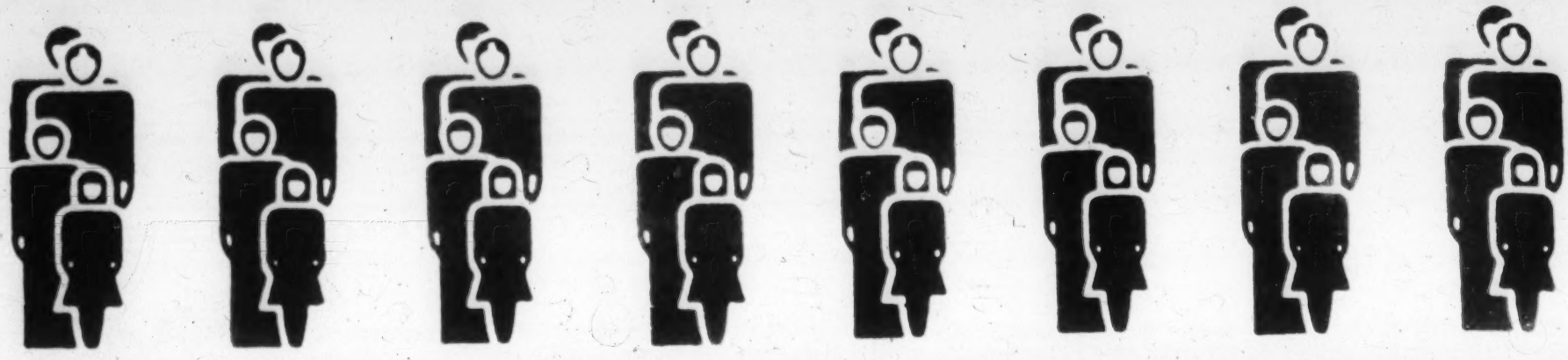
Carlos Saavedra Lamas, Argentine Foreign Minister, took the initiative in May, 1935, that was to result in the Chaco Peace Conference. For this he was awarded a Nobel Peace Prize. The six neutral nations which finally arbitrated the frontier sent delegates to Buenos Aires. These nations were Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Uruguay, and the United States.

By June 12 a protocol was signed, providing for suspension of hostilities June 14 on the lines then occupied. Exchange of prisoners was arranged. Only the frontier and guarantees of security remained to be worked out early in 1938. Incidents were again endangering peace when a few men—notably Ambassador Spruille Braden of the United States, delegated to the conference, and Gen. José Felix Estigarribia, Paraguayan Minister to the United States, took hold. General Estigarribia, "Hero of the Chaco," flew from Washington to persuade his Government. Suddenly the clouds broke, and arbitration proceeded by uninterrupted stages.

When all reservations are made, when every sobering consideration has been weighed, there remains a residue of encouragement to explain joy over the Chaco. In a world dark with precedents of force or the threat of force, the Chaco's light of conciliation, though faint, shines as a beacon.

Wide World

A FUTILE WAR FINALLY ENDED IN INK—PRESIDENT ROBERTO ORTIZ OF ARGENTINA ADDRESSING THE CHACO PEACE CONFERENCE WHEN PARAGUAY AND BOLIVIA SIGNED PEACE TREATY



Meet the Joneses!

They Drop In on the Startled Interviewer, the Four of Them; Their Income Is $22 Weekly

By Richard Lee Strout

OUT OF THE GOVERNMENT'S "Consumers' Guide" recently walked the mysterious average family and presented itself for interviewing. "What name please?" asked the reporter absently, as they emerged from the pamphlet.

"The name is Jones." The voice was pleasant enough, but had nothing to distinguish it from millions of others. Mr. Jones looked like the kind of person you would encounter any day on the street, in the subway or on the farm; neither tall nor short, fat nor thin, in fact just average in every particular.

"Please be seated, Mr. and Mrs. Jones. And these are the children?"

"Junior and Mary," said Mrs. Jones fondly. "Say 'hello' to the gentleman."

"Pleased ter meetcher," said Junior looking at the ceiling.

"Meetcher," said Mary, glancing at the floor.

They were obviously average children.

"And what, may I ask," we continued, "were you doing in Consumers' Guide?"

"The National Resources Committee has just made a study of 'Consumer Incomes in the United States,'" responded Mr. Jones. "A resume of it is contained in the Fifth Anniversary issue of Consumers' Guide, just published. You will find the intimate life of America's Average Family exposed there in detail."

"Is it any coincidence, then, that you have two children?"

"America's average family has four members," replied Mr. Jones with a certain sing-song intonation.

* * *

"To be exact, out of each 100 families, 27 have two members; 45 have three or four members (that's us); 19 have five or six members; and nine have seven or more members. Were you going to ask me where I'm from?"

"To be sure. Where do you come from, Mr. Jones?"

"I come from a spot 2.9 miles northeast of Linton, Greene County, Indiana."

"Why from there, may I ask?"

"Because that is the population center of the United States, when last heard from."

"Well, well! And I suppose you are at the economic center too, Mr. Jones?"

"I'm not quite sure I follow you."

"Well, how much do you earn, Mr. Jones?"

Mr. and Mrs. Jones exchanged hesitant glances. "We don't generally like to tell strangers, but I guess it's all right. In 1935-36 I earned $22 a week; $1,160 a year."

It was our turn to be surprised. "But that doesn't seem very much, Mr. Jones."

Mrs. Jones was about to speak but her husband said quickly: "Even if it does seem small you must remember that although half of America's families get $22 or more a week half of them get less."

"But are these figures accurate, Mr. Jones?"

"They are taken from the report of the National Resources Committee, available as a government pamphlet at 30 cents from the Superintendent of Documents. The question was raised in connection with the problem, 'Who are the Consumers of America?'"

"Well—who are they?"

Mrs. Jones replied promptly: "Us."

"You see, every living person is a consumer," Mrs. Jones explained. "Some people are consumers of yachts, some are consumers of street car rides. Some people have hot house grapes to eat, some live on fat back. They are all consumers."

"I see what you mean. America is rich in consumers; the trouble is the consumers are not rich, as has been said before. Are all the 128,000,000 Americans members of families?"

"Mostly, but not all. There were 10,000,000 living as single individuals in 1936, and another 2,000,000 were in institutional groups. All the rest were included in 29,500,000 'Jones' families: big and little, rich and poor, city and country. All in all, the Joneses got $48,000,000,000 of the total $60,000,000,000 national income."

"How extraordinary! You look like average folk, Mr. Jones; but what buying power! It's never been equalled before."

"Yes, it's hard to ignore us," Mr. Jones responded with a trace of complacency.

We looked at the group with renewed interest, tinged with awe. So this was America's Average Family!

There was a certain disappointment in the appearance, however. The family was dressed neatly, to be sure, but without much style. There was a frayed place on Mr. Jones's cuff. Mrs. Jones had her hair fixed on top of her head in a recent fashion, but her suit was certainly last year's. The children were better or at least more warmly dressed. Still there was something vaguely disillusioning in the whole thing, particularly for a journalist who had so often referred to "the average family." Without giving it too much thought we had always visualized the Average Family as having an income higher than $22 a week, and being more like —well, like ourselves. We wondered how many other writers and platform speakers made the same mistake.

"The Jones family!" we remarked at length. "Why, you are major figures in American literature. You and your children are sociological and statistical symbols!"

The younger child began to sob.

"Hush, Mary!" said Mrs. Jones.

"But he's calling us names, Maw."

"You see," observed Mr. Jones blandly, "we are human, even if we are, let us say, literary figments. We are about the most human things in the United States. If we have disappointed you a little it is only fair to observe that we are well off as the Joneses go in this world. We have a car, a radio, running water. . . ."

"By the way, Mr. Jones, how is the average income divided in proportion to members in the family?"

"Well, the median two-member family got $22 a week," said Mr. Jones glibly, "the three- to four-member family, $26; the five- and six-member family, $26, and the family with seven or more members, $24 a week."

* * *

"What a memory you have, Mr. Jones! So the persons in the small family fare best, according to these national averages?"

Mr. Jones nodded.

"Well—how about the average by regions?" we continued.

"Median family incomes were highest on the Pacific Coast, at $29 a week (not counting relief families). They were lowest in the South, at $19. The North Central median family got $27; the New England 'Joneses' got $26; and the Mountain-plains area in the West, $23. But of course cost of living varied, so these figures don't tell the full story."

"I should say not!" said Mrs. Jones. Jones opened his lips, then closed them without saying anything.

Suddenly a new idea struck us. It grew out of that same vague disappointment over the Jones's income. Surely some families fared better than this.

"Isn't it true that American incomes are widely divided?" we asked gropingly. "I mean between those at the top and bottom. Do you have figures on that?"

Mr. Jones's eyes gleamed. "Do I have figures?" he said. Even the Jones children laughed at this. "Come out of a government pamphlet and not have figures?—ha, ha!"

"Well," we said weakly, "go on."

* * *

"You can reckon it up yourself. In the year 1935-36, 15 out of each 100 American families were either getting some kind of outside aid, or direct relief. That's a starter. That amounted to 4,500,000 families. But let's get at it another way. Suppose we divide the Jones families, 29,500,000 of them, into 10 equal parts."

"That would be 2,950,000 in each part?"

"Exactly. Well, then, the group in the top tenth had 18 times the income of the bottom tenth. Get it? Now put it the other way round. Let's divide the total family income—$48 billions—into 10 equal parts. That would be $4,800 millions in each tenth. Well, in this case, the sum at the bottom had to support 62 times as many families as the top tenth."

"Whew! That's a lot. But even so —. I somehow can't visualize such a number

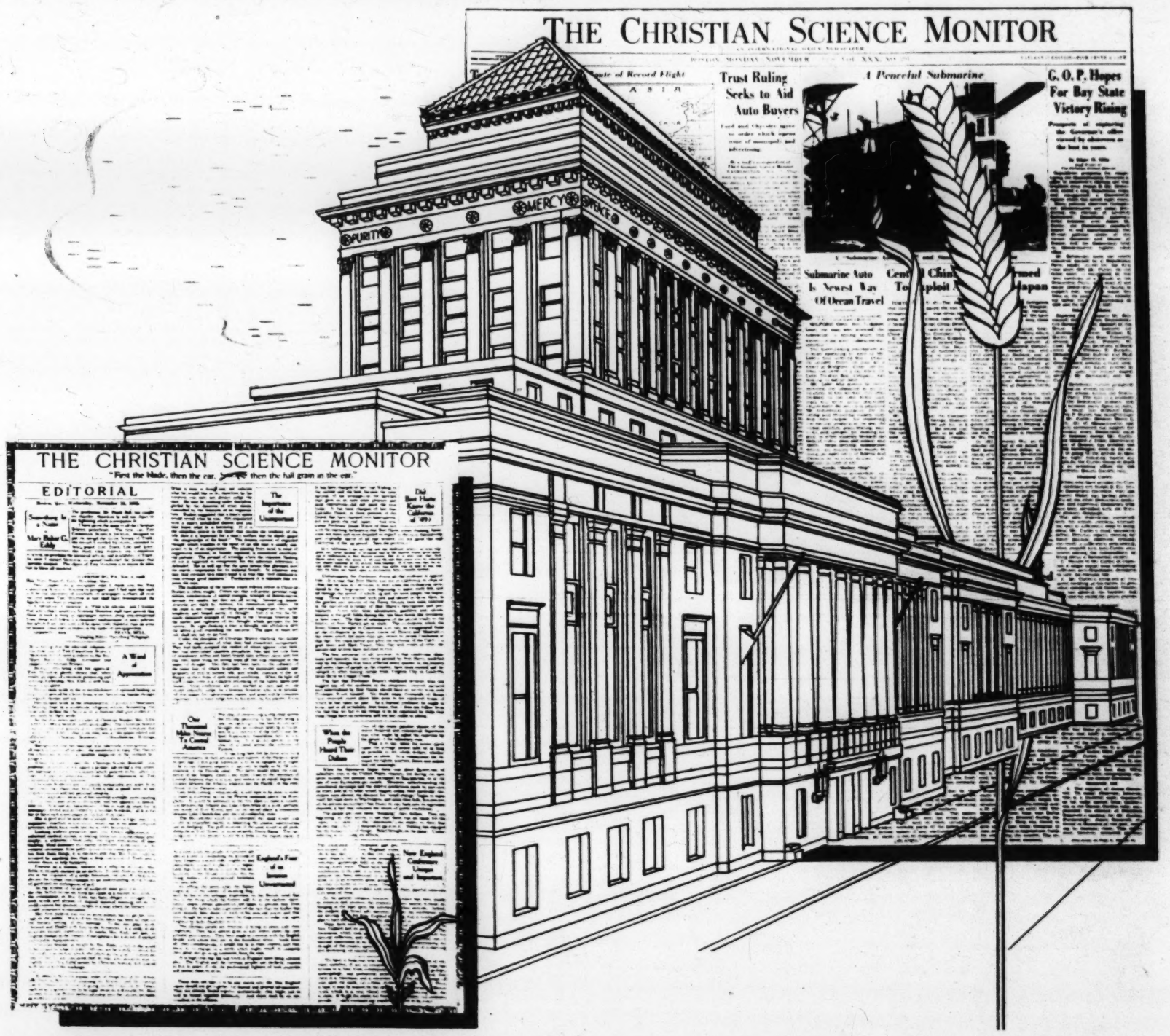
(Continued on page 15)

Courtesy Consumers' Guide

MOTHER AND FATHER JONES, WITH BROTHER AND SISTER JONES—HOW SECURE IS THE ECONOMIC GROUND UNDER THEIR FEET?

A THANKSGIVING TRIBUTE

By W. Stuart Booth



Editorial page from the first issue of The Christian Science Monitor, Nov. 25, 1908.

TO THOSE ACQUAINTED with the life purpose and accomplishments of Mary Baker Eddy it seems especially appropriate that the first issue of The Christian Science Monitor should have appeared at the Thanksgiving season. For, with the establishment of this daily newspaper thirty years ago, Mrs. Eddy's great work as a publisher of good news became well-rounded, more far-reaching, and more generally accepted.

First to appear and first in importance among Mrs. Eddy's writings was the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the first edition of which was published in 1875. Eight years later she started The Christian Science Journal, a monthly magazine and the official organ of The Mother Church. This was followed later and at different times by the Christian Science Quarterly, the Christian Science Sentinel issued weekly, and The Herald of Christian Science which has German, French, Dutch, and Scandinavian editions as well as one printed in the Braille for the use of those who read by touch. By these and other means and through the many trials and triumphs which had accompanied the unselfish, consecrated labors for mankind of the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science the way had been prepared for The Christian Science Monitor.

* * *

Those who have read the short autobiography of Mrs. Eddy and the several biographies by Sibyl Wilbur, Mary Ramsay, and Lyman P. Powell are aware in a small degree of the extreme difficulties, many obstacles, and even wicked opposition which beset the onward and upward path of this intrepid Christian soldier as she labored under divine direction to establish the Cause of Christian Science. She was forced to depend solely upon divine Mind for guidance, upon divine Love for supply as well as for comfort and protection. Due to misunderstanding and misinformation, both the pulpit and the press opposed her and her teachings. But such difficulties and resistance could not deter one who was so divinely inspired that selfish considerations found no response in her.

Mrs. Eddy looked for guidance and inspiration to Christ Jesus, whose life and example, whose words and works point the way of salvation from sin and sickness, from discord and death for all men and for all time. More consistently than all others did the Master express gratitude to the Father of all, because he understood clearly that Spirit, divine Mind, is the source and bestower of all good—health and happiness, peace and power.

When Jesus was faced with the problem of feeding a multitude of hungry people who had followed him into a desert place, he thought not of the small and utterly inadequate food supply which was at hand, but he gratefully looked to God with the result that the visible supply was multiplied abundantly. Again when the great Teacher stood before the tomb where the body of his friend Lazarus had lain four days he "lifted up his eyes, and said, Father, I thank thee that thou hast heard me." Then, in response to Christ Jesus' command, Lazarus walked forth and was restored to his family and friends. It was nothing other or less than spiritual understanding and spiritual perception which thus enabled the Master to look beyond limited and limiting sense testimony, and demonstrate the abundant supply of divine Love and the recuperative power of spiritual law.

When Mrs. Eddy received her revelation of divine Love's law and largess she also heard and heeded God's command that she share with the world that which had been revealed to her. Meager indeed was the supply of material means available to her during the pioneer period of the establishing of the Christian Science movement. But she had found the "pearl of great price," she had discovered the Comforter prophesied and promised by Christ Jesus, and so no sacrifice was too great, no labor too arduous for her in connection with her unselfish endeavor to share with mankind the wonderful gift which had come to her from God.

What matter it if she seemed to be handicapped by limited material riches? Like the great Exemplar, Mrs. Eddy looked above and beyond the material seeming to spiritual reality; she trustingly appealed to and consistently depended upon the divine law of abundant good and inviolable justice; she thanked God for divine Love's affluence and beneficence with the result that she was enabled to supply to those who were aware of their need that "living bread which came down from heaven" spoken of by Christ Jesus.

* * *

When it seemed as if those to whom her spiritual message was presented were entombed by fear, wrapped around with the graveclothes of superstition, false theological beliefs, and material theories, Mrs. Eddy lifted up her eyes, thanked God for the omnipresence and omnipotence of spiritual good, and confidently spoke the Word. And many indeed have been those who have heard the Word and have come forth from their tombs of false beliefs, have shaken off the entanglements of fear and illness, and are gratefully realizing in some measure their God-given heritage of freedom.

So at this Thanksgiving time our gratitude to God for His care and protection includes His faithful witness who, in her work of establishing the Cause of Christian Science, founded The Christian Science Monitor. As a result of her revelation many have awakened to realize and prove that thanksgiving to the Giver of all good is much more than a season or a service; it is a joyous, healing, and continuous custom and characteristic.

All color prints, Courtesy of Thomas Strachan and Company

YE OLDEN TIMES—Tony Sarg, Using Wallpaper Instead of a Blackboard, Makes the Past Live for the Children

For the Hall

COMPANION WALLPAPERS IN IDEN

For the Dining Room

Live With Wallpap

Lively Designs Ranging From Zebras to Sundials Swe the Rage and Strong Reds and Blues

By Pearl Stracha

WHATEVER WE SEE or think we see arrives, it seems, sooner or later, on that versatile mirror of civilization known as wallpaper. Since its invention in the sixteenth century it has been giving back to us, in realistic or stylistic reflection, the scenes of our countryside, the flora and fauna of our environment, the architecture of our buildings, the forms and costumes of our fellowman, and the great variety of things we have invented, from sundials to steamships.

Wallpaper patterns do one of two things: they either express something with which we are familiar, in or about ourselves, or they provide us with an avenue of escape into something outside our own experience. There is not much that is new to say about wallpaper except that there is to be more of it, for the vogue for painted interiors of homes is waning, and rooms not thought of as needing wallpaper at one time are now being carefully decorated with it. Bathrooms and kitchens have wallpapers of the "washable" type. They don't look washable, for they have no shiny, varnished surface like that of the old-fashioned paper tiles, and they are not washable in the sense of lending themselves to a scrubbing brush and a pail of boiling suds. A damp cloth, however, lightly applied to a smudge or grease spot, before it has had time to soak in too deeply, will remove the offending mark without erasing the flower or bird or alligator, or whatever it is that supplies the motif of the design. Then, there are the papered ceilings which are becoming fashionable. One woman in New York has papered her bathroom walls and ceiling with bright silver paper.

* * *

To the question what is fashionable in wallpaper designs, the answer is everything. White grounds are coming back, say the manufacturers, for we have gone through the cycle of bright color backgrounds and dulled pastels and are returning to what was popular 30 years ago. Strong blues and reds and greens are being used, says the interior decorator who has just had occasion to employ such colors in modernistic rooms. We are selling more and more scenic papers, reports the buyer of wallpapers in a store specializing in Colonial period furnishings. Stripes are the thing, says the manager of a smart shop doing everything possible with wood and metal textures, glass linings, and unusual ideas such as three different kinds of wallpaper in one room. And streamlined walls, he continues, are the latest thing. Make the stripes run horizontally around the room instead of up and down, and, especially if you have a too-high ceiling which needs bringing down a little, you'll have an attractive result. Needless to say, this kind of treatment requires careful choice of hue and intensity in the stripes, as well as discretion in the choice of draperies and furniture.

What is noticeable is that there is available today about every type of wallpaper ever used in all periods, at any price from 5 cents to $50 a roll, and that the extremely bizarre concoctions —one can scarcely call them designs— that suggest a child's color blocks or wooden counting beads, or an unpleasantly distorted example of plant life, are seldom found. The latest floral patterns, done on a large scale, often in two tones of low intensity, and incidentally of completely detached motif, are easily recognizable as deriving from an actual form. It may be that of a tiger lily, or a morning glory, or an exotic grass, as in the case of the papyrus, which is particularly attractive in silver on a pale, dull blue. An interesting modern paper, shown by the Paine Furniture Company of Boston, Mass., has a delicate gray ground and a motif of a conventionalized still-life, a detached group of flowers, fruit, a book, and a pottery horse, in pastel shades.

* * *

To her utter amazement, one wallpaper buyer, in the Boston store of Jordan Marsh Company, finds that a dainty Chinese bamboo pattern, reminiscent of Sung painting, is being put on the walls of kitchens in New England suburban houses. Kitchen wallpapers are increasing in popularity every day. This is due, doubtless, to the fact that more women are doing their own housework and desiring cheerful kitchen walls, and that the labor-saving breakfast nook or dinette, which brings the household into the kitchen for some of its meals, comes in for consideration in the wallpapering scheme. A jolly paper designed especially for the kitchen has a whit such scarlet floatin tossed

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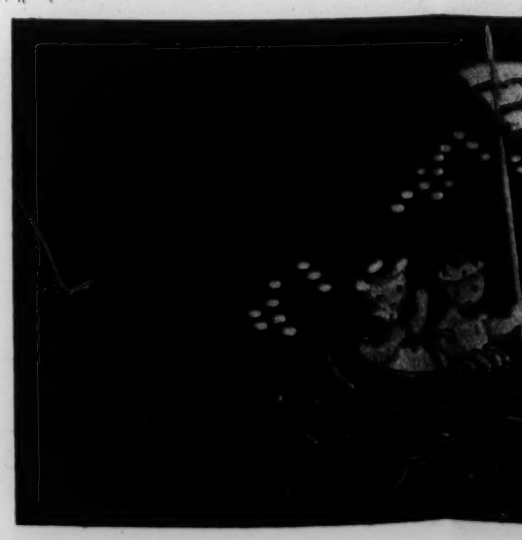
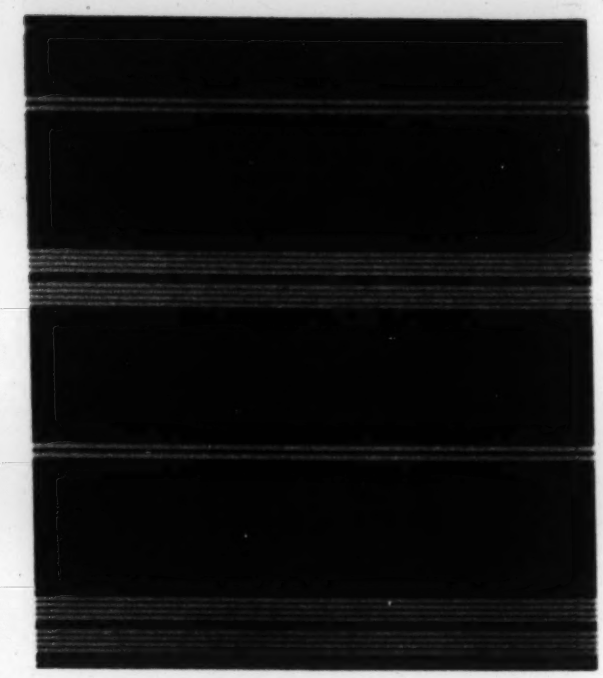


AFLOAT ON THE SEA OF DREAMS—OF SUCH STU



ALLPAPERS IN IDENTICAL COLORS
For the Dining Room

For the Living Room

lpaper and Like It

ndials Sweep Back to Popularity, With Stripes Quite and Blues Not to Be Shouted Down

Pearl Strachan

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a white background and gay vegetables, such as an emerald cabbage head, a scarlet pepper, a bright yellow corncob, floating giddily about upon it as if just tossed into the air.

Apartment house owners are using more wallpaper and fewer painted walls. The solid colors, in restful tones, can be used where the painted effect is desired, and usually at less expense. More thought is being given to the apartment wallpapers, and agents have reported that tenants have been willing to pay as much as $10 a month increase in rent on a suite attractively papered. Hotels are buying more expensive wall coverings, selecting individual designs for different rooms instead of buying wholesale lots of some nondescript, presumably inoffensive paper to go on the walls of 20 to 100 chambers. One proprietor states that traveling salesmen returning to his hotel, where both painted and papered rooms are available, have requested the latter, for they think them more cheerful and homelike.

The greatest change in the story of wallpaper is probably the change in the purchaser. While the professional decorator is trusted implicitly in many instances, the sellers of wallpaper find that it is difficult indeed to keep ahead of their customers in ideas for home decorating. The public is color and design conscious as never before. Choosing a living room paper, for example, in the most casual of home circles, is seldom based today on such easygoing methods as those often employed in the past. "Mary says she wants something neutral, so she can hang her Raphael over the piano and a Maxfield Parrish opposite the davenport," or "I'd like this one. I've never had as many hollyhocks around me as I've wanted, and here are plenty of them, in such pretty colors, climbing all over the paper," or "Arthur wants this one, with ships on it. His father was a sea captain, you know," are not considered by any means reason enough for selection in the present age.

The first thing a wallpaper salesman does in helping a customer to make a selection is to inquire what kind of house he lives in, what height and width his rooms are, what style of decoration has been already installed, if there are to be any changes, what colors predominate in furnishings, whether pictures are to be hung, how the wall space is cut up by doors, windows, shelves, and so forth, the shape and size of the furniture, and, of course, what preconceived idea, if any, the customer has for the new paper. Often nowadays the customer, usually a woman, has worked out in some detail the scheme of wall decoration to fit a particular interior. She has been reading books and magazines and newspaper columns on decoration, and listening to radio talks on color harmony and design, and perhaps attending museum extension courses or department store lectures. Together customer and salesman, or decorating expert, work out some very pleasing and unusual arrangements.

* * *

It is always an experience, and often an opportunity for give-and-take, for a family to shop together for wallpaper. Seldom do the tastes of two persons exactly coincide. Various reasons determine the final choice. Four members of a family who recently went shopping for a living room paper liked four distinctly different patterns. Without having come to any decision they returned home, and the next day the mother ordered the paper of her choice, because, after all, she argued, "They all go out and leave me with it, and since I have to look at it most of the time, why shouldn't I have the one I like?" The rest of the family agreed that that was fair enough.

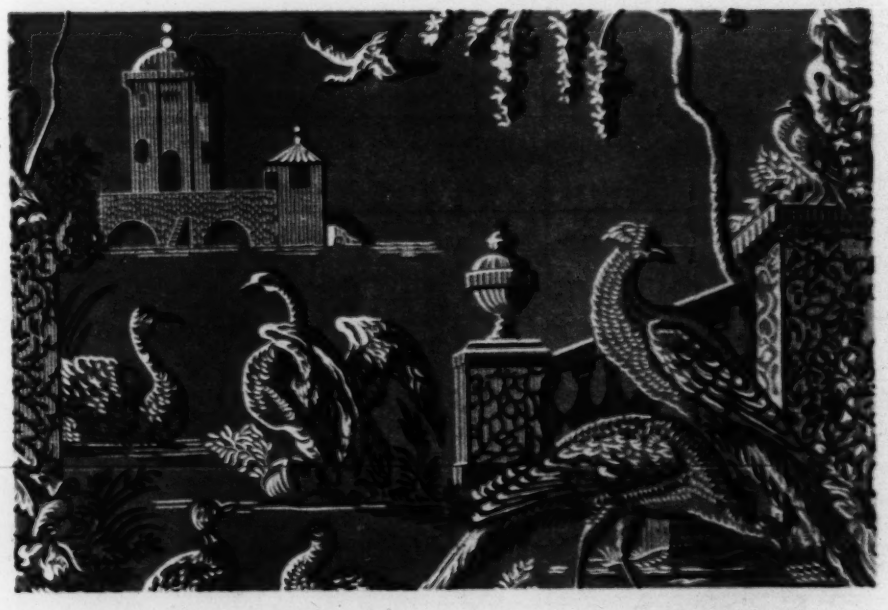
Children are consulted, too. No longer does the parent choose a Victorian nosegay paper, in delicate pinks and blues, for Joan, who rips her playsuit climbing trees. Joan is taken to look at the nursery papers, and if she chooses a pattern with clowns jumping through hoops or with pirates in dragon-shaped galleys, she is usually allowed to have it on her walls, provided there is not too much red in it. Jerry may have a paper with toy trains and boats and steam shovels on it, if he is very young, or with Boy Scout emblems or athletes, skiing, swimming, playing ball, if he is older.

Once in a while some artist will design a paper for the nursery wall, or the young person's bedroom. Tony Sarg,

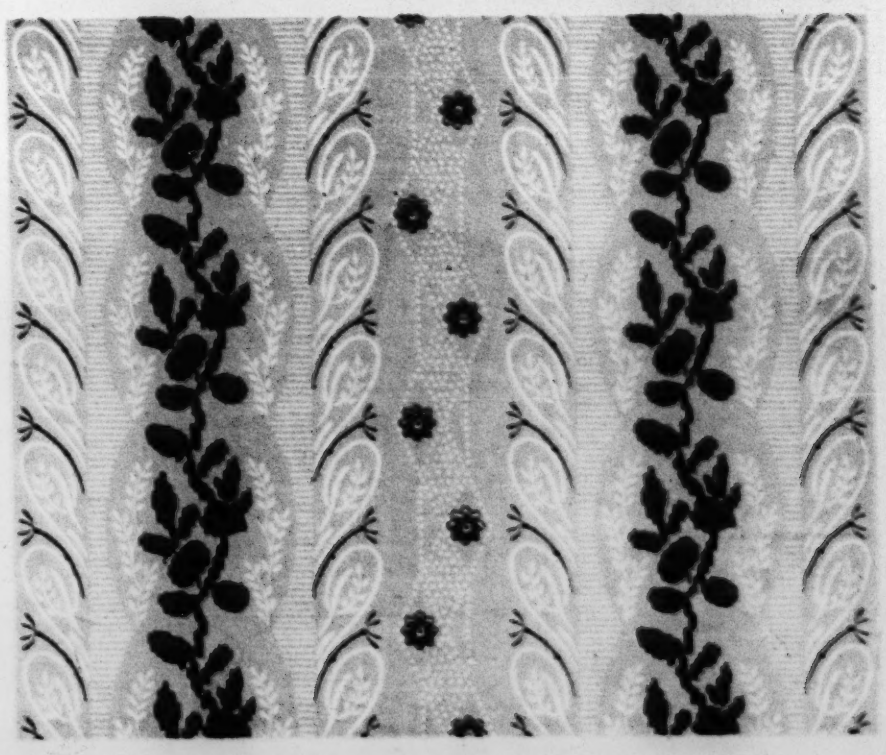
(Continued on page 14)

Courtesy Richard E. Thebaut, Inc.
EAMS—OF SUCH STUFF IS MODERN NURSERY PAPER

MODERN FLORAL PAPER—AFTER THE OLD FRENCH MANNER



ADAPTATION OF COLONIAL WALLPAPER—WITH STRUTTING PEACOCKS



REPRODUCTION OF COLONIAL WALLPAPER—IN CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS

Among the New Books

Bertrand Russell Examines the Power Motive—A London Letter

Power, by Bertrand Russell. George Allen & Unwin. 7s. 6d. New York: Norton. $3.
Guns or Butter, by R. H. Bruce Lockhart. Putnam. 10s. 6d. Boston: Little, Brown. $3.
Try Anything Twice, by Jan Struther. Chatto & Windus. 7s. 6d.
Through French Windows, by David Horner. Macmillan. 8s. 6d. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.

LONDON

WHY, OF ALL the older hands, is Mr. Bertrand Russell the most readable? Not vaguely and convivially on the side of the angels like Mr. Wells, not inebriated by his own wit like Mr. Shaw, both of whom aim at our emotions and tempers. Mr. Russell is as cold and as fresh as some astringent Euclid. We think afresh with him; with the others, for all the stimulus we have had, we submit to the spell of the old familiar feelings. The quality of Mr. Russell is in the tradition of the essays of Bacon, where the wish was never father to the thought; in fact, the method of Mr. Russell aims at making thought the father of the wish. He aims at intellectualizing our wishes and he sets out to achieve this by a series of major surgical operations on the wishes of the past.

The chief wish to be put on the table in his new book is the nineteenth-century one that economics is the fundamental concept in social science; in prettier language, the dream of the Utopians that when the money struggle was eliminated we should live as the angels, and the dogma of the Marxists that human society evolves through the economic struggle of classes and that the final emergence of the workers would end the struggle and establish social justice at last.

* * *

In this wishing the Russian revolution and fascism in Germany and Italy have revealed a flaw. Even those who did not expect Utopia have been struck by the emergence of a forgotten human motive—the love of power—and by the revival of oligarchy. This has led Mr. Russell to attack the nineteenth-century economists and to argue in his book that "the fundamental motive in the social sciences is not, as Marx thought, economic self-interest, but Power. It plays the same part as does Energy in physics and the attempt to isolate any form of power, more especially in our day the economic form, has been and still is a source of errors of great practical importance."

He divides power into three main groups; traditional or passive power, revolutionary power and naked power, and then makes an historical abstract of their manipulation in the power of kings, priests, propagandists, merchants, etc. This survey covers a wide field, from the Greek States, the rise of Christianity, the growth of the papacy and the factions in Italy in the Renaissance, to the Russian and National Socialist revolutions. Fichte and Nietzche, the popular philosophers of fascism, are given ruthless criticism. The problem for men is how to control their power so that traditional power is not oppressive in maturity and does not, in its decay, lead to naked power which reduces men to slavery.

To summarize in this manner a theme which is subtly and brilliantly treated with all the resource of learning and epigram is entirely inadequate. "Power" is a very important and provocative book indeed. The pleasure is not merely intellectual; it affects the will, and that can be said of very little liberal literature in recent years, which, so far from taking the war into the enemy's camp, has had rather the embittered resignation of a kind of Jacobite's Farewell. With Mr. Russell, liberalism has re-formed and sharpened its weapons. It is positive and not nostalgic.

An example may be taken from his treatment of mass hysteria, which has, in our time and under militant State socialism, permitted oligarchies wielding naked power to arise. The ordinary man is rational about the small things of which he has special knowledge; but he is wildly irrational and gullible about the big questions—race, frontiers, national ideologies—which he does not know much about and which are more exciting than local topics. Here Mr. Russell suggests taking a hint from trades unions—and, as fascists might say, from the corporative state—and forming vocational groups which would exist side by side with normal parliamentary representation. Again, about the press, he wonders whether one newspaper which printed all conflicting views would not be better for real freedom than many newspapers where people read only what news they agree with.

* * *

"Power" is the book of a mathematician and a liberal rationalist in the Protestant tradition whose admirations are for those who did not seek political power: Jesus, Buddha, Pythagoras, and Galileo. If this is so, Mr. Russell seems to show a distaste for his own subject, which is political power. The weakness of liberal rationalism in politics has always seemed to me to be that it thinks extremes of emotion more culpable than extremes of reason. A minor point, but one which illustrates the misunderstandings of drastic logic: Christian Scientists are not, as he thinks, enjoined to resist whatever laws exist about infectious diseases.

Mr. Bruce Lockhart writes of one of his central European tours among the "gun" and "butter" countries. Good-natured, personal, full of pleasant sentiment and the common-sense view, he is the man of the world sitting in the cafés, chancelleries, night clubs, newspaper offices of Europe, talking to angry Croats, poor Russians, worried Czechs and delighted Germans and contrasting it all with what he remembers of pre-war and post-war. He has had political experience and he is also a man of feeling. He has the popular art of making one feel a little sad, a little battered and not so young as one was. He is a sort of committee for collecting good stories and gossipy pictures of people. They are better observed than they usually are in this kind of journalistic elegy. Sub-title: Where are the wagon-lits of yesteryear?

Miss Struther's lively essays are Punch with more backbone and backbite than the old gentleman usually has. Mr. David Horner's book on France is written out of deep knowledge of French provincial life. I would like to say more about this little book, for it is admirably written and is quite the most thoughtful study of the country I have read for years.

V. S. PRITCHETT

Making the Best of It

Wisdom's Gate, by Margaret Ayer Barnes. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $2.50.

MARGARET AYER BARNES, concerned in all her writing with family life, has pushed her examination of the divorce problem still further in her new novel, "Wisdom's Gate."

This is a story of Cicily Lancaster, daughter of Jane Ward Carver, who was the chief character in Mrs. Barnes's first novel, "Years of Grace."

Cicily had shattered the family serenity by divorcing her first husband, Jack Bridges—also her cousin—and marrying Albert Lancaster, who had formerly been married to her husband's sister, Belle. That had resulted in a far-reaching confusion for the left-over partners, for their respective relations, and for the three daughters of Albert and the two sons and one daughter of Cicily by former marriages.

Cicily's defense had been the oft-repeated argument that love was the one right thing in the world, that her generation was honest about it, and that her parents, though very dear, were hopelessly old-fashioned to protest over what was strictly her own affair and Albert's.

* * *

To her dismay, Cicily found that she had not reckoned with two considerable factors. One was that her Albert, having been inconstant as regarded his first wife, was showing himself inconstant to his second. The other was her children. They had been small at the time of her remarriage, and had accepted what she told them. When, at the opening of the present novel, Cicily and Albert had just been returned from a diplomatic post in China—by reason, she suspected, of her husband's flirtation with another secretary's wife—her children had grown up to the observing and questioning age. The 15-year-old twins, John and Sis, began to catechize her—what was their own father like?—what happened? She tried to explain. She told them that love was very important; and her boy John said probably it was if you were sure it would last.

Mrs. Barnes has always shown herself most adept in portraying the currents of feeling that pass

MARGARET AYER BARNES

between parents and children—especially, parents' almost wistful devotion, their intuitive perception of trouble and their longing to help and protect, their bafflement when blocked by their children's passionate determination not to tell them anything. Though her sympathy is with parents, her reason tells her the new generation is the more important.

So Cicily, realizing that her second marriage was heading toward a divorce court like her first, began to consider other issues than her own pride and wounded affection. She must restore her children's confidence in the stability of their home. Having broken it up once, it would never do for her to unsettle it again.

* * *

Taught a little by experience and influenced by the advice of her mother, whom she was just beginning to understand, Cicily approached wisdom's gate. She recognized that, for better or worse, she cared deeply for Albert, and she resolved to keep her home steady on that foundation, and on his real, though occasionally mislaid, love for her.

The background of the story is well-to-do Suburbia—Chicago Suburbia—with a pleasant décor of parties and neighborly intercourse, and the characters are warmly alive. Mrs. Barnes unites honest understanding with tolerance and achieves, in a quiet way, something approaching social criticism.

W. K. R.

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Literature From Chaos to Conrad

The March of Literature, by Ford Madox Ford. New York: Dial Press. $3.75.

IT WOULD TAKE a month's solid reading, checking and rechecking to prepare an adequate review of this leviathan of a book; that is, if we were to deal justly and mercifully with all its eccentricities, shrewdnesses, enthusiasms, challenging judgments, omissions, strange distortions of emphasis, and what not. Mr. Ford calls his survey of literature from chaos to Conrad the "march" of literature, but he is a strange drillmaster and his enormous company of men of letters marches in a very straggling fashion. Battalions, regiments, whole armies become curiously entangled with one another: drums beat and banners wave but nobody seems to keep in step with anybody else. Mr. Ford runs up and down the centuries (though there is some attempt to keep in chronological order) and passes, like the ancient mariner, from land to land. Like Coleridge's old seafaring man Mr. Ford has, too, strange powers of speech. He deals with a dozen literatures and quotes from eight or ten languages.

* * *

The reviewer makes no claim to any such omniscience as Mr. Ford parades before us. Upon many of his chapters he declines to pass any judgment at all. There are, for example, the opening pages of Confucius and Chinese literature. Pass over them and come to the discussion of the Bible, and at once we meet with stumblingblocks. The Pentateuch is "placed in the age of Solomon, sans phrase (as Mr. Ford would say), though the merest tyro in Biblical criticism knows that such a date is roughly about 500 years "out." The Septuagint, the Greek translation of the Old Testament which was probably made over a period of a century or more, is not only precisely dated but two different dates are given on nearby pages.

* * *

Skip down the centuries to the Renaissance and we find that Mr. Ford can deal with sixteenth-century French literature with no discussion of either Rabelais or Montaigne. We come upon such a sentence as this: "Other farces or roughly constructed plays like 'Gorboduc' or 'Ralph Roister Doister.'" We know that Mr. Ford does not intend to imply that "Gorboduc" is a farce; but what would he say if one of the academic dons whom he despises had expressed himself so ambiguously? Again, he says that "the shiing figure of Milton's Satan is almost prophetic of Corneille's Cid"—surely a masterly example of prophecy after the event. Skip again and we learn that as a boy Mr. Ford read not only the second but the third part of Goethe's "Faust." That he was a prodigy of a boy he has often given us reason to believe; but this taxes our credulity. Was he sitting on Rossetti's knee when he read this third part of "Faust" of which no one else has ever heard? With a like careless ease he touches lightly upon the comedies and tragedies of Ronsard and Bellay, though neither of these poets ever wrote any plays.

"No More Parades" was the title of one of Mr. Ford's earlier books. It cannot be said that he has kept his promise, for the present volume is a parade of his amazingly wide reading, his deep and genuine enthusiasm for letters, his admiration, his crochets and notions, his personal confessions, his political ideas, and of almost anything that is or has been, and of many things that never were, under the sun. Lately he has been teaching in a mid-western institution where the professors are not dons but practising artists. His lectures and conferences were doubtless stimulating in the extreme; but what a confused farrago of literary history must have been imparted to his pupils! It is all here—nearly 900 pages of it. S. C. C.

The Book Window

A Glimpse at Some of the Season's New Titles

Underground News, by Oscar E. Millard (McBride, $2.75), is the story of the famous "La Libre Belgique" clandestinely published and mysteriously delivered even to officials of the invading army during the German occupation of Belgium. Mr. Millard vouches for the complete truth of his unduplicated account which, even if it were fiction, would still rank as one of the most gripping war-time spy stories.

What About the Airship? by Commander C. E. Rosendahl (Scribner, $3.50); a new presentation of the case of the airship, emphasizing that the chief drawback, the use of hydrogen—never allowed by the United States Navy—was definitely put out of the picture by the Hindenburg loss. He, therefore, sees a clear road ahead if enthusiasm for this type of craft can be kindled anew.

World Natural History, by E. G. Boulenger (Scribner, $3), reviews the animal kingdom from Aard Vark to Zorilla in a way no other work has done since the Rev. J. G. Wood wrote his Illustrated Natural History.

Master Builders of Sixty Centuries, by John Anderson Miller (Appleton-Century, $3). Historic feats of engineering brought into relation with what modern engineers are doing, written for everyone's enjoyment.

The Fun of Photography, by Mario and Mabel Scacheri (Harcourt, Brace, $3.50). Provides clear and progressive guidance to the camera worker who wishes to get out of the class of casual snapshotters into the province of the photographers who have something of their own to say. With 375 graphic illustrations.

A Handbook of Italian Renaissance Painting, by Laurence Schmeckebier (Putnam, $3.50), provides a working digest of the important facts relating to the experience and style of leading artists of the Italian renaissance.

Fever, Famine and Gold, by Captain E. Erskine Loch (Putnam, $2.75), is the dramatic story of adventures and discoveries by the Andes-Amazon Expedition in search of ancient treasure and a "Lost World."

Picture Making with Paper Negatives, by Nowell Ward (American Photography, $1.25). Ways of using the paper image as an intermediate medium that yields camera results all its own.

Kyogen, by Shio Sakanishi (Marshall Jones, $2.50). A collection of Japanese stage comic-interludes, translated from various sources.

Charles Sheeler, by Constance Rourke (Harcourt, Brace, $3), discusses the place of this painter in the modern current of American art.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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* * *

Construction of the hotel was difficult, as every brick, stone, plank, and beam had to be transported by the rack-and-pinion railway, which can take only a limited weight. Some 50 tons of constructional material were hauled up the mountainside by this miniature railway at a maximum speed of five m. p. h., watched by officials anxious to safeguard their permanent way from any strain that might cause damage or depreciation. Having helped to build the hotel, the railway hauled up decorating materials, furniture, bedding, and heating and cooking apparatus.

Now that the hotel is in everyday use, the railway conveys supplies of foodstuffs, while a constructed tank, containing 800 gallons of water, is hauled to the summit every day, except when local rainfall makes this unnecessary. Gas for heating, cooking, and lighting is sent to the summit in iron cylinders.

* * *

The hotel accommodates eight visitors at a time. There is a drying room for clothes, which often become saturated by the mountain mist. This hotel replaces two huts, previously used by those who climbed Snowdon.

The hotel is managed by a Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, who spend seven months out of the 12 in their mountain quarters. No one appreciates the beauty of a Welsh sunrise more than the manager; he never seems to tire of the majestic spectacle. More than 40,000 people ascend Snowdon every year, but of these only a mere fraction stay to witness the sunrise.

W. G. M.

Courtesy Snowdon Mountain Railway Co.

THE DAWN "COMES UP LIKE THUNDER" ON SNOWDON MOUNTAIN IN WALES

. . Italy's Expanding Empire

(Continued from Page 2)

which supply war material or have Government orders connected with the heavy rearmament program are working to their capacity, making large profits. The others are, generally speaking, not in good shape. The corporative machinery is widely used to tide over difficulties, but the main result of its extensive application is increased control of the State over industry and not increased production.

* * *

Better results could be obtained if in its interference in the industrial and economic life of the nation the Government was prompted more by economic than by political considerations. Here lies a weakness of the Fascist corporative system. Economic problems that should and could be treated by experts are often handled by Government and Party officials who have little or no knowledge of the problems of industry and its requirements. The corporative system is not bad in itself, but industrialists find at times Government interference intolerable and harmful to their interests.

Hotel keepers and managers of travel agencies in towns mostly frequented by foreign tourists calculate a drop of 40 per cent in the number of tourists visiting Italy this year as compared to 1937. The net loss for Italy or, more precisely, the decreased revenue in foreign currency from this important source is reckoned to exceed 1,000 million lire. Among the motives of this year's decline in the tourist trade may be mentioned: the uncertain international outlook, the preference given by tourists to countries with a depreciated currency, and the increased police watch on foreigners in Italy.

* * *

To sum up, the present situation in Italy and the immediate outlook are far from being satisfactory and reassuring. One of the purposes of the anti-Jewish campaign, which for many weeks was the dominant feature in the Fascist press, was to divert popular attention from other problems now causing anxiety. The Italians are weary of the Spanish war and disappointed that the long-promised Franco-Fascist victory has not yet come off, while the list of Italian casualties in Spain and the war bill which they will eventually have to pay is mounting.

They are alarmed at the possible consequences of Italy's friendship with Germany, which has never been popular in the country, at a time when Herr Hitler's attitude and policy indicate where he intends to lead Germany, his friends and allies, and the rest of Europe. They are distressed with the growing rift between the Italian and French Governments and fully perceive the dangers of a policy which seems to be directed more at the creation of fresh difficulties than at the elimination of causes of discord.

Italians are a peaceful people whose character is being affected by fiery speeches, the teaching of hatred against other nations, and who would be perfectly happy if they were left to attend to their occupations with the same number of different uniforms, to be worn on parades—only. For nearly four years now they have been living in an abnormal war atmosphere but in ignorance of the horrors and destruction caused by the war in Spain and in the Far East. If the Italian moving-picture theaters could show some of the newsreels which are to be seen in France and Britain, depicting the terrifying effects of their own aerial bombardments and the tragic plight of women and children, I am confident there would be such an outcry against the cruel means of modern warfare that it would move the heart of their dictator.

* * *

Yet, in spite of the great sacrifices that are continuously being demanded of them, they are, almost to a man, loyal to Signor Mussolini and have accepted the hardships of a dictatorship in the hope of a better future. A leading member of the Roman aristocracy and a devoted follower of the Duce said some months ago that he saw all the weak points of Fascism, that he regretted that his country had been deprived of those liberties which were enjoyed elsewhere, admitted that grave errors had been made in the past, but expressed his unqualified confidence in Signor Mussolini.

"He is the only man who could solve Italy's many problems. We have chosen him as our leader. We accept him as he is, with his good and bad qualities, and the latter are negligible. We Italians of the present generation are an unfortunate lot. We are leading a life which to you foreigners seems intolerable. But we are resigned to such a situation because we are sure that good will ultimately come out of it. Our sacrifices are preparing better days for our children and grandchildren." These views are shared by the vast majority of the Italian people.

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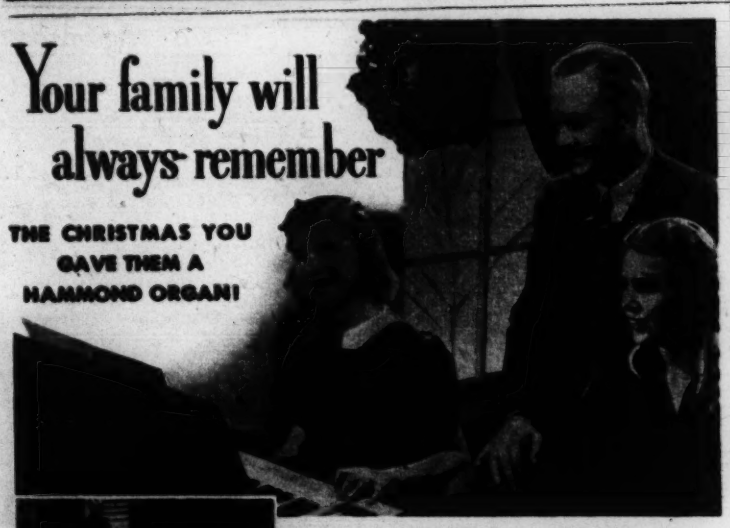
Your family will always remember

THE CHRISTMAS YOU GAVE THEM A HAMMOND ORGAN!



NO LARGER THAN A WRITING DESK . . . EASY TO MOVE AND INSTALL. *The Hammond has no pipes or reeds. Instead, it creates lovely organ tones by electrical impulses. No complicated installation is needed. The Hammond is ready to play when connected to an ordinary electric outlet. It fits in a space approximately four feet square; two men can carry it anywhere.*

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See and hear this lovely instrument. Visit your local dealer today—with only a small down payment you can finish buying it out of income—and make this a Christmas your family will never forget.

Hammond dealers are located in all the principal cities of the United States and Canada. Or write to The Hammond Organ, 2953 N. Western Avenue, Chicago, Ill. *In Canada*, address Northern Electric Company, Ltd., Montreal.

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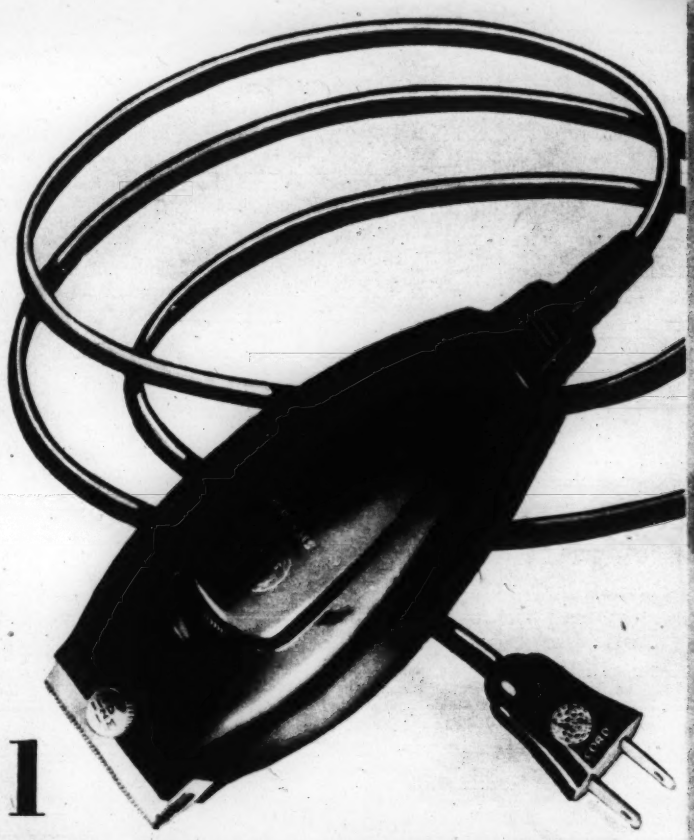
There are now 2 new SCHICK SHAVERS



1

New Improved Standard Schick Shaver $12.50

(A.C. & D.C.)

This shaver is made for the utmost economy in shaving and to give quick, close and comfortable shaves. Every single part is of the highest quality. Recent improvements have increased the power of the motor and assure you of long service with the minimum of trouble.

It is backed by twenty years' research, nearly eight years' actual manufacture, patents that the Courts here and abroad have declared valid—and the experiences of more than 2,000,000 users.

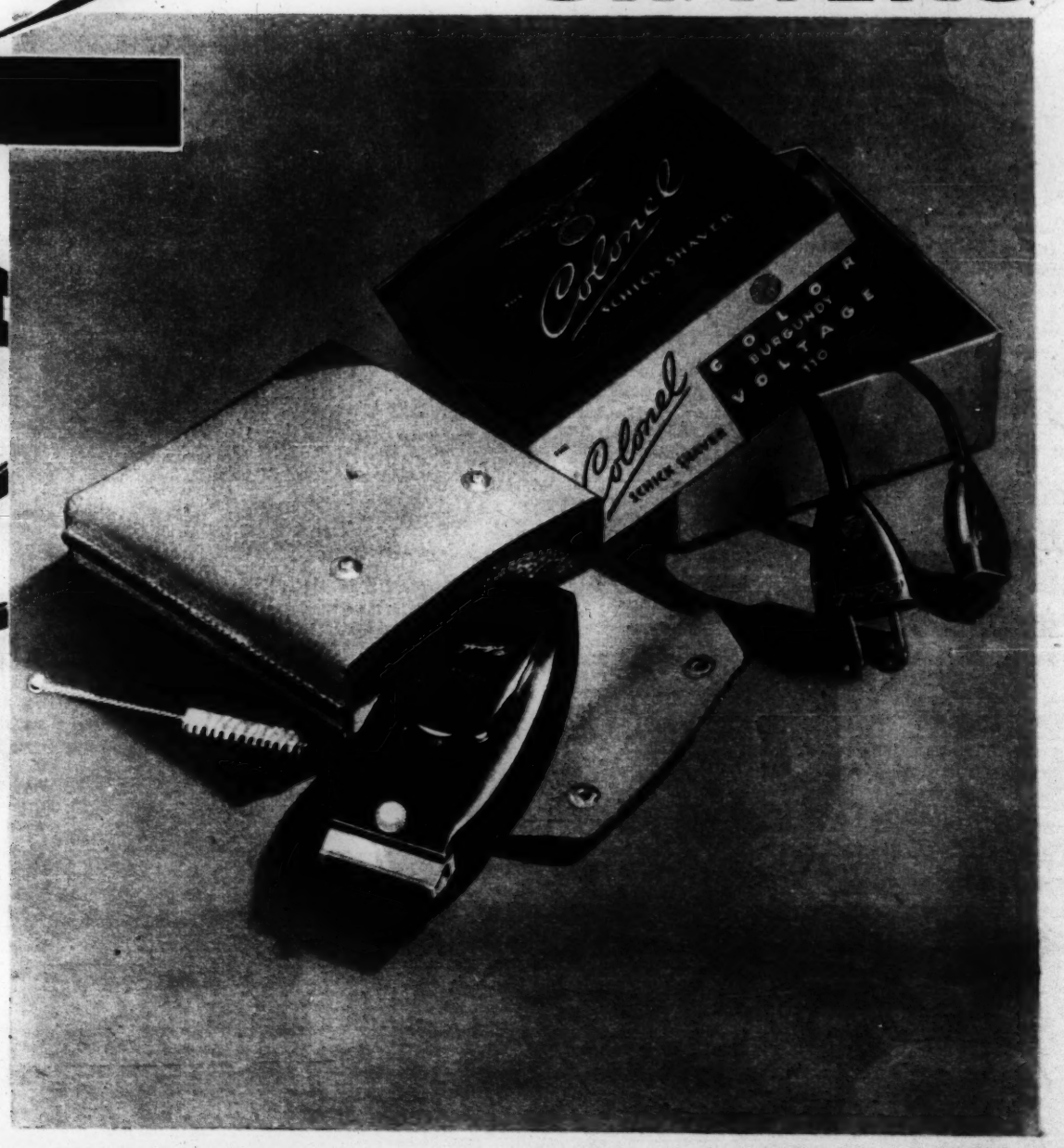
What other shaver can make any such claims—truthfully?

Any man can use a Schick Shaver

We have never met an individual who could not get satisfactory shaves from a Schick Shaver when he understood this method of shaving. He *must* learn the proper way to use it. Should his skin be very tough and his beard heavy, he may require a cutter adapted to his individual conditions.

Schick Shavers are designed to shave quickly and closely *without injury to the skin*. That is the priceless value of a Schick. And if you are to be free from lather and blades, why not get all the benefits of dry shaving by insisting on a Schick Shaver?

Authorized Schick dealers and Schick Service Stations demonstrate and explain the Schick Shaver. Do not let another day pass without enjoying the pleasure of Schick shaving.



2—The NEW "Colonel" Schick Shaver $15

(A.C. & D.C.)

This is the greatest luxury a man may own for his personal comfort. A new, rugged, high-speed, super-powered motor drives the shearing head so that the heaviest beard cannot slow it down below quick-shaving speed.

HERE ARE THE FEATURES OF THE COLONEL SCHICK SHAVER:

1. **The patented Schick shearing head, correct as the multiplication table, perfect for quick, close shaves.**
2. **Strong, ribbed, non-warping bridge keeps its shape and working qualities.**
3. **Oil-less bearings, with a ground and lapped shaft fitted to two ten-thousandths of an inch.**
4. **Contact points in open space over armature creating forced ventilation.**
5. **New field design in relation to armature gives double power with less than an ounce additional weight.**
6. **Bridge-ribbed case prevents any warping which might disturb registration of the cutter.**
7. **New Schick "patent applied for" coil improves motor, gives instantaneous, constant and dependable high-speed.**
8. **Motor locked in four places prevents shifting and possible loss of registration of cutter.**

The "Colonel" is a beautiful shaver in a flecked-burgundy case with a beige cord—the finest gift any man could receive, for it brings shaving *luxury* into his life.

An authorized Schick dealer near you will show you the new "Colonel" Schick Shaver or will get one for you.

SCHICK DRY SHAVER, INC., STAMFORD, CONN. Western Distributor: Ediscs, Inc., San Francisco. In Canada: distributed by Canadian General Electric Co., Limited

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. . Live With Wallpaper . .

(Continued from Page 9)

about five years ago, did a charming wallpaper for the firm of Thomas Strahan Company, Chelsea, Mass. It is still very popular with children, who never seem to tire of its brightly colored little pictures of "Ye Olden Time," with the gaily painted stage coach, and fairy-tale and nursery rhyme characters. When all papers were printed by hand, in the eighteenth century, there was no limit to the number of colors that might be used. Machines, however, cannot take more than 12 colors, with the exception of two machines in the world capable and practicable only for very special productions. The artist, that is the painter by profession, seldom provides satisfactory wallpaper designs for machinery, for he finds it too difficult to confine his colors to 12. He will use about 35, and then declare he just hasn't used any. The trained designers, moreover, have mastered the technicalities of drawing out a pattern for the continuous roller to print.

It was the difficulty of obtaining good designs in the machine-printed papers that inspired Thomas Strahan, 52 years ago, to give up his retail wallpaper shop in Boston and go into the manufacturing field. The firm which he founded makes beautiful reproductions of old, hand-blocked papers, sometimes using hand blocks such as those employed in the famous Zuber factory at Rixheim, Alsace, where actual parts of the apparatus have been in existence since 1790. Many of the Colonial wallpapers, which were largely imported from France and England, have been reproduced by machinery. For two or three dollars a roll it is possible to purchase excellent copies of such celebrated papers as the George Washington, an Adam green ground and white medallion, from an original at Mount Vernon; the George II, from an old house in Concord, Mass.; the Italian Landscape, with its soft grays and greens; the Decor Chinois, with its colorful imitation of the flower and bird patterns of the eighteenth century Chinese; and the Longfellow, copied from a paper at the poet's childhood home in Portland, Maine, a rococo design of the period of Louis Quinze.

Persons who can afford it are purchasing for large Colonial or Georgian houses sets of hand-blocked papers which reproduce the patterns prosperous American settlers ordered to be shipped westward in the special care of some ship's captain, during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The El Dorado, for example, a landscape pattern, in the intense, but beautifully blended, hues of the Mediterranean shores, can be obtained in a set of 24 strips, for about $580. The printing of this paper requires 1,540 hand blocks.

Scenic America costs about $650 a set. First issued by the Zuber factory in 1834, it has never flagged in popularity. Designed by Zipelius and Ehrmann, it contains colorful views of West Point, Niagara Falls, New York Bay, Boston Harbor, and, among other folk scenes, the Dance of the Winnebago Indians.

One of the outstanding reproductions of the Strahan factory has been that of "The Paul Revere," in the Paul Revere house in Boston. Architecture is the main theme. The church occupying the most prominent place in the picture is thought by some to be one of Sir Christopher Wren's churches in London; by others it is considered to represent the Old North Church in Boston, on which the lanterns were hung warning Paul Revere of the British advance by sea.

Modern scenic papers suggestive of the Colonial and of the softly blended toile de Jouy type of French papers are to be obtained as part of the "companion" sets increasing in demand. A set, usually three in number, may consist of such a paper, having, for example, a Burgundy red background, with figures, a castle, and trees in soft shades of brown and tan; of a living room paper of brown and tan stripes on the Burgundy ground; and a dining room pattern of Burgundy medallions on a tan ground, with fine brown lines pricking out the motif. A harmonious suite of rooms is thus easily achieved, without the monotony of papers which exactly match.

Paper for wall decoration first came into existence as an inexpensive substitute for costly tapestries and brocades, velvets and stamped leather.

SCENE IN BANFF NATIONAL PARK, ALBERTA, ON THE ROUTE OF THE NEW HIGHWAY

TEMPORARY BRIDGES OVER RUSHING MOUNTAIN STREAMS CARRY THE SURVEYORS OF THE SCENIC ROUTE

Through Canadian Wilds

ALONG MOUNTAIN PASSES, between snowcapped mountains, 11,000 feet high, Canada is building what is described as North America's most spectacular scenic highway, connecting Banff and Jasper on the Alberta-British Columbia boundary. Across mountain sides, where till now only mountain ponies dared make their way, the roadbuilders have completed nearly half the route, using the latest roadbuilding equipment and engineering developments. No grade is over 8 per cent on this top-of-the-continent highway, which is built through a mountainous area seen by few white men.

Surveyors went in with pack ponies to mark a scenic route which would safely skirt the Columbia icefield, the source of one fourth of the waters of North America. Clearing crews followed and are still operating to make a right of way through virgin forest in mountain valleys, to blast a road along narrow mountain ledges. Tractors pulling in supplies, grading machines, trucks followed. So remote is the district that building operations can only be carried on in summer.

* * *

The 185-mile road, starting at Banff, where United States roads connect, follows the great intermountain trench in the Canadian Rocky Mountains between snowcapped peaks which form the backbone of the North American continent. It crosses the Bow Pass, 6,878 feet above sea level, is bridged across white foaming mountain rivers, and goes gradually down to the mother of glaciers, the Columbia icefield. With two other branch glaciers far below the road climbs again to cross Sunwapta Pass, 6,675 feet above sea level. Here deep canyons cross the route, and to avoid these engineers have designed a series of switchback roads, blasted out of rock walls, making a gentle, twisting grade to the valley below, where the road crosses the spectacular Athabasca Falls by a concrete and steel bridge, and starts to climb again to reach the town of Jasper. The road connects Banff National Park, 2,600 square miles in area, with Jasper National Park, 4,200 square miles in area. The two parks abound in wild life.

The road is 18 feet wide, of all-weather graveled surface, and will be of uniform width even on mountain ledges. The most difficult stretch was the series of switchbacks from the Sunwapta Pass to the canyon below. For seven miles the roadbuilders had to hang on to sheer rock walls to dynamite the right of way. This is the steepest section of the scenic road.

* * *

While work has been going on from both ends, not more than 17 miles can be graded and surfaced each year, with bush clearing and dynamiting crews working nine miles ahead. Typical of problems faced by engineers was last year's 17-mile stretch over so many mountain streams that six bridges had to be built and 215 culverts placed.

The route will connect with the main motor highways from the United States and Canada in the south at Banff and in the north at Jasper. The sections already completed are to be opened to motorists this summer. This road forms the first section of a projected northern Canadian transcontinental feeder route to Prince George and Prince Rupert on the north Pacific coast, and will eventually be part of the proposed all-American highway from Alaska to South America. J. M.

Over Editor's Desk

Among Our Contributors . .

W. STUART BOOTH, who wrote the editorial in this week's Magazine Section, is a member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

A flashback of presidential Thanksgiving proclamations is provided by RABBI DAVID B. ALPERT of the Congregation Beth El, Tyler, Texas.

RAY LYMAN WILBUR, President of Stanford University, has been prominent as an educator since 1896 when he was an instructor at Stanford.

The Jones Family, representative of millions in the United States, is discussed by RICHARD LEE STROUT, of The Christian Science Monitor's Washington Bureau staff.

ROLAND HALL SHARP, who discusses the coming of peace to the Chaco, is a Monitor staff writer. He has been assigned to report on the Pan-American Conference at Lima, Peru, and recently completed a 20,000-mile political observation tour of South and Central America.

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Palma Rosa Cleansing Oil is made exclusively of pure, undiluted, fine oils. Contains no alcohol or "fillers." An efficient, gentle cleanser and Lubricant for either dry or oily skin. Especially useful before exposure to weather and wind. Non-greasy. Delightfully fragrant. Easy to use.

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THE fragrance and flavor of fine coffee are yours to enjoy in Sanka Coffee. It's *real* coffee—all coffee—with the satisfying goodness that brings a cheer to your meal.

Yet Sanka Coffee is not a stimulant. 97% of the caffein has been removed, without destroying any of Sanka's delicious flavor.

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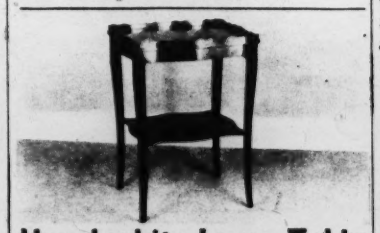

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A Holiday Feature
Sent to You F.O.B. Factory **$19.75**

This beautifully designed table will make a delightful gift, and a pair for your own home would be a great asset! Of mahogany with marquetry inlaid around the top and legs; hand-rubbed lacquer finish; 27 inches high; top 20 by 16 inches.

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Insist On **OLD MONK** The World's *Finest* **OLIVE OIL**

Character for the Printed Word

IF THERE IS ANYTHING new to be said about the technique and typography of making fine books, most people—even those who know quite a little about the subject—would be hard put to imagine what it could be.

But about the makers of fine books. That's a different matter. Their number will always be small, composing a little aristocracy. The history of bookmaking in the United States is studded with such names, and a few of them have had the shine and glow and the integrity of precious stones. Though, in a sense, all of the makers of books have been engaged in an identical task, which was to set the printed word with style and distinction, practically all of them have come to their work not only with widely differing backgrounds but almost completely differing artistic philosophies.

* * *

John Baskerville brought to book production the manner of a writing master and the methods of a japanner. William Morris the decorativeness of a fabric designer, and the viewpoint of a medievalist; Cobden-Sanderson the logic of a lawyer. These men came to printing for diversion. They had had successful careers in other fields. And the approach to their bookmaking bore the imprint of their previous work.

And that brings us to Merle Armitage. Like Baskerville, and Morris, he came to the making of fine books by a roundabout route. His ancestry is French and English. He is the son of American pioneers, and was born in the Middle West. He managed to get through the eighth grade in school. At 11 he was earning his living, and at 18 he was an impresario, somewhat to his surprise but to his boundless excitement. He managed a lecture tour of Theodore Roosevelt, and concert tours of John McCormack.

In 1921 he went to Los Angeles, and got a job writing newspaper art criticisms. This fitted in well with the task of handling the somewhat experimental Los Angeles Grand Opera Company.

Something like ten years passed, and his experiences fused into a conviction that there were certain people—sculptors, painters, workers in the other arts—who deserved more notice than they were getting. Through the passing years he had designed some printing and discovered that if people see a book about a person they often conclude that he is important.

Merle Armitage is compact and thick set, with graying hair and the cheerful, objective eyes of a boy. He is an excellent example of the idea that you can have gone everywhere, and seen everything, and still find many things to be excited about.

* * *

If you wish to make fine books, it is always well to possess a fortune, because it is an expensive business. Merle Armitage had no fortune, so he sought for some other way. The other way was just to expect that successive books would pay for themselves, either by way of advance subscriptions, or subsidy wherever certain individuals could be sufficiently interested to lend a hand to their production.

Ask him about his approach to the business in hand and he will say: "My approach? Oh, it's just been to let the subject of the book dictate the design and format. While I respect book tradition, I believe that certain forms are overworked. Perpetuating them tends to draw the spirit of a specific book back into periods of the past with which it simply has no indentification." And he spreads his hands, and smiles a little, and anything else you learn about his way of working or his philosophical approach to his avocation, you find out from his friends.

Ask, for instance, Manuel Komroff, author of numerous books. "Armitage," he says, "is a scribe who has broken his reed,

MERLE ARMITAGE
Once an Impresario, Now a Maker of Fine Books

and uses a new technique, a technique of type. Many books published today seem dressed up like clowns. And without rhyme or reason the humor of the dress has little or no relation to the subject presented by the book. Surely this cannot be good bookmaking. One should be able to look at a single page of a book, and from this page—its proportions, the weight of the blacks, the tint of white, the balance and arrangement between the two, the style and size of the type, the process used to reproduce the illustrations, the surface of the paper, the edge, the folding and a hundred little things; all this in a single glance should sum up the character of the contents. It seems to me there can be no better provision against inflation or depression, or all our kitchen squabbles dignified by the name of economics, than a few nice real books. . . . And music and painting and writing can find a greater traffic through reproduction; but that reproduction must in itself be distinguished."

* * *

The Armitage technique is based on the conviction that, among all the new things in the world today, there are the aesthetics of the architect and of the engineer. That while "Form follows function" has become a cliché, it has lost none of its truth. As decoration is being built in architecture, not merely attached, books, being meant to be read, have a first function of readability.

In his own first attempts at book design his aim was simple, therefore, though he was convinced it was sound. Make the design and format of a book reflect the subject matter. It seems certain to him that the designer bears, or should bear, the same relationship to the book and the printer that the architect bears to the house and the builder.

* * *

Take, as example, the Armitage book about Edward Weston, the photographer. It offered a typical problem. "Edward Weston has been one of the influences in creating a new respect for photography as a medium for aesthetic expression. He has sought to portray the true and significant aspect of things. He uses the camera as a fine tool, and his success is built on his own sensitive selectivity—an instinctive knowledge of what to photograph. Sharpness and clarity are hall marks. Therefore, the Edward Weston book, to be the reflection or home of this photography, must manifest these characteristics, in so far as they pertain to bookmaking. It demanded a size allowing margins comparable to Weston's mounted photographs. It demanded highly glossed paper, deep-etched half-tones and press work which, in its result, would approximate Weston's glossy prints. It demanded clean, fat, uncrowded type, and a cover which said 'Photography.' If it received what it demanded, it would reflect to some degree that which Weston is."

That's the way Merle Armitage looks at his work. J. M.

. . Joneses!

(Continued from Page 6)

of families! They are just a lot of figures to me—like all those government statistics."

"They are all Jones families," said Mr. Jones, pointedly.

"Oh, I didn't mean to offend you —"

"They have hopes and worries and aspirations."

"Of course, I —"

"They have children," Mrs. Jones put in quietly. She looked at Junior and Mary.

"See it or not," said Mr. Jones at length, "each of those statistical units is a family. Each wants to be economically strong enough to be free from uncertainties about food and shelter. Each wants. . . ."

"Bicycles," said Junior, helpfully.

"Candy!" shouted Mary.

"They are all consumers, 128,000,000 of them. But to buy goods one must have money. Dividing up $60 billions equally among 48 million 'Jones families' obviously wouldn't meet all our needs, big though the sum is, though it would help the underprivileged at the bottom. We've got to have a larger total income to divide, and a greater abundance of goods and services. That's the odd thing about money; it not only buys things, but creates the power to make more of them. Adequate purchasing power in the hands of us Joneses is the motive power which stimulates production."

"Very convincingly put!" we remarked warmly.

Mr. Jones smiled. "Then you won't want any more statistics?"

"No, no! not today. Some other time, maybe. Will you be going back to your population center?"

"In Linton, Greene County, Indiana."

"Say 'goodbye' to the nice gentleman," said Mrs. Jones.

"Glad ter have metcher," said Junior, looking at the ceiling.

"Metcher," said Mary, glancing at the floor.

Just like average children.

Chemical Industry

Petroleum refining is tending to become more and more a distinctly chemical industry, according to the American Chemical Society. Cracking, hydrogenation, and fuel synthesis increase volatile fuel output. Lubricating oils, too, are produced with an increasing utilization of chemical processes.

A NEW REVELATION
in the better care of the skin
LIQUID SARF CLEANSING CREAM
Because the first application of Liquid Sarf Cleansing Cream invariably speaks for itself, its introduction to Monitor readers is now being facilitated by the offer of a generous
FREE TRIAL Sufficient for a seven days' test
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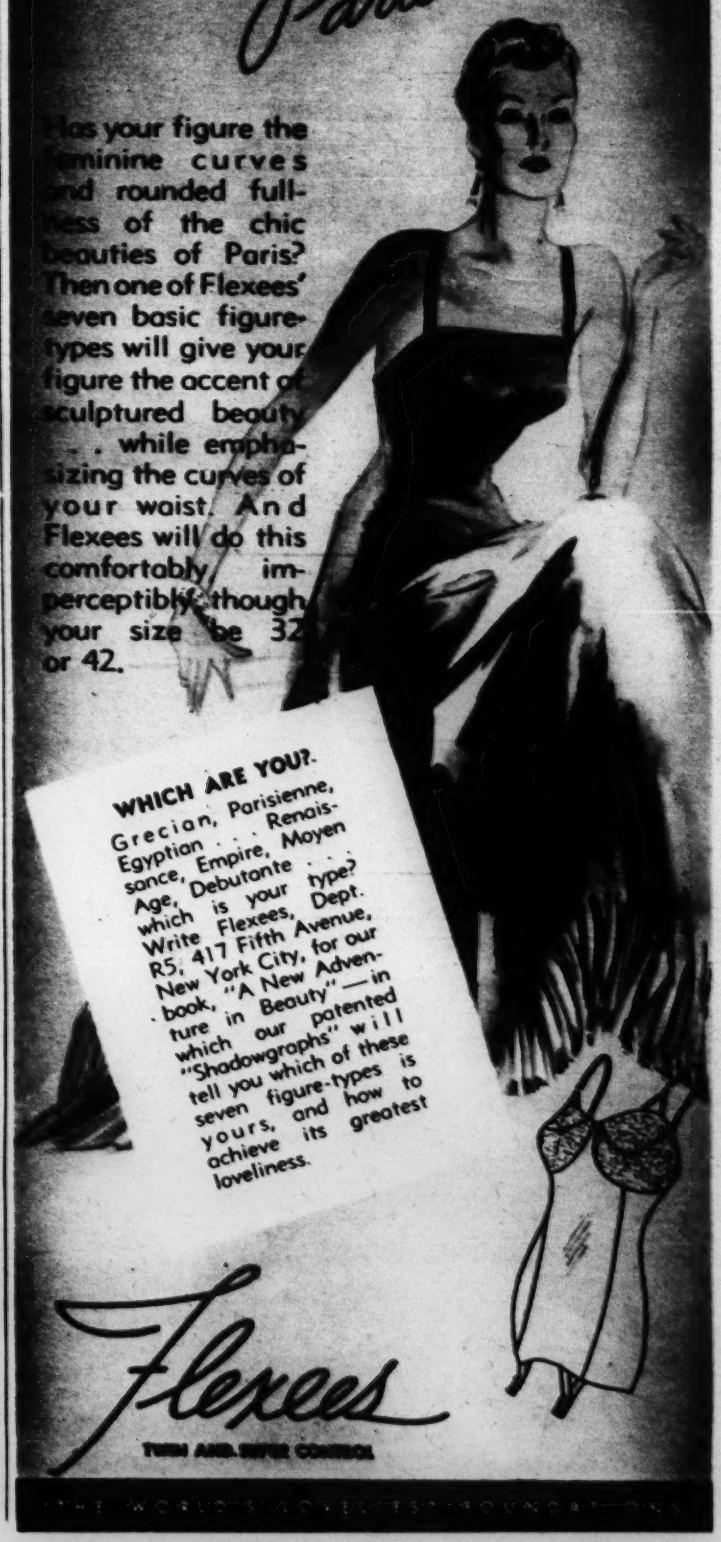
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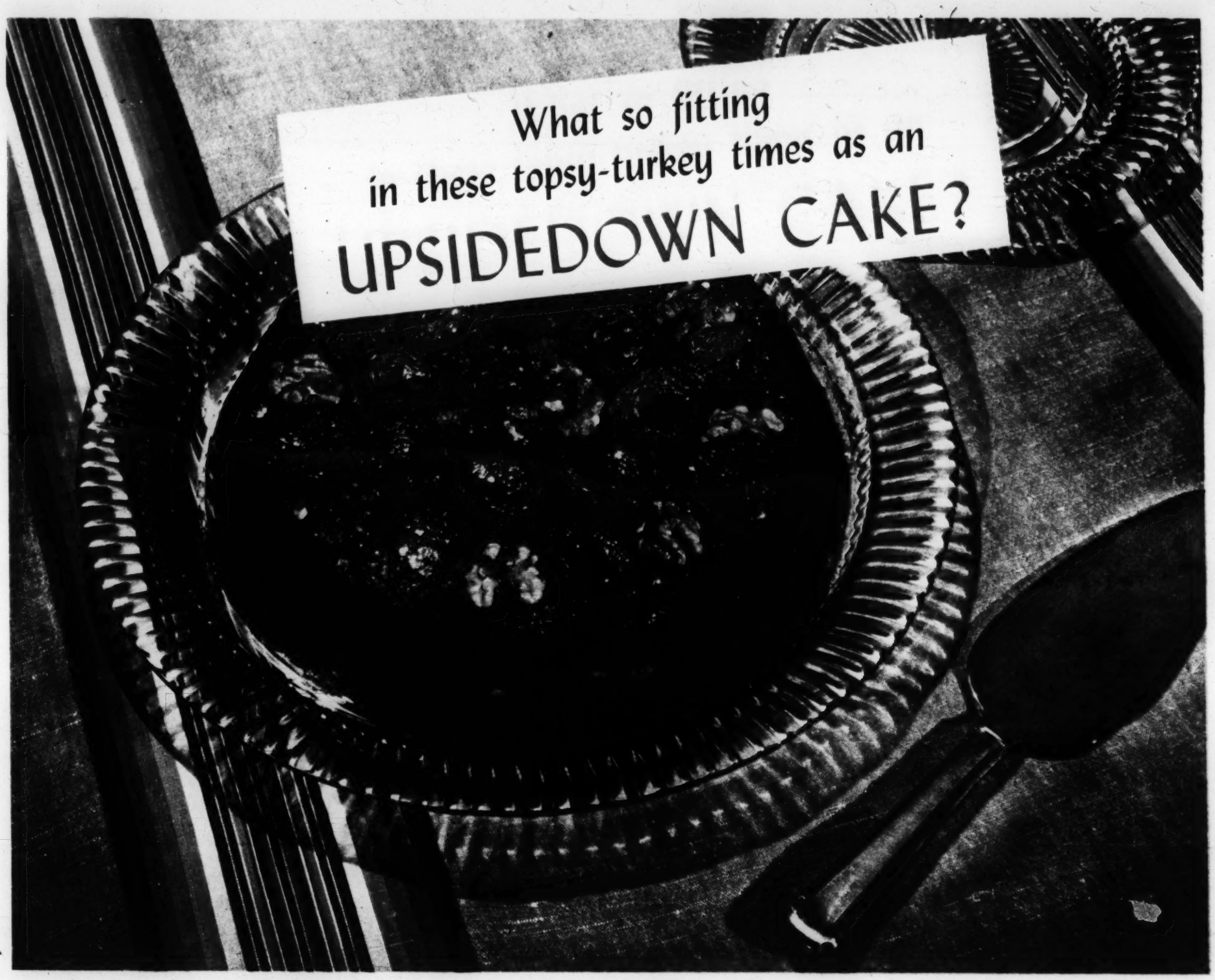

Easy to make

Delicious to eat

Inexpensive . . . even for 6 or 8 persons

UPSIDEDOWN CAKE

½ cup shortening
1 cup sugar
2 eggs, separated
2 cups flour
½ teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons Rumford Baking Powder
½ cup milk
1 teaspoon vanilla or lemon extract

Blend shortening, sugar and egg yolks thoroughly. Sift the flour, then measure and sift again with the salt and baking powder. Add this to the first mixture, alternately with the milk. Stir in the flavoring extract and lastly fold in the stiffly beaten egg whites.

Melt two tablespoons butter and one cup brown sugar in a well buttered frying pan. When the mixture is thoroughly melted and heated, pour in two cups chopped fruit. If cut or sliced fruits are used be sure to have enough fruit sections to cover the bottom of a medium sized iron frying pan. Pour cake batter over this mixture and bake in a moderate, 350°, oven for about forty-five minutes. As soon as the cake is removed from the oven, turn bottom side up on a plate. Scrape out any extra syrup left in the pan and spread over the fruit topping. Serve hot with a hard sauce, or cool and serve with whipped cream.

HARD SAUCE

Cream one-third cup of butter. Beat into it one cup of powdered sugar and two tablespoons boiling water, adding the sugar and water alternately, a little at a time. Beat until very light and fluffy, and work in about two-thirds of a teaspoon of your favorite flavoring—almond or vanilla, or about a tablespoon of lemon juice. Pile the sauce high in a serving dish, chill and finish with a dusting of powdered nutmeg.

Could any dessert have greater advantages! Let's be thankful for so much satisfaction with so little trouble!

This marvellous brown sugar, fruit, nut and butter combination needs the vigorous, uniform leavening of Rumford all-phosphate Baking Powder. Rumford's dependable leavening assures a light, even-textured, delicately-flavored baking.

A really good Upsidedown cake should have plenty of syrup. Most any fruit can be used—fresh, canned or dried. Remember, of course, that dried fruits must first be stewed. And that the sugar amount will vary according to whether the fruit is very sweet or very tart.

Use Rumford for all your cakes, hotbreads and pastry. Rumford's double rising action is controlled in the ideal proportion of two-thirds in the mix and one-third in the oven heat . . . an important advantage which makes Rumford outstanding among baking powders. You can cover the batter or dough, place in refrigerator, bake it later—even next day! Busy housewives, especially where there are children in the house, find this a great help when planning for home meals or social events.

An Upsidedown cake is a nice idea to have in mind these Thanksgiving Holidays. It is a popular dessert that can be varied no end, and it does not cost as much as many less appealing dishes. With a clear soup, or tomato juice, a light meat or vegetable soufflé and a crisp plain salad, the luscious Upsidedown cake, served hot, is just right during the days following the usual heavy Thanksgiving meal. The recipe given here is good with practically any fruit. The photograph shows apricots and walnuts.

Anticipating Holidays to come we offer a Free set of recipes for suitable sweets for home use or gift packaging. Send name and address to RUMFORD CHEMICAL WORKS, Rumford, Rhode Island.

RUMFORD *Baking Powder*

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